

JAYNE'S

Medical
Almanac
AND
GUIDE
TO
HEALTH



1875.

The 32ND Year of Publication

FOR GRATUITOUS
DISTRIBUTION

Philadelphia
DR. D. JAYNE & SON.

The Calculations for Dr. D. Jayne's Almanac are made expressly for it by Isaac Bradford, Esq., Astronomer, (formerly Assistant in the Office of the United States Nautical Almanac,) Cambridge, Mass.

British North America Almanac, 1875.

ECLIPSES, 1875.

In the year 1875 there will be two Eclipses; both of the Sun.

I. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, April 6th. Visible to Southern Africa, Southern and Eastern Asia and Indian Ocean.

II. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, September 29th. Partly visible to the eastern portion of North America, and wholly to Africa and Atlantic Ocean.

To the following places the Sun will rise eclipsed; and the eclipse will end at the times as given:

SECOND ECLIPSE.

	ECLIPSE BEGINS.		ECLIPSE ENDS.			ECLIPSE ENDS.	
	h.	m.	h.	m.		h.	m.
Gaspé, C. E.....			8	2 A. M.	Guysboro', N. S.....	8	14 " A. M.
Magdalen Islands.....			8	13 "	Port Hood, C. B.....	8	14 "
Bonaventure, C. E.....			7	56 "	Sydney, do.....	8	22 "
Quebec, do.....			7	32 "	Shelburne, N. S.....	7	58 "
Montreal, do.....			7	22 "	Liverpool, do.....	8	0 "
Three Rivers, do.....			7	26 "	Annapolis, do.....	7	57 "
Ottawa City, C. W.....			7	11 "	Brockville, C. W.....	7	13 "
Stanstead, C. E.....			7	26 "	Kingston, do.....	7	9 "
Sherbrooke, do.....			7	28 "	Coburg, do.....	7	3 "
Richmond, do.....			7	27 "	New Hope, do.....	7	1 "
St. Hyacinthe, C. E.....			7	23 "	Toronto, do.....	6	56 "
Bathurst, N. B.....			7	57 "	Hamilton, do.....	6	54 "
Frederickton, do.....			7	51 "	Barrie, do.....	6	55 "
Miramichi, do.....			7	55 "	London, do.....	6	49 "
Shediac, do.....			8	1 "	Goderich, do.....	6	46 "
St. John, do.....			7	54 "	Stratford, do.....	6	50 "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....			8	7 "	Fort Erie, do.....	6	58 "
St. John's, N. F.....	6	37 A. M.	8	57 "	Prescot, do.....	7	14 "
Miquelon Island.....	6	20 "	8	42 "	Windsor, do.....	6	40 "
Halifax, N. S.....			8	4 "			
Pictou, do.....			8	8 "			

The Eclipse will be *annular* between Kingston and Toronto, at Sunrise; and visible as a *partial* one elsewhere.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Rogation Sunday.....	May 2
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 24	Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....	May 6
Quinquagesima, (Shrove Sunday,).....	Feb. 7	Pentecost, (Whit Sunday).....	May 16
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 10	Trinity Sunday.....	May 23
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 14	Corpus Christi.....	May 27
St. Patrick.....	Mar. 17	First Sunday in Advent.....	Nov. 28
Palm Sunday.....	Mar. 21	Christmas.....	Dec. 25
Good Friday.....	Mar. 26	St. John, Baptist.....	June 24
Easter Sunday.....	Mar. 28	St. Nicholas.....	Dec. 6
Low Sunday.....	April 4	St. John, Evangelist.....	Dec. 27

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	C	Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 14.....	Roman Indiction.....	3
Epact.....	23	Solar Cycle.....	Julian Period.....	6588

CAUTION!

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS:

Each bottle and box of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, *IF GENUINE*, bears one of our Special Proprietary Stamps, which are each three inches long, by seven-eighths of an inch wide, and of varying denominations to suit the different articles. This Stamp is invariably so affixed over the cork of each bottle or lid of every box, as to render certain its destruction before the contents can be got at.

To afford still further protection, the paper used for the outside wrapper of each box and bottle is waterlined with the words, **D JAYNE** the wrapper) of the Sanative Pills, the inside Directions (underneath **D JAYNE** are also printed on the same kind of paper. This waterlining is plainly visible when held between the eyes and the light.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON.

TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ **ARIES,**
HEAD AND FACE.



♓ **PISCES,**
THE FEET.

MOON'S PHASES.		Zodiacal Signs used in the Calendars.				SIGNS OF PLANETS.	
 New Moon.	 Full Moon.	 Aries, or Ram.	 Leo, or Lion.	 Sagittarius, or Bowman.	♄ Saturn.	♀ Venus.	
 First Quar.	 Last Quar.	 Taurus, or Bull.	 Virgo, or Virgin.	 Capricornus, or Goat.	♃ Jupiter.	☿ Mercury.	
		 Gemini, or Twins.	 Libra, or Balance.	 Aquarius, or Waterman.	♂ Mars.	♅ Uranus.	
		 Cancer, or Crab-fish.	 Scorpio, or Scorpion.	 Pisces, or Fishes.	☼ Sun.	♆ Neptune.	

A WORD TO ALL READERS.

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are compounded with great care, expressly for Family use, and in accordance with my original prescriptions, used during a long practice, without the most distant idea of extending them beyond those limits. In consequence, however, of the astonishing success attending their use in removing diseases, they became very popular, and were called for again and again, so that I found it necessary to prepare them in much larger quantities, in order to meet the constant demand. This demand has been continually increasing, until there is now scarcely a town or hamlet on this Continent in which they are not used to a greater or less extent.

I would remark, that I was a student in one of the best medical institutions in the United States, (the University of Pennsylvania,) and have now had over thirty-seven years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which ample opportunities were afforded me of acquiring a knowledge of diseases, and the remedies best calculated to remove them.

The public have therefore a guarantee that the formulas of these medicines are based upon strictly scientific principles, by one thoroughly acquainted with the medical qualities and effects of each ingredient separately, and of their combined influence when chemically united—by one also having a knowledge of the structure of the human system, and of the functions of each organ, both in its healthy and diseased condition.

I can therefore recommend these preparations with the greatest confidence, being fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very GENERAL, if not UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION; but, at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, that they are "CURE ALLS," nor that they are in all cases, and under all circumstances, absolutely infallible. Yet, I can truly say, I am unacquainted with any combination of medicines which have been so uniformly successful as these in removing the various diseases for which I have recommended them.

The use of these "Family Medicines" is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, for innumerable persons of intelligence and character, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, not only use, but recommend them in the highest terms of praise, for the uniformity of their success in subduing diseases. But discarding all other considerations, I, in conclusion, earnestly desire all to carefully read, examine, and determine for themselves the value of my assertions.

DAVID JAYNE, M. D.,

242 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DECEMBER, 1865.

Rev. Edit.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

ALL who have used this invaluable medicine for Asthma, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs or Chest, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and Breast, attest its usefulness. Bronchitis, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption, is always cured by it. It always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or Hives in a few minutes. It immediately subdues the violence of Whooping Cough, and effects a speedy cure. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "Consumption," have been restored to perfect health by it.

It is one of the most prompt, safe and pleasant sudorifics or sweating medicines, and when given in the commencement of Inflammatory Fevers, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Catarrhal Affections, Pains in the Chest, Joints, Bones, or Muscles, Acute Rheumatism, &c., in doses large enough to cause a *slight nausea*, (the patient at the same time covering up warmly in bed, and drinking freely of cold water,) it will in a short time produce a profuse perspiration, which, if continued for two or three hours, will subdue those affections at once.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

IN USING the Expectorant for Coughs, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Breast, or Difficulty of Breathing, it should be taken whenever the cough or pain, or tightness of the chest or throat, or the difficulty of breathing require its use, no matter at what time of day or night, and the dose repeated as often as each particular case may require, until the desired relief is obtained. Sometimes three or four doses a day may be sufficient, while at other times it may require eight, ten, or a dozen doses during the day and night.

FOR ADULTS, the usual dose is about two teaspoonsful.

FOR YOUTHS, from fourteen to twenty-one years old, from a teaspoonful and a third to two teaspoonsful.

FOR CHILDREN ten years old, one teaspoonful; seven years, forty drops; four years, thirty drops; three years, twenty drops; two years, fifteen drops; and one year old, from five to ten drops.

The above are only the **AVERAGE DOSES**, which ought to be varied to suit each individual case. Sometimes a less quantity will be sufficient, but very often large doses will be found necessary.

On an empty stomach, (before breakfast for instance,) less than the usual dose is required, otherwise nausea, or sick stomach will be produced; this although not injurious, but on the contrary often beneficial, is disagreeable, and to be avoided except when really necessary.

A nauseant principle is designedly introduced into the composition of this Expectorant, for a number of reasons:—

First, it detaches from the bronchial or wind-tubes, the mucus or matter which sometimes adheres to them; secondly, it mitigates the pain, and removes constriction of the bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest; thirdly, it arrests the progress of fever and inflammation; and lastly, it renders injurious effects from too large doses impossible, as the utmost harm it can do is to produce vomiting; and, consequently, all that is necessary in such cases is to take it in smaller quantities.

Persons using it will soon ascertain by experience the quantity necessary to produce the desired effect, (a suppression of the cough and an easy expectoration,) and that quantity which gives relief is the proper dose for them. As a general rule, the dose may be as large (or repeated at short intervals, if necessary,) as the stomach will bear without producing nausea. It may be mixed when taken, in more or less **COLD WATER**, according to the desire of the person using it.

☞ Drink as much cold water as you please.

Asthma.—In severe cases of Asthma, no definite quantity to be taken can be determined on beforehand, but the doses may be repeated at short inter-

vals, until expectoration becomes easy, and the oppression in breathing becomes more or less removed. No larger quantity, however, should be given than is requisite to produce the desired effect, and the doses need not be repeated until required by the return of the cough, or difficulty of breathing. The bowels should be kept regular, and the body and feet dry and warmly clothed. The diet should be light, and less in quantity than when enjoying good health. The stomach should *never* be oppressed with food while laboring under this or any other disease of the lungs.

Bronchitis, yearly sweeps thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of **CONSUMPTION**. Its symptoms are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, a Hectic Fever, a Spitting up of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind-tubes or air-vessels which run through every part of the lungs. This Expectorant suppresses the cough and pain, subdues the inflammation and fever, removes the difficulty of breathing, by producing a free and easy expectoration, so that a cure is usually very soon effected. When the **THROAT** is diseased, the gargle and the syringe, mentioned on page 4, should also be used.

Consumption and Consumptive Coughs.—In all cases of Consumption and Abscesses of the Lungs or Throat, as well as in Bronchitis of long standing, where the patient appears weak and exhausted, the Alterative should be used three times a day, according to the directions accompanying it, in conjunction with the Expectorant.

In the latter stages of Consumption and Bronchitis, or where hectic fever prevails, a light but nourishing diet should generally be given, and if the appetite should fail, a teaspoonful of my Tonic Vermifuge should be taken four or five times a day, mixed with a little cold water, and sweetened with loaf-sugar to please the taste. If Bowel Complaint should occur, it may usually be removed by the use of my Carminative Balsam. If the bowels should become costive, my Sanative Pills should be given every night, or every other night, at bedtime, in doses sufficient to produce one, and not more than two evacuations from the bowels.

It will be an advantage to persons laboring under *Chronic or Consumptive Coughs, or Difficulty of Breathing*, to carry a small quantity of Expectorant with them to their various vocations—taking it occasionally. Their cough will scarcely be felt, and they will be enabled to expectorate with the greatest facility, by which means the irritating matter will soon be removed, and a permanent cure effected. Consumptive patients generally require smaller doses of Expectorant than others.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, JANUARY, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.							IMPORTANT EVENTS.							CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.						
	Latitude 44° North.							Latitude 46° North.													
	SUN			MOON				SUN			MOON										
	rises	sets		rises	sets		rises	sets		rises	sets		rises	sets		rises	sets				
	h	m	h	m	h	m		h	m	h	m		h	m	h	m		h	m	h	m
1 Fri.	7 34	4 33	1 47	0 27	2	2	First newspaper published in Melbourne, '58.	1 Fri.	7 43	4 24	1 51	0 22	1 Fri.	7 43	4 24	1 51	0 22				
2 Sat.	7 34	4 34	2 52	0 48			Calcutta retaken, 1757.	2 Sat.	7 43	4 25	2 58	0 41	2 Sat.	7 43	4 25	2 58	0 41				

Day's length : 9h. 1m. **SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.** Day's length : 8h. 43m.

3 SUND	7 34	4 35	3 57	1 15			General Monk died, 1670.	3 SUND	7 43	4 26	4 5	1 6	3 SUND	7 43	4 26	4 5	1 6
4 Mon.	7 34	4 36	5 2	1 47			West Indies discovered, 1492.	4 Mon.	7 43	4 27	5 12	1 36	4 Mon.	7 43	4 27	5 12	1 36
5 Tue.	7 34	4 37	6 6	2 30			Bombardments of the Southern Forts of Paris [commenced by Prussians, 1871.	5 Tue.	7 43	4 28	6 17	2 18	5 Tue.	7 43	4 28	6 17	2 18
6 Wed.	7 34	4 38	7 6	3 24			<i>New Moon.</i>	6 Wed.	7 43	4 29	7 18	3 13	6 Wed.	7 43	4 29	7 18	3 13
7 Thu.	7 34	4 39	7 59	4 25			Prince Albert Victor born, 1864.	7 Thu.	7 42	4 30	8 10	4 15	7 Thu.	7 42	4 30	8 10	4 15
8 Fri.	7 33	4 40	8 43	5 32				8 Fri.	7 42	4 32	8 53	5 23	8 Fri.	7 42	4 32	8 53	5 23
9 Sat.	7 33	4 41	9 19	6 46				9 Sat.	7 41	4 33	9 27	6 39	9 Sat.	7 41	4 33	9 27	6 39

Day's length : 9h. 9m. **FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.** Day's length : 8h. 53m.

10 SUND	7 33	4 42	9 47	8 0	9	9	Louis Napoleon, ex-emperor of France, died [at Chislehurst, 1873, aged 65 years.	10 SUND	7 41	4 34	9 53	7 55	10 SUND	7 41	4 34	9 53	7 55
11 Mon.	7 33	4 43	10 9	9 13			11 Mon.	7 41	4 35	10 13	9 10	11 Mon.	7 41	4 35	10 13	9 10	
12 Tue.	7 32	4 44	10 31	10 27			12 Tue.	7 40	4 37	10 33	10 26	12 Tue.	7 40	4 37	10 33	10 26	
13 Wed.	7 32	4 46	10 51	11 41			13 Wed.	7 40	4 38	10 50	11 43	13 Wed.	7 40	4 38	10 50	11 43	
14 Thu.	7 31	4 47	11 11	mr'n			14 Thu.	7 39	4 40	11 8	mr'n	14 Thu.	7 39	4 40	11 8	mr'n	
15 Fri.	7 31	4 48	11 35	0 57			15 Fri.	7 39	4 41	11 30	1 1	15 Fri.	7 39	4 41	11 30	1 1	
16 Sat.	7 30	4 49	after	2 15			16 Sat.	7 38	4 42	11 54	2 22	16 Sat.	7 38	4 42	11 54	2 22	

Day's length : 9h. 21m. **SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.** Day's length : 9h. 6m.

17 SUND	7 30	4 51	0 38	3 35			Benjamin Franklin born, 1706.	17 SUND	7 37	4 43	after	3 43	17 SUND	7 37	4 43	after	3 43
18 Mon.	7 29	4 52	1 25	4 53			20] Hon. Stephen Lushington, LL.D., Judge of [the Consistory Court, died 1873, aged 92 years.	18 Mon.	7 37	4 45	1 13	5 3	18 Mon.	7 37	4 45	1 13	5 3
19 Tue.	7 29	4 54	2 24	6 4			<i>Full Moon.</i>	19 Tue.	7 36	4 46	2 12	6 16	19 Tue.	7 36	4 46	2 12	6 16
20 Wed.	7 28	4 55	3 24	7 4			Emigrant ship Northfleet run down by a Spanish steamer, off Dungeness, about 800 lives lost, 1873.	20 Wed.	7 35	4 47	3 24	7 16	20 Wed.	7 35	4 47	3 24	7 16
21 Thu.	7 27	4 56	4 47	7 52				21 Thu.	7 34	4 48	4 38	8 2	21 Thu.	7 34	4 48	4 38	8 2
22 Fri.	7 26	4 57	6 0	8 28				22 Fri.	7 33	4 50	5 53	8 36	22 Fri.	7 33	4 50	5 53	8 36
23 Sat.	7 26	4 59	7 12	8 57				23 Sat.	7 33	4 51	7 7	9 3	23 Sat.	7 33	4 51	7 7	9 3

Day's length : 9h. 35m. **SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.** Day's length : 9h. 21m.

24 SUND	7 25	5 0	8 21	9 18			Calcutta University founded, 1857.	24 SUND	7 32	4 53	8 18	9 22	24 SUND	7 32	4 53	8 18	9 22
25 Mon.	7 24	5 1	9 27	9 37			Robert Burns born, 1759.	25 Mon.	7 31	4 54	9 27	9 39	25 Mon.	7 31	4 54	9 27	9 39
26 Tue.	7 23	5 2	10 31	9 55			Adam Sedgwick, Professor of Geology, at Cambridge, died 1873, aged 88 years.	26 Tue.	7 30	4 56	10 32	9 55	26 Tue.	7 30	4 56	10 32	9 55
27 Wed.	7 22	5 4	11 34	10 11			<i>Last Quarter.</i> First newspaper published in Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	27 Wed.	7 29	4 57	11 37	10 9	27 Wed.	7 29	4 57	11 37	10 9
28 Thu.	7 21	5 5	mr'n	10 30				28 Thu.	7 27	4 59	mr'n	10 26	28 Thu.	7 27	4 59	mr'n	10 26
29 Fri.	7 20	5 7	0 37	10 50				29 Fri.	7 26	5 0	0 42	10 44	29 Fri.	7 26	5 0	0 42	10 44
30 Sat.	7 19	5 8	1 42	11 14				30 Sat.	7 25	5 2	1 49	11 6	30 Sat.	7 25	5 2	1 49	11 6

Day's length : 9h. 51m. **SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.** Day's length : 9h. 39m.

31 SUND	7 18	5 9	2 48	11 43			Guy Faux executed, 1606.	31 SUND	7 24	5 3	2 57	11 33	31 SUND	7 24	5 3	2 57	11 33
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THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Queen, Defender of the Faith, Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of her Majesty are:

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to His Royal Highness Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert Wilhelm Heinrich, born August 14, 1862, (dead); Frederica Wilhelmina Amelia Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10, 1868; and Sophia Dorothea Ulrica Alice, born 1870.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales,) born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor born January 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869; and Alex. John C. Albert, born April 6, 1871, died 7th April, 1871.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue three daughters and two sons.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844. Married to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, on Friday, January 23d, 1874.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March 21, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853. Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857.

George Frederick William Charles, K. G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to Her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married in 1819, the late Duke of Cambridge, George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K. G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to Her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Fredericka of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to Her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to Her Majesty, born November 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866, and has issue a son and daughter.

The throat of every patient should be examined, in order to ascertain if the UVULA, OR PENDULUM OF THE PALATE, be *not elongated*; for in such cases it would keep up a continued irritation, until reduced to its healthy state. *This affection is very common, and should not be neglected.* Not far from a fourth part of the cases of protracted coughs during the summer are occasioned, or greatly aggravated, by some derangement in the throat. When either irritated or ulcerated, it is not only a cause of cough, or inclination to swallow, or a disagreeable hawking, but it also frequently nauseates the stomach, impairs the appetite, and is a *very fruitful source of Dyspepsia.* Public speakers are very liable to affections of this kind. In such cases an astringent gargle should be used several times a day. The best is a diluted tincture, or a infusion of Aleppo Galls. To make this

GARGLE,

take an ounce of powdered Aleppo Galls, and pour on a pint of boiling water; let it stand until cold; then strain off the clear infusion, and with this either gargle or syringe the throat several times a day. Where Galls cannot be had, a strong infusion of Oak Bark may be used. If the above, or similar means should fail, after a proper trial, a sufficient portion of the uvula should be removed by an operation, so as to obviate its irritating effects on the throat.

Croup, or Hives.—This terrible and fatal disease is usually attended with a kind of choking or wheezing in the throat and chest, and a difficulty of breathing, amounting sometimes to suffocation; there is also a short, dry, and very deep hoarse cough, resembling the hoarse barking of a small dog. *This disease must be subdued at once, or the child may be lost.* Therefore, give the child two or three times the usual dose of Expecto-rant, in order to produce immediate vomiting, and if the desired effect does not ensue, another dose of less or equal quantity

For Testimonials of those who have used the Expecto-rant, see the latter part of this Almanac.

may be given. Flannel cloths, wet with my Lini-ment, or with Spirits of Turpentine, should be simultane-ously applied to the patient's throat and breast. When no Expecto-rant is at hand, give the child Cox's Hive Syrup, or Antimonial Wine, so as to in-duce vomiting as soon as possible.

Coughs attending Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., are often very severe and harrassing, and can-not be permanently cured until the original disease is removed. In addition, therefore, to the Expecto-rant, use the Sanative Pills, and Vermifuge or Alte-rative, as the symptoms may demand, and as specifi-cally prescribed in the Directions for the use of these remedies.

Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Throat, or Chest.—In these complaints, in Acute Rheumatism, and in all recent Colds, with or without wandering pains, aching of the bones and joints, soreness of the muscles, &c., give two or three times the usual quantity of Expecto-rant, (the patient being at the same time warmly covered in bed,) and it will in-duce a profuse perspiration in one or two hours, which should be kept up for some time, by giving smaller doses of Expecto-rant, and the disease, by this simple treatment, is subdued at once.

For all Acute Pains, accompanying the above Complaints, frequent applications of my Lini-ment or Counter-Irritant over affected parts, in addition to the use of the Expecto-rant, is very often benefi-cial. The Lini-ment should be well-rubbed into the skin, or what is much better, a flannel cloth may be thoroughly wet with it and applied to the seat of pain, placing over this a dry cloth, towel, or oiled silk, to retard evaporation and prevent soiling of the garments. It is better to allow these cloths to remain until the Lini-ment is dry, but if the skin should be too sensitive to permit of this, let them remain until sufficient irritation is produced and the pain relieved.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.

This Vermifuge effectually destroys Worms, neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases the appetite, and acts as a general and permanent Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in INTER-MITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS, INDIGESTION, &c., and is a certain and permanent cure for FEVER AND AGUE in children. It may also be used with decided advantage in most derangements of the stomach and bowels—such as GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPESIA, SICK HEADACHE, &c. Numerous cases of PILES have been cured by its use, as it acts by expelling acurides, or small white thread-worms, which generally infest the lower part of the bowels, and by their irritation frequently bring on Piles.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The usual symptoms of WORMS are intestinal irritation, pains in the belly, irritation or itching at the lower end of the bowels, alternation of diarrhoea and costiveness, great thirst, and variable and often voracious appetite. The child sometimes becomes hungry almost immediately after eating heartily, and at other times the appetite is feeble and depraved, soliciting strange articles, as dirt, chalk, &c. There is a fetid breath, the complexion is pale or sallow, or leaden, with occasional flushes, swelling of the upper lip, watery mouth, enlargement of the nostrils, a livid circle around the eyes, dilation or contraction of the pupil, with a fixed, unmeaning expression, and enlargement of the belly. The child's sleep is disturbed; he often starts and awakens with terror, grinds his teeth, picks his nose, and has a dry cough, and headache, slow fever, and spasmodic or convulsive affections. To these may be added a slow, irregular Remittent Fever, which, whilst it continues, is attended with great drowsiness, and at other times a morbid restlessness characterizes the condition of the patient. There is pain of the bowels, and at the pit of the stomach, with occasional purging, and a good deal of gastric distress. The head is much affected, sometimes painfully, though for the most part, with stupor or delirium. The eye is wild, the pupil dilated, the ale of the nose contracted, the cheek flushed, and the forehead polished, as if glazed. The case, in short, presents so many of the appearances of hydrocephalus, (water in the head,) that it is easily mistaken for that disease. There is often a very strange alteration of the voice, and in some instances a total loss of speech. Worms may also be suspected in children where there is emacia-tion, and especially weakness of the bowels, accompanied by discharges of slime or mucus.

There is scarcely a complaint which the presence of these animals will not excite or imitate. Cases are recorded of their producing Apoplexy, Epileptic Fits, Catalepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Incontinence of Urine, Lock-Jaw, Mania, Dropsy of the Head, Inflammation of the Eyes, Perverted Vision, Palsy, especially of the muscles subservient to speech, Palpitation of the Heart, Hiccough, Pleuritic Pains, Consumption, Croup, Rheumatic Pains of the Joints, Dysentery, Convulsions, &c.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, FEBRUARY, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.				IMPORTANT EVENTS.	DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.			
	Latitude 44° North.						Latitude 46° North.			
	SUN		MOON				SUN		MOON	
rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets			
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
1 Mon.	7 17 5	11 3	5 3	after	Nelson, New Zealand, founded, 1842.	1 Mon.	7 23 5	5 4	3 after	
2 Tue.	7 16 5	12 4	5 4	1 10	1] Greenwich Hospital opened as a Naval University, 1873.	2 Tue.	7 21 5	6 5	6 0 5 58	
3 Wed.	7 15 5	14 5	5 0	2 9		3 Wed.	7 20 5	8 6	2 1 57	
4 Thu.	7 14 5	15 6	3 8	3 16		4 Thu.	7 19 5	9 6	4 9 3 6	
5 Fri.	7 13 5	16 7	1 7	4 28	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.	5 Fri.	7 18 5	11 7	26 4 20	
6 Sat.	7 11 5	18 7	4 8	5 43	New Moon. Annexation of Oude, 1856.	6 Sat.	7 16 5	12 7	5 5 5 27	

Day's length: 10h. 9m.				QUINQUAGESIMA—SHROVE SUNDAY.	Day's length: 9h. 59m.				
7 SUND	7 10 5	19 8	12 6	5 9	Assassination of Earl of Mayo, 1872.	7 SUND	7 15 5	14 8	17 6 55
8 Mon.	7 9 5	21 8	3 5	8 15		8 Mon.	7 13 5	15 8	37 8 14
9 Tue.	7 7 5	22 8	5 6	9 32	10] Queen Victoria married, 1840.	9 Tue.	7 12 5	17 8	5 6 9 33
10 Wed.	7 6 5	23 9	17 10	4 47	11] Abdication of King Amadeus of Spain, and proclamation of the Republic, 1873.	10 Wed.	7 11 5	18 9	15 10 50
11 Thu.	7 4 5	25 9	3 8	mr'n	Hargreaves discovered gold in New South Wales, 1851.	11 Thu.	7 9 5	20 9	3 3 mr'n
12 Fri.	7 3 5	26 10	4 0	4		12 Fri.	7 8 5	21 9	5 7 0 10
13 Sat.	7 1 5	28 10	3 6	1 24	First Quarter.	13 Sat.	7 6 5	23 10	2 7 1 32

Day's length: 10h. 29m.				FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.	Day's length: 10h. 19m.				
14 SUND	7 0 5	29 11	20 2	4 12	13] William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen of England, 1689.	14 SUND	7 5 5	24 11	9 2 53
15 Mon.	6 59 5	30 after	3 5 5		Remains of Earl Mayo landed at Calcutta, 1872.	15 Mon.	7 3 5	26 after	4 7
16 Tue.	6 57 5	32 1	18 4	5 7	First vessel (80 tons) passed through Suez Canal, [1867.	16 Tue.	7 1 5	27 1	6 5 9
17 Wed.	6 56 5	33 2	29 5	4 7	Martin Luther died, 1546.	17 Wed.	7 0 5	29 2	1 9 5 57
18 Thu.	6 54 5	34 3	41 6	5 27	Ceylon captured by British, 1803.	18 Thu.	6 58 5	30 3	3 3 6 36
19 Fri.	6 53 5	35 4	5 3	6 57	Full Moon.	19 Fri.	6 56 5	32 4	4 7 7 4
20 Sat.	6 51 5	36 6	4 7	20		20 Sat.	6 54 5	33 6	0 7 2 5

Day's length: 10h. 48m.				SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.	Day's length: 10h. 42m.				
21 SUND	6 50 5	38 7	12 7	4 1	20] Concepcion, Chili, destroyed by an earthquake, 1835.	21 SUND	6 53 5	35 7	10 7 44
22 Mon.	6 48 5	39 8	16 7	5 8	23] Abdication of Louis Phillippe, 1848.	22 Mon.	6 51 5	36 8	17 7 59
23 Tue.	6 47 5	41 9	20 8	15 24	Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., of the Free Kirk of Scotland, died 1873, aged 69.	23 Tue.	6 50 5	38 9	23 8 14
24 Wed.	6 45 5	42 10	23 8	3 32	Tichborne claimant convicted of perjury, and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude, 1874.	24 Wed.	6 48 5	39 10	28 8 28
25 Thu.	6 43 5	43 11	28 8	5 52		25 Thu.	6 46 5	40 11	35 8 47
26 Fri.	6 42 5	45 mr'n	9 14	28		26 Fri.	6 44 5	42 mr'n	9 7
27 Sat.	6 40 5	46 0	33 9	3 9		27 Sat.	6 43 5	43 0	42 9 30

Day's length: 11h. 9m.				THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.	Day's length: 11h. 4m.				
28 SUND	6 39 5	48 1	33 10	14 1	Last Quarter.	28 SUND	6 41 5	45 1	49 10 3

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TERM BEGAN.	TERM ENDED.	TERM BEGAN.	TERM ENDED.
George Washington, Va.....Apr. 30, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	James K. Polk, Tenn.....Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849
John Adams, Mass.....Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1801	Zachary Taylor, La.,*.....Mar. 4, 1849	July 9, 1850
Thomas Jefferson, Va.....Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1809	Millard Fillmore, N. Y.....July 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1854
James Madison, Va.....Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1817	Franklin Pierce, N. H.....Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1857
James Monroe, Va.....Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1825	James Buchanan, Pa.....Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861
John Q. Adams, Mass.....Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1829	Abraham Lincoln, Ill.,†.....Mar. 4, 1861	Apr. 15, 1865
Andrew Jackson, Tenn.....Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1837	Andrew Johnson, Tenn.....Apr. 15, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869
Martin Van Buren, N. Y.....Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	Ulysses S. Grant, Ill.....Mar. 4, 1869	
Wm. H. Harrison, Ohio,*.....Mar. 4, 1841	Apr. 4, 1841		
John Tyler, Va.....Apr. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1845		

(* By the death of Wm. H. Harrison, John Tyler, of Virginia, became President.)

(†) By the death of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, became President.

SECRETARIES OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the First Continental Congress to the Present Time.

Term of Service.	Term of Service.
Thomas Jefferson.....Virginia.....1789—1794	Daniel Webster.....Massachusetts.....1841—1843
Edmund Randolph.....Virginia.....1794—1795	Hugh S. Legare.....South Carolina.....1843—1843
Timothy Pickering.....Massachusetts.....1795—1800	Abel P. Upshur.....Virginia.....1843—1844
John Marshall.....Virginia.....1800—1801	John C. Calhoun.....South Carolina.....1844—1845
James Madison.....Virginia.....1801—1809	James Buchanan.....Pennsylvania.....1845—1849
Robert Smith.....Massachusetts.....1809—1811	John M. Clayton.....Delaware.....1849—1850
James Monroe.....Virginia.....1811—1817	Daniel Webster.....Massachusetts.....1850—1852
John Quincy Adams.....Massachusetts.....1817—1825	Edward Everett.....Massachusetts.....1852—1853
Henry Clay.....Kentucky.....1825—1829	William L. Marcy.....New York.....1853—1857
Martin Van Buren.....New York.....1829—1831	Lewis Cass.....Michigan.....1857—1861
Edward Livingston.....Louisiana.....1831—1833	Jeremiah S. Black.....Pennsylvania.....1861—1861
Louis McLane.....Delaware.....1833—1835	William H. Seward.....New York.....1861—1869
John Forsyth.....Georgia.....1835—1841	Hamilton Fish.....New York.....1869—

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

MR. PEDRO F. AREVALO writes from Buenos Ayres, South America: While suffering from Throat Disease I used your Expectorant, and was completely cured by it within two weeks, and I have never had any of the old symptoms since.

WORMS AND DYSPEPSIA ARE OFTEN CAUSED BY LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mucus or slime forms the nest or bed in which worms produce their young. The secretion of mucus is proportionally much greater in children than in adults, and when they do not enjoy good health, worms will increase with astonishing rapidity. Large quantities of mucus generally mark a deranged state of the Liver. Healthy bile neutralizes it. This unhealthy state of the Liver is soonest removed by my Sanative Pills, a dose of which should be given every night at bedtime, and their use continued as long as there is a mucus or slimy discharge from the bowels, and until healthy yellow bile appears in the evacuations, and a cure is effected. This course should be pursued in cases of Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, and in Female Complaints, by taking the Vermifuge three or four times a day, and a sufficient dose of Sanative Pills at bedtime, so as to insure one or two evacuations from the bowels next morning.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.

SHAKE the bottle well before using. To each dose add *four times* as much cold water, to weaken it, and then sweeten with sugar; this renders it very pleasant to the taste, so that children will take it readily.

For Worms.—The average doses are, for a child under one year old, one-third of a teaspoonful; from one to three years old, two-thirds of a teaspoonful; five to six years old, one teaspoonful; and for children, twelve years old and upwards, from two to three teaspoonful may be given at a time, from three to five times a day, and every other night a sufficient dose of the Sanative Pills should be given to operate two or three times the next morning, in order to expel the dead worms, together with the vitiated secretions of the stomach and bowels. To very young children, Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Rochelle Salts, may be given instead of Pills.

For Piles and Fever and Ague, the Vermifuge should be taken in the same manner as for worms.

For Weakness and General Debility, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, &c., the doses should be much smaller than for worms; say for a child, half a teaspoonful; and for adults, one or two teaspoonful, from three to five times a day; being careful to take it about half an hour before eating. When the patient is very weak, the doses should be small and given often.

For Dyspepsia, take one or two teaspoonful, mixed in a little cold water, four or five times a day, and take my Sanative Pills at bedtime, in sufficient doses to produce one and not more than two evacuations from the bowels the next day.

PLEASE REMEMBER.—This Vermifuge effectually destroys the Worms, and removes the nests in which their young are deposited, but as it seldom purges, the dead Worms are to a greater or less extent dissolved before they are discharged. The improvement in the health of the child, however, will be found sufficient evidence of the beneficial effects of the medicine.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE WORM.

Tape Worm frequents the human system oftener than is generally supposed, and is exceedingly difficult to destroy. Its symptoms are numerous, but in large proportion are common to other diseases. A discharge of pieces of the Worm is the only positive evidence of its existence. These come away at times in single joints, at others in connected links—sometimes dead, and at others alive and full of motion. Joints when alive are perfectly white, varying from an eighth to one-fourth of an inch wide, and from one-fourth to an inch long. Dead pieces are yellowish, more or less shrivelled, and resemble gourd seeds. The varying shape of the links in different parts of the worm's length is shown in the following cut:



JAYNE'S SPECIFIC seldom fails to destroy this troublesome animal. It is put up in doses, and will be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of two dollars. It will not be sent on agency, but persons mailing us the money, can thus obtain it.

Directions for Preparing and Taking Jayne's Specific for Tape Worm.

POUR a pint of boiling water upon the powder, cover it up, let stand until cold, then shake it up, and drink one-third of it, dregs and all; in the course of an hour, shake it up again, and drink another third; and during the following hour, again shake up, and drink the remainder. It should not operate on the bowels in three hours,

take a large dose of my Sanative Pills, Castor Oil, Seidlitz Powder, or Rochelle Salts. Usually the worm is discharged in from two to four hours. **THE SPECIFIC SHOULD BE TAKEN ON AN EMPTY STOMACH;** hence, I recommend the patient to do without supper, and take it before breakfast on the following morning.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

This is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, Cholc, Gripping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, Want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and

Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases. Thousands of certificates have been received from physicians, clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

SHAKE the bottle well before using, that the contents may be properly mixed.

The average doses of this medicine are: For a child from one to two months old, from twelve to twenty drops; from six to eight months old, half a teaspoonful; from one to two years old, a teaspoonful; from seven to eight years old, two teaspoonful; and for an adult, a tablespoonful; to be given in a little cold water, (sweetened if preferred,) every two, three or four hours, according to the severity of the complaint.

As a general rule, when the patient is laboring under fever, and more especially if there be any irritating substance lodged in the stomach and bowels, (as undigested food, fruit, &c.,) it will be advisable to purge moderately with Calcined Magnesia, Castor Oil, Rochelle Salts, an infusion of Senna, Salts and Ginger, or Sanative Pills, for in such cases the Carminative often acts as a laxative, until it removes the cause of irritation; and by using a purgative beforehand, much time will be saved. If the patient has much pain, the Carminative may be used in conjunction with the purgative.

When the patient is laboring under obstruction of the Liver, which is very frequently the case, and may generally be known by the white, slimy, or clay-colored discharges, small doses of Calomel had better be given, to excite the liver to healthy action. To a child from one to four years old, give two or three grains; from five to eight years old, about five grains; from eight to twelve years old, seven or eight grains; and to adults, from ten to fifteen grains; in all cases to be followed, in the course of two or three hours afterwards, by a sufficient dose of Castor Oil to carry off the Calomel. Or from three to five Sanative Pills may be given at bedtime to an adult, together with a five grain Blue Pill, and these doses may be repeated whenever it may be necessary. The Carminative should then be given until a cure is effected.

If the Diarrhœa be caused by teething, the gums should be lanced down to the protruding teeth; and also, about every third day, give the child a sufficient dose of Rochelle Salts, Castor Oil, or Calcined Magnesia, to carry off the vitiated secretions of the stomach and bowels. In CHOLERA MORBUS, SPASMODIC CHOLERA, and in violent COLICS, the doses must be two or three times as large as for common diarrhœa, say two or three tablespoonful for an adult; and however severe the spasms may be, it will suppress them in three or four minutes' time. It never fails. Should it be rejected by vomiting, repeat the doses immediately, and in such cases it

would also be better to dilute the medicine with a little water.

Purging is often necessary to carry off the foul, viscid mucous excretions, and also to excite the Liver into proper action, the Sanative Pills therefore should freely be given until healthy, yellow bile is discovered in the evacuations from the bowels, and the skin and eyes have a clean and healthy appearance.

In Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels, and in the inflammatory stages of Dysentery, the Carminative ought not to be used until proper depletion, when it may be administered with great advantage. In order to reduce the inflammation, and also in cases where there is a feeling of distension, or weight in the bowels, or tenderness or soreness when the abdomen is pressed upon by the hands, take for an adult (children in proportion) three-eighths of an ounce of Senna leaves, and three-fourths of an ounce of Rochelle or Epsom Salts, and a teaspoonful of powdered Ginger, upon these pour a pint of boiling water, let it stand until cool enough to drink, then strain off half a pint and drink it, and if it does not operate in three or four hours, strain and drink the remainder. This may be allowed to operate four, five or six times, when the Carminative may be given. If, however, after giving four or five doses of the Carminative, the bowels should still appear distended or inflamed, the Senna and Salts should be repeated, after which, recourse should again be had to the Carminative Balsam. When the stomach is very irritable, it may be given in very small doses and repeated often, when it will calm the stomach, and can then be used in much larger doses. One source of failure is, that persons do not use it in sufficient quantities. The dose may always be doubled without danger at any time: and in Cholera Morbus or Colic, the dose may be quadrupled, and in most cases ought to be, to give the medicine a proper trial.

If the DIARRHŒA be symptomatic of some other disease, the proper remedies for that particular disease should also be used in conjunction with the Carminative. The Carminative is a preventive for Sea Sickness, and for that sickness which often occurs from riding in stages or closed carriages.

Mothers will find it much superior, as well as safer and cheaper, to give to their children for fretting and crying, than the usual drops and cordials recommended.

For Testimonials of those who have used the Carminative, see the latter part of this Almanac.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and deobstruent properties for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Tumors, Mercurial Affections, Gœitre, or Bronchocele, (swelled neck,) Enlargement and Ulceration of the Bones, Joints, Glands, or Ligaments, or of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, &c., all the various diseases of the Skin, such as Tetter, or Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Boils, Pimples, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, &c., Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Epileptic Fits, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, Constitutional Disorders, and diseases originating from a Depraved and Imperfect State of the Blood, or other fluids of the body: all diseases of a mixed or complicated character, and those arising from an abnormal, or unnatural discharge of, or a cessation of the usual secretions.

Boils, to which many persons are chronically subject, arise generally from an impure state of the blood, and vitiated secretions. They are most effectually removed by correcting these disorders,—for which purpose the Alterative, in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, has been found thoroughly reliable.

Cancer, Cancerous and Scirrhus Tumors.—This Alterative has been tried in many cases of diseases of this class, and although not in every instance entirely successful, the proportion of cures have averaged two cases out of every three.

Chronic Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane, attacks the lining of the nose, ears, throat, wind-pipe, and other mucous surfaces, and is generally attended with a discharge more or less offensive. For this disease, the Alterative is the only remedy on which any reliance can be placed.

Complicated and Mixed Diseases.—Cases frequently occur in which the patient appears to be laboring under several distinct diseases, causing much embarrassment in the treatment. This Alterative has been used in such cases with very beneficial results.

Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine is considered by many physicians as a specific in Dropsy. It increases the power of digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.—It has been used in conjunction with the Sanative Pills in numerous cases of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, with the happiest effect. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system, removing sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering pains, and nervous affections.

Enlargement of the Abdomen.—In a case where the abdomen was so enlarged, that in sitting it rested upon the knees, the Alterative and Sanative Pills were administered, and in five months the patient was restored to perfect health.

Enlargement of the Bones, Joints, Rheumatism, &c.—Frequently after attacks of Gout, Neuralgia, Rickets, &c., the bones, ligaments and joints become more or less enlarged. In these affections the Alterative has repeatedly been successful.

Epileptic Fits.—Many very obstinate cases of Epilepsy have been cured by a long and persevering use of this Alterative. It should be taken regularly for several months without intermission, in order that the morbid habit may be removed.

Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire, or Rose.—Innumerable certificates have been received of its curing the most inveterate and malignant cases of Erysipelas.

Goitre—Swelled Neck.—In more than a hundred cases in which this Alterative has been faithfully and perseveringly used, it never has failed in a single instance to completely remove the disease. *There is rarely a solitary case of failure, when used according to the directions.* The success it has met with in curing Goitre and Scrofulous Affections, is convincing proof that these dangerous and horrible diseases may be removed with as much certainty as Fever and Ague. There is good reason for believing that this preparation will not only cure these diseases,

but that it destroys the *virus* or *poisonous principle* from which they emanate.

Gout.—A number of cases of Gout have been cured by this preparation.

Milk or White Leg.—This disease is described by writers under the name of "Phlegmasia Dolens." It is an exceedingly painful inflammation and swelling of one or more of the lower extremities, attended with more or less fever. The Alterative has been found very useful in this disease.

Neuralgia, or Tic Dououreux.—It has been used in many cases of this disease, and always with success.

Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Tuberculous Consumption.—In this awful disease, the Expectorant should be given in small doses whenever the cough, pain, or difficulty of breathing may require its use; and the Alterative given regularly three or four times a day, in order not only to support the strength of the patient, but also to produce absorption of the tubercles. (See Catalogue of Diseases in this Almanac.)

Rheumatism.—This preparation has been prescribed in a great many cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and in every case where it was used until the system became affected by the medicine, the disease was removed.

Scald Head—Tinea Capitis.—When used in conjunction with the external application of the Hair Tonic, this Alterative is a never-failing remedy.

Scrofula, King's Evil, &c.—Scrofula in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of King's Evil, Enlargements of the Glands or Bones, Goitre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption, emanates from one and the same cause—a *poisonous principle* or *virus* inherent in the human system. Unless the principle can be destroyed, a *radical* cure cannot be effected; but remove it, and a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease may manifest itself. The Alterative, by entering into the circulation, is conveyed with the blood to the minutest fibres,—destroying the *virus* or *poisonous principle* from which these diseases originate, and thus removing every trace from the system.

Skin Diseases.—It has been prescribed in a great variety of cutaneous affections, and found successful in curing Salt Rheum, Tetter, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Morpew, Jaundiced Skin, &c., and for diseases of, and Discharges from the Lining Membranes of the Throat, Nose and Ears, and from the Kidneys, and Urinary Passages.

Ulcers or Sores of all Kinds, whether they be scrofulous, cancerous, scorbutic, or accidental, or of the flesh, skin, mucous membranes, or bones, yield to the healing influences of this Alterative. In fact, for all such it has proved to be the very best remedy that can possibly be used.

Weakness of the Eyes.—In cases of weaknesses of the eyes, from want of power in the optic nerves, this Alterative has been found of great value, as it is in all cases of nervous debility.

In fact, in every case where the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what purpose, the general health of the patient has always been improved by it.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, MARCH, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.				IMPORTANT EVENTS.	DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.			
	Latitude 44° North.						Latitude 46° North.			
	SUN		MOON				SUN		MOON	
rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets			
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
1 Mon.	6 37	5 49	2 41	10 58		1 Mon.	6 39	5 46	2 53	10 46
2 Tue.	6 35	5 50	3 39	11 51		2 Tue.	6 37	5 47	3 51	11 39
3 Wed.	6 33	5 51	4 30	after	Evacuation of Paris by the Germans, 1871.	3 Wed.	6 35	5 49	4 42	after
4 Thu.	6 32	5 53	5 11	2 7	President Grant commenced his second term.	4 Thu.	6 34	5 50	5 21	1 58
5 Fri.	6 30	5 54	5 44	3 22	6] New South Wales discovered, 1606. [1873.	5 Fri.	6 32	5 52	5 52	3 15
6 Sat.	6 28	5 55	6 14	4 38	Artemus Ward (Charles Brown) died, 1867.	6 Sat.	6 30	5 53	6 20	4 33

Day's length : 11h. 30m.				FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.				Day's length : 11h. 26m.			
7 SUND	6 26	5 56	6 38	5 54	New Moon. John Evelyn Denison, M. P., (Viscount Ossington) ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, died 1873, aged 73.	7 SUND	6 28	5 54	6 42	5 52	
8 Mon.	6 24	5 57	6 59	7 11	9] Chas. Knight, popular author and publisher, [died at Adlestone, England, 1873, aged 81.	8 Mon.	6 26	5 56	7 0	7 11	
9 Tue.	6 23	5 59	7 19	8 29	Electric Telegraph first used in Victoria, 1855.	9 Tue.	6 24	5 57	7 18	8 32	
10 Wed.	6 21	6 0	7 42	9 50	12] End of Nepal War, 1816.	10 Wed.	6 22	5 59	7 38	9 55	
11 Thu.	6 19	6 1	8 6	11 11		11 Thu.	6 20	6 0	8 0	11 18	
12 Fri.	6 17	6 2	8 37	mr'n		12 Fri.	6 18	6 1	8 28	mr'n	
13 Sat.	6 15	6 3	9 17	0 32		13 Sat.	6 16	6 3	9 6	0 42	

Day's length : 11h. 51m.				FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.				Day's length : 11h. 49m.			
14 SUND	6 14	6 5	10 8	1 47	First Quarter. Sikh Army surrendered, 1849.	14 SUND	6 15	6 4	9 56	1 59	
15 Mon.	6 12	6 6	11 10	2 53	Giuseppe Mazzini died, 1872.	15 Mon.	6 13	6 6	10 58	3 5	
16 Tue.	6 10	6 7	after	3 47	Completion of Suez Canal, 1869.	16 Tue.	6 11	6 7	after	3 58	
17 Wed.	6 8	6 8	1 31	4 28	Capture of Lucknow, 1858. [Bay, 1822.	17 Wed.	6 9	6 8	1 22	4 38	
18 Thu.	6 6	6 10	2 43	5 0	Captain Cook's monument erected in Botany	18 Thu.	6 7	6 10	2 36	5 8	
19 Fri.	6 5	6 11	3 53	5 24		19 Fri.	6 5	6 11	3 48	5 29	
20 Sat.	6 3	6 13	4 59	5 46		20 Sat.	6 3	6 13	4 56	5 49	

Day's length : 12h. 13m.				PALM SUNDAY.				Day's length : 12h. 13m.			
21 SUND	6 1	6 14	6 3	6 4	Full Moon.	21 SUND	6 1	6 14	6 2	6 5	
22 Mon.	5 59	6 15	7 7	6 20	Emperor William, of Germany, born 1797.	22 Mon.	5 59	6 15	7 8	6 19	
23 Tue.	5 57	6 16	8 12	6 38	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	23 Tue.	5 57	6 16	8 16	6 35	
24 Wed.	5 56	6 18	9 16	6 56	Johnson's Dictionary published, 1755.	24 Wed.	5 55	6 18	9 22	6 51	
25 Thu.	5 54	6 19	10 21	7 15	King James I. died, 1625.	25 Thu.	5 53	6 19	10 29	7 8	
26 Fri.	5 52	6 20	11 26	7 41		26 Fri.	5 51	6 20	11 35	7 32	
27 Sat.	5 50	6 21	mr'n	8 12		27 Sat.	5 49	6 21	mr'n	8 2	

Day's length : 12h. 34m.				EASTER SUNDAY.				Day's length : 12h. 36m.			
28 SUND	5 48	6 22	0 30	8 51	Russian War declared, 1854.	28 SUND	5 47	6 23	0 41	8 39	
29 Mon.	5 47	6 23	1 29	9 40	Last Quarter. New South Wales Gold Regula-	29 Mon.	5 46	6 24	1 41	9 27	
30 Tue.	5 45	6 24	2 22	10 38	tions first proclaimed, 1851.	30 Tue.	5 44	6 26	2 34	10 26	
31 Wed.	5 43	6 25	3 6	11 44	First census of Calcutta taken, 1851.	31 Wed.	5 42	6 27	3 17	11 34	

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

AMERICA.

<p><i>Dominion of Canada</i>—Rt. Hn. Earl Dufferin, K.C.B., K.P., Governor Gen. and Com.-in-Chief. <i>Ontario</i>—W. P. Howland, C.B., Lt. Governor. <i>Quebec</i>—Sir N. F. Boileau, Lieut. Governor. <i>Nova Scotia</i>—(Vacant.) <i>New Brunswick</i>—S. A. Willmot, Lieut. Governor. <i>Manitoba</i>—Hon. A. G. A. Archibald, Lt. Gov. <i>Prince Edward's Island</i>—W. C. F. Robinson, C.M.G., Lt. Governor.</p>	<p><i>British Columbia</i>—(Vacant.) Gov. <i>Newfoundland</i>—Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B., Governor and Com.-in-Chief. <i>Bermuda</i>—Major Gen. John H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B., Governor and Com.-in-Chief. <i>British Guiana</i>—John Scott, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief. <i>Honduras</i>—W. Wellington Cairns, Lieut. Gov. <i>Falkland Islands</i>—Colonel George A. K. D'Arcy, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.</p>
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WEST INDIES.

<p><i>Jamaica and Dependencies</i>—Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B., Capt. Gen. and Governor-in-Chief. <i>Bahamas Islands</i>—J. P. Hennessy, C.M.G., Governor. <i>Barbados and Windward Islands</i>—R. W. Rawson, C.B., Governor. <i>St. Vincent</i>—W. H. Rennie, Lieut.-Gov. <i>Grenada</i>—Sandford Freeling, C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov.</p>	<p><i>Tobago</i>—H. T. Ussher, C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov. <i>Leeward Islands</i>—H. T. Irving, Gov. and Com-in-Chief. <i>Dominica</i>—(Vacant.) Lieut.-Gov. <i>Trinidad</i>—Jas. Robert Longden, C.M.G., Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.</p>
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ASIA.

<p><i>East Indies</i>—Rt. Hon. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Gov. General. <i>Madras</i>—Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart, Governor. <i>Bombay</i>—Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Gov. <i>Ceylon</i>—Rt. Hon. W. H. Gregory, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.</p>	<p><i>Straits Settlements</i>—Col. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor and Com.-in-Chief. <i>Hong Kong</i>—Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor. <i>Falkland Islands</i>—Col. G. A. K. D'Arcy, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.</p>
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Labuan—Henry E. Bulwer, C.M.G., Governor.

AUSTRALASIA.

<p><i>New South Wales</i>—Sir H. G. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor General and Com.-in-Chief. <i>Victoria</i>—Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G., Governor. <i>Western Australia</i>—Fred. A. Weld, Governor. <i>Tasmania</i>—Charles Du Cane, Governor.</p>	<p><i>South Australia</i>—A. Musgrave, Governor. <i>Queensland</i>—Marquis of Normandy, Governor. <i>New Zealand</i>—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.</p>
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DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

THIS Alterative should be taken three times a day, about two hours after each meal. It may be mixed, if preferred, in a little cold water. Always shake the bottle well before using.

ADULTS should commence with one or two teaspoonsful three times a day. Thereafter, the dose should be gradually increased every day, so that at the end of ten days from the commencement, it will amount to **THREE** teaspoonsful; at the end of the fourth week—to **FOUR** teaspoonsful; and at the end of the fifth week—to **FIVE** teaspoonsful three times a day. After this the increase should be even more gradual, taking care in all cases that it is never so large as to oppress the stomach, or produce a sense of fulness or tightness about the forehead. Weak and debilitated persons, or those who are of a very nervous or excitable temperament, usually require at first rather smaller doses than others.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHILDREN.—For a child from one to two months old, begin by giving from six to twelve drops, three times a day—morning, noon, and night; from six to eight months old, from thirty to forty drops; from one to two years old, half a teaspoonful; for children seven or eight years old, one teaspoonful; and for children ten years old and upwards, give from one to one and a half teaspoonsful three times a day; the doses being gradually increased, according to their several ages, in the same proportion, and under the same rules as when given to adults.

Small doses are given at first, that the medicine may operate through the medium of the circulation. A quantity not large enough to oppress the stomach, will be taken up by the absorbents along with the nourishment, and thus conveyed immediately into the circulation, mixing with and purifying the blood, and operating on and removing diseases wherever located. But as the stomach becomes accustomed to its use, the dose should be increased as above directed.

The bowels should be kept regular by taking my Sanative Pills as often as necessary. If the patient at any time should have fever or headache, or the tongue should be coated with scurf, the Pills should be given every night until the pain and fever are removed, and the tongue becomes clean and natural in appearance. The Pills should also be more or less used with the Alterative in **DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT**. If Bowel Complaint should occur at any time, it may very speedily be cured by the use of my Carminative Balsam.

In Diseases of the Skin an ointment of Iodide of Potassium may be gently rubbed on the diseased surface several times a day, to allay the burning and itching, or the inflammation which usually attends the complaint. It may be made of various strengths, as with twenty, forty, or sixty grains of the Iodide to the ounce. To make

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM,

Rub the Iodide into a fine powder, and triturate well with half an ounce of lard and half an ounce of spermaceti previously melted together.

For Testimonials of those who have used the Alterative, see the latter part of this Almanac.

WASH FOR ERUPTIONS.

The following wash is often very serviceable for eruptions and blotches on the face and neck. Take dried (unmanufactured) tobacco leaves, half an ounce. Pour on a pint of boiling water; let stand for one hour, then strain, and add to it thirty drops of Creosote. With this infusion wet the parts frequently through the day, and at night moisten cloths or cotton in it, and lay upon the parts affected. The use of the Alterative should not be omitted for a single day.

In Scald Head, apply the Hair Tonic once or twice a day, and brush it with a hair brush.

Sometimes, when the system begins to be pretty well saturated with the Alterative, indolent tumors, and diseased or obstructed glands, may, for a time be somewhat enlarged, and remain so from four or five days, to two or three weeks, after which they become gradually smaller until they entirely disappear.

To Ulcers, if inflamed or angry, a poultice made of powdered slippery elm bark and water, should be applied and repeated until the inflammation subsides. If painful, the poultice may be made in the same manner, using a decoction of hops instead of the water; after which the ulcers may be dressed two or three times a day with the subjoined

SALVE FOR ULCERS,

which is made with three parts of beeswax, two of lard, one of mutton suet, and one of common rosin, melted together, and stirred until cold to prevent separation.

Ulcers of long standing, when irritable or painful, with a burning sensation, or when they do not show a disposition to heal, or when the edges are covered with a dead white skin or scurf, should be pencilled on the edges every week or ten days with lunar caustic, and then poulticed, until the inflammation subsides, after which they may be dressed with the salve above mentioned.

To facilitate the cure of **GOITRE**, (Swelled Neck,) **CANCEROUS OR SCROFULOUS TUMORS**, or other swellings, moisten the skin, if sound and not broken by ulcers, night and morning with the following

SOLUTION OF IODINE,

which may be put up by any respectable apothecary. Take of Iodine, one drachm; of Iodide of Potassium, two drachms, and dissolve in two and a half ounces of soft water. Apply this solution with a feather, and continue its use twice a day, until the tumor disappears. If the parts should become too tender by its use, it may be omitted for a single day only, and then used again. It will do no good, unless it causes the scurf-skin to peel off in very small scales, which it will probably do a number of times, before the tumor entirely disappears. It is not necessary to rub in the solution, merely wetting the skin night and morning being sufficient.

This solution will oftentimes be serviceable if applied as above directed, over any part of the body where there is either pain or swelling.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE.

A certain and effectual remedy for Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c. Being common diseases, and their symptoms, causes, and character well known, no remarks in regard to them will be necessary, further than to state that persons affected with them should not go out after sunset, or in the morning before the sun's rays have dispelled the fogs and dews of night, as exposure to moist night air is one of the most prolific causes of these diseases. If this Ague Mixture is taken strictly according to the following directions, a speedy cure will in most cases be effected without a liability to return.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE.

SHAKE the bottle well before using, so as to thoroughly mix the ingredients.

FOR ADULTS.—In all cases the stomach and bowels should be thoroughly evacuated by an active purgative or vomit, before using the Ague Mixture; and for this purpose an adult should take from four to eight of my Sanative Pills at one dose, and as soon as they are done operating, commence taking the Ague Mixture, during the intermission or absence of the fever.

Should this intermission last from eight to ten hours, only two teaspoonsful *every hour* should be given; but when the intermission is from twelve to fifteen hours, two teaspoonsful *every two hours* will usually be sufficient. As soon as the chill returns, discontinue the Mixture until the fever goes off, when it should be given again as before, until the chills are broken, after which it should be given in doses of three teaspoonsful, three times a day, about half an hour before each meal.

While using the Ague Mixture, the Sanative Pills should also be given every night at bedtime, in doses sufficient to operate on the bowels once, and not more than twice the next day. From one to four Pills at a dose will probably be required. If there is a yellow or green tinge in the white of the eyes, a furred tongue, or the skin has a yellow, dirty, or greasy appearance, or there is a heat or irritation in passing the urine, it would be well to take a five grain Blue Pill every other night along with the Sanative Pills, until two or three of the Blue Pills have been taken, when they should be discontinued, and the Sanative Pills and Ague Mixture continued until the above symptoms are removed; for, while these remain, there is undoubted evidence of a deranged state of the liver—and while such derangement lasts, a permanent cure will not be effected, or

at least such a cure cannot be depended upon, for the patient will still be continually liable to a relapse.

FOR CHILDREN.—The full dose for a child one year old, is ten drops; two years old, sixteen drops; three years old, twenty drops; four to six years old, a half a teaspoonful; seven to nine years old, thirty to fifty drops; ten to fourteen years old, a teaspoonful; and from fifteen to twenty years old, one to one and a half teaspoonsful; to be given in doses proportionate to age, and in the same manner as to adults.

If the child is too young to take the Sanative Pills, a small dose of Calomel; say for a child one to four years old, from three to five grains should be given, to be followed in two or three hours by a dose of Castor Oil, to carry off the Calomel; after which, the child's bowels should be kept gently open by Castor Oil, Magnesia, Rochelle Salts dissolved in lemonade, or any other mild purgative.

To Prevent a Return of the Chills, about ten days after having discontinued the Ague Mixture, commence giving it again in doses of three teaspoonsful—morning, noon and night, for three or four days—the Sanative Pills being given at the same time, every night at bedtime. Then cease both Mixture and Pills for twelve or fourteen days, when they should again be given in the same manner.

This course may be repeated three or four times, and a relapse will thereby be certainly prevented. The object of this course of treatment is to break the morbid habit of the system, which produces a periodical return of the Chill long after the cause which first occasioned the disease has ceased to operate; and it is only by thus anticipating the return of the disease that this destructive habit is effectually eradicated from the system.

For Testimonials of those who have used the Ague Mixture, see the latter part of this Almanac.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OF COUNTER-IRRITANT.

An external application for Sprains and Bruises, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones and Muscles, Paralysis or Numbness in the Limbs, Pains and Stiffness of the Joints, Swellings and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, The Doloureux, (Neuralgia,) or Pains in the Nerves, Milk Leg, White Swellings, Chilblains or Frost Bites, Ringworm, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back, &c., and useful in all cases where Liniments, Rubefaciants, Blisters, Sinapisms, &c., or any other kind of Counter-Irritant is required.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S LINIMENT.

THIS Liniment should be liberally applied to the parts affected, three or four times a day, (and even more frequently in severe and dangerous cases,) and rubbed well into the skin with the hands and fingers, or with a small piece of flannel, saturated with the Liniment, so that more or less irritation or smarting is produced in the parts to which it is applied.

In Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and in all cases where the disease progresses with violence, besides being used at intervals or stated periods, lay flannel cloths well saturated with the Liniment upon the parts affected.

In Recent Scalds and Burns, (only to be applied when the skin is unbroken,) CHILBLAINS, or FROST BITES, RINGWORM, STING OF BEES, BITES OF SPIDERS, CENTIPEDES, &c., friction will not be necessary, but cloths should be saturated with the Liniment, and laid or bound upon the parts affected.

When this Liniment is applied to the limbs, as

the arms or legs, the friction or rubbing should always be upward from the extremities towards the body. The reason for this is, that it very materially assists the veins and absorbent vessels to convey a large quantity of blood and other fluids from the limbs, and thereby reduces both the pain and swelling.

To stimulate old and indolent ULCERS, take five or six thicknesses of linen rags, and after completely saturating them with the Liniment, bind them closely on the ulcer. Repeat this as often as necessary, after which dress with my Basilicon, or Salve for Ulcers. (See page 10.) The rags on which the Salve is spread, should be no larger in circumference than to barely cover the entire sore. The parts on which the Liniment is applied should be frequently washed (say every other application) with warm water and soap, so that any remains of former applications may be removed; otherwise a kind of coat or varnish, which forms over the parts, will prevent fresh applications from penetrating the skin.

For Testimonials of those who have used the Liniment, see the latter part of this Almanac.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

FOR Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Piles, Bilious Affections.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, for no person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines. While using these Pills no particular care is required, and persons may eat and drink as usual. They are so combined as to always dissolve in the stomach, and hence are not impaired by age. In small doses they are Laxative, being mild, prompt and safe in their operation, and in large doses actively Cathartic; cleansing the whole alimentary canal from putrid, irritating and fecal matters, and producing healthy secretions of the stomach, liver, and other organs of the body. They may be taken *at all times*, and in most diseases—Inflammatory, Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious, and every other form of Fever—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia, they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are also invaluable for Diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called "Impurity of the Blood," Costiveness, &c., and in fact in every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or Purgative Medicine may be required. Dyspepsia is usually cured by a persevering use of this valuable Sanative, especially if the Alterative or Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction, in accordance with their directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

THE average dose for an adult, to produce moderate purging, is from three to five Pills.

Where very active purging is desired, from five to eight Pills may be given.

In large doses they operate sooner, and often with more ease and comfort to the patient than in smaller doses; therefore, no danger need be apprehended from any quantity that may be given, however large. Three Pills taken on going to bed at night will usually operate once or twice next morning, and this is the best time and manner of taking them for Dyspepsia, Affections of the Liver, and all the various kinds of Chronic Diseases.

Taking them every night at bedtime, they produce little pain or distress, and operating gently next morning, carry off all vitiated secretions, while at the same time their beneficial *alterative* effects are secured.

The dose for a child, two or three years of age, is from one and a half to two Pills, and for children seven or eight years old, from two to three Pills. For small children, they may be rubbed into a fine powder on a plate with a knife, and mixed with molasses, preserve juice, roasted apples, or something of that nature. Children require larger doses in proportion than adults, as more or less is usually wasted in giving it to them.

Liver Complaint.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing Diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks. Properly speaking, every derangement of the liver or bilious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference, is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a TORPID or CONGESTIVE state of that organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick, tenacious slime or mucus, and sometimes by gall-stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels, which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and from thence the bile is conveyed to the heart, and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it was never designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the Chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile, when present, purifies and separates the healthy from the unhealthy portions, in the same manner that isinglass

or white of eggs separate wine or cider from their impurities—and consequently the very fountain of life is vitiated and corrupted at its source. Costiveness prevails, or alternately costiveness or diarrhoea—wind in the stomach and bowels, and the patient is often annoyed with worms, and frequently with the Piles. The coarse particles of the bile thus mixed with the blood, more or less obstruct the pores of the skin and small blood vessels, and hence give rise to various diseases of the skin, such as erysipelas, eczema, itchings, small watery vesicles, blotches, tumors, pimples, scurfiness, boils, sore eyes, sores and ulcers of various kinds. The skin is more or less yellow, and when the disease is of long standing, often very *dark*, and has a disagreeable, *dirty*, *greasy* appearance, and sometimes there is a perfect jaundice. The *white of the eyes* also has a *green* or *yellow* tinge.

More or less bile is strained off from the blood in its passage through the kidneys, and is mixed with the urine, which, by its acrimony, produces pains in the back, and scalds and irritates all the urinary passages. Some days the discharges of urine is profuse and natural in appearance, and other times it is scanty, and the desire to evacuate is frequent and urgent, and occasionally there is a total suppression of it. Sometimes the color is nearly white and milky, but usually it is high colored, red or yellow, with a rank, offensive odor, and sometimes it is bloody.

The tongue is usually coated with a white or brown scurf. There is irritation, and frequently chronic inflammation of the inner surfaces of the stomach and bowels, with tenderness on pressure, and a soreness along the lower edge of the ribs. Sometimes there is a loathing of food, and at others

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, APRIL, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.						IMPORTANT EVENTS.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.					
	Latitude 44° North.							Latitude 46° North.					
	SUN			MOON				SUN			MOON		
	rises	sets	rises	sets	after		rises	sets	rises	sets	after		
	h	m	h	m	h	m		h	m	h	m	h	m
1 Thu.	5 41	6 26	3 42	after	Steamship "Atlantic" wrecked on Coast of Nova Scotia, 1873; 700 lives lost.	1 Thu.	5 40	6 28	3 51	after			
2 Fri.	5 39	6 27	4 12	2 13		2 Fri.	5 38	6 30	4 18	2 7			
3 Sat.	5 38	6 29	4 36	3 28	2] Richard Cobden died, 1865.	3 Sat.	5 36	6 31	4 41	3 24			
Day's length: 12h. 54m.						LOW SUNDAY.	Day's length: 12h. 59m.						
4 SUND	5 36	6 30	4 59	4 45	T. P. Cooke, nautical actor, died 1864, aged 78.	4 SUND	5 34	6 33	5 2	4 44			
5 Mon.	5 34	6 31	5 20	6 5		5 Mon.	5 32	6 34	5 20	6 7			
6 Tue.	5 32	6 32	5 42	7 26	New Moon.	6 Tue.	5 30	6 35	5 39	7 30			
7 Wed.	5 31	6 33	6 7	8 47	Raphael died, 1520.	7 Wed.	5 28	6 36	6 2	8 54			
8 Thu.	5 29	6 35	6 36	10 13	Ganges Canal opened, 1854.	8 Thu.	5 27	6 38	6 28	10 22			
9 Fri.	5 28	6 36	7 11	11 33	11] San Salvador, Central America, destroyed [by an earthquake; 800 lives lost, 1873.	9 Fri.	5 25	6 39	7 1	11 44			
10 Sat.	5 26	6 37	8 1	mr'n		10 Sat.	5 23	6 40	7 49	mr'n			
Day's length: 13h. 14m.						SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	Day's length: 13h. 20m.						
11 SUND	5 24	6 38	9 0	0 44	12] Gen. Canby, U.S.A., murdered by Modoc Indians, California, 1873.	11 SUND	5 21	6 41	8 47	0 56			
12 Mon.	5 22	6 39	10 9	1 44	First Quarter.	12 Mon.	5 19	6 43	9 58	1 56			
13 Tue.	5 21	6 41	11 21	2 30	Magdala stormed, 1868.	13 Tue.	5 18	6 44	11 12	2 41			
14 Wed.	5 19	6 42	after	3 4	President Lincoln assassinated, 1865.	14 Wed.	5 16	6 46	after	3 13			
15 Thu.	5 17	6 43	1 45	3 39		15 Thu.	5 14	6 47	1 40	3 85			
16 Fri.	5 15	6 44	2 52	3 51	Lord Byron died, 1824.	16 Fri.	5 12	6 48	2 49	3 85			
17 Sat.	5 14	6 45	3 55	4 11	The Shah of Persia left Teheran for Europe, '73.	17 Sat.	5 10	6 49	3 54	4 13			
Day's length: 13h. 35m.						THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	Day's length: 13h. 42m.						
18 SUND	5 12	6 47	5 0	4 28	Baron Justice Von Liebig, distinguished chemist, died at Munich 1873, aged 69 years.	18 SUND	5 9	6 51	5 1	4 28			
19 Mon.	5 11	6 48	6 6	4 44		19 Mon.	5 7	6 52	6 8	4 42			
20 Tue.	5 9	6 49	7 11	5 1	Full Moon. New South Wales discovered by 20 Tue.	20 Tue.	5 5	6 53	7 15	4 57			
21 Wed.	5 7	6 50	8 15	5 21	18] Tania Topee executed, 1859. [Cook, 1770.	21 Wed.	5 3	6 54	8 22	5 15			
22 Thu.	5 6	6 51	9 17	5 44		22 Thu.	5 1	6 56	9 25	5 36			
23 Fri.	5 4	6 53	10 20	6 12	Trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury commenced, 1873.	23 Fri.	5 0	6 57	10 30	6 2			
24 Sat.	5 3	6 54	11 20	6 49	Daniel Defoe died, 1731.	24 Sat.	4 58	6 59	11 32	6 37			
Day's length: 13h. 54m.						FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	Day's length: 14h. 4m.						
25 SUND	5 1	6 55	mr'n	7 33	Bank of England founded, 1604.	25 SUND	4 56	7 0	mr'n	7 20			
26 Mon.	5 0	6 56	0 15	8 28	The Guillotine first introduced, 1792.	26 Mon.	4 54	7 0	0 27	8 16			
27 Tue.	4 58	6 57	1 2	9 30	Wm. Charles Macready, celebrated actor, died 1873, aged 80 years.	27 Tue.	4 53	7 2	1 13	9 19			
28 Wed.	4 57	6 59	1 41	10 40	Last Quarter.	28 Wed.	4 51	7 4	1 51	10 31			
29 Thu.	4 55	7 0	2 13	11 51	Cook entered Botany Bay, 1770.	29 Thu.	4 50	7 5	2 21	11 44			
30 Fri.	4 54	7 1	2 39	after	James Montgomery, poet, died 1854.	30 Fri.	4 48	7 6	2 45	after			

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Eng. Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	Eng. Value.
		s. d.			s. d.
Austria.....	Florin.....	1 11	Japan.....	Ichibu.....	1 4½
Belgium.....	Franc.....	0 9½	Java.....	Florin.....	1 8
Brazil.....	Milrei.....	2 3	Mexico, Chili,	Dollar (about).....	4 2
Bremen.....	Thaler or Dollar.....	3 3½	Peru.....		
Buenos Ayres.....	Dollar.....	3 6	Norway.....	Rix Dollar.....	4 6
(Argentine Rep.)			Canada.....	Dollar.....	Persia.....	Tomaun.....	10 0
China.....	Tael.....	6 6	Portugal.....	Milrei (about).....	4 6
Do.....	Dollar (varies).....	4 6	Prussia.....	Thaler or Dol. (abt) 2	11
Cuba.....	Dollar.....	4 2	Do.....	Groschen.....	0 1½
Denmark.....	Rigsbank Dollar.....	2 3	Roman States.....	Lira.....	0 9½
Egypt.....	Piastre.....	0 2½	Do.....	Scudo.....	4 2
France.....	Franc.....	0 9½	Russia.....	Rouble.....	3 2
Germany, North.....	Thaler.....	2 11	Spain.....	Real Vellon (abt) 0	2½
Do.....	Florin.....	1 8	Do.....	Escudo.....	2 0
Greece.....	Drachma.....	0 8½	Sweden.....	Rix Dollar.....	1 1½
Hamburg.....	Mark Current.....	1 3	Switzerland.....	Franc.....	0 9½
Do.....	Mark Banco.....	1 6	Turkey.....	Piastre (nearly).....	0 2
Holland.....	Florin.....	1 8	U. S. of America.....	Dollar.....	4 2
India.....	Rupee (nearly).....	2 0	Uruguay.....	Dollar.....	3 6
Italy.....	Lira.....	0 9½	West Indies,	Dollar.....	4 2
			British*.....		

* In this, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money is current of each denomination.

In the above table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally foreign moneys are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

a voracious appetite. Often a feeling of chilliness, and coldness of the feet and knees, and along the inside of the thighs—sour or bitter eructations, and sometimes a spitting or throwing up of the food after eating.

There is a feeling of oppression across the stomach and chest, as if pressed down by a weight, troublesome and often frightful dreams, low spirits, languor, want of energy, melancholy, restlessness and discontentedness—gloominess of mind—timorousness, and a great dread of trouble, and a disposition to magnify every evil; sometimes great watchfulness, and an inability to sleep—at others, great drowsiness, weariness, and disinclination to motion. At times the face is flushed, and there is more or less fever, especially at night, or in the afternoon. Sometimes violent colics, and wandering pains in various parts of the body. Frequently there is a short hacking cough, with a huskiness of the throat, and sometimes a very severe, dry and hard cough, which is often mistaken for CONSUMPTION. This cough often commences in the latter part of the night, or early in the morning, and lasts for hours, frequently producing vomiting. If there be any expectoration, it is a tough, ropy, tenacious phlegm, which adheres to everything it touches. There are also, frequently chronic pleurisy pains in various parts of the chest, shifting from one part of the breast or side to the other. Sometimes abscesses form in the liver, and pressing upward on the lungs, produce constriction and cough, and breaking, discharge their contents into the lungs, from whence it must then be ejected by expectoration, or the patient is destroyed. Some are troubled with spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body, faintness and sighing, difficulty of breathing; reading or talking producing weariness. There is a beating sensation

near the pit of the stomach, with palpitation and fluttering of the heart;* profusion of dandruff and loss of the hair. To sum up in a few words, a *yellow, dirty, greasy* appearance of the skin, a *yellow or green tinge of the white of the eyes*, an aching pain across the kidneys and hips, with irritation in discharging the urine—a sensation of fulness and distension across the abdomen, with tenderness on pressure—lowness of spirits, frightful dreams, sour stomach, with other dyspeptic symptoms, bilious fevers, bilious colics, and bilious diarrhoea and dysenteries, obstinate costiveness, intermittent and remittent fevers, jaundice, fever and ague, chill and fever, &c., all originate from the same cause a *deranged state of the Liver*. Violent remedies always do more harm than good; but by a persevering use of these Pills, all that can be desired will be accomplished.

The most successful treatment is to give the patient every night, on going to bed, from two to four Sanative Pills, or enough of them to insure one, and not more than two evacuations from the bowels next morning. The dose of the Pills can be increased or diminished at pleasure, so as to produce the above effect, and their use should be continued until a cure is completed; and also, at the same time, give the Alterative three times a day, according to the directions, unless there is a want of appetite, with weakness and debility, or symptoms of worms prevail, when, instead of the Alterative, give a tea-spoonful of Vermifuge (mixed in a little cold water and sweetened to please the taste,) about half an hour before each meal, until these symptoms are removed; and if there should be cough or oppression about the throat or chest, then give the Expectant as often, and in such doses as may be found necessary to quiet the cough, and make expectoration easy.

* These latter symptoms are often produced by drinking strong tea or coffee and their use, therefore should immediately be abandoned.

For Testimonials of those who have used the Sanative Pills, see the latter part of this Almanac.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

FOR the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair. This invaluable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, or becoming prematurely grey, cures those diseases which often appear upon the head, and in a majority of cases, produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

BEFORE applying the Tonic, let the head be well brushed with a good fine, but stiff hair brush, until the scalp is considerably excited by the friction, and all dirt and dandruff removed from the head. This will expose the pores of the skin and surface vessels of the scalp to the direct action of the Tonic. Then (with a small round brush, such as are used by painters,) apply the Tonic to various parts of the scalp, more especially on bald places, and where the hair is thin, or shows a disposition to fall off. Then brush the head freely, until every part of the head and scalp is moistened with the Tonic.

To produce new hair, it should always be used at least once a day, and in some cases it may be necessary to use it two or three times daily, brushing the head well each time with a good hair-brush; after which you may, if you think proper, wipe the hair dry with a towel. To avoid pulling out the young and diseased hair, always brush it the same way that it naturally lies on the head, and not backward and forward.

The Tonic may be used on the heads of the youngest children, youth and adults.

As a general rule, to produce new hair, it should be used as often as the head will bear the irritation without inconvenience. When applied thus frequently, the quantity used each time should be much smaller than when applied only once a day.

Its good effects are to be expected from its frequent application, rather than from large quantities being used at a time.

When merely used to beautify the hair, every second or third day will be often enough to apply it.

Avoid the use of soaps or fixed alkalis to cleanse the scalp or hair, as they remove the natural oil, make the hair very harsh and coarse, cause it to split and break off, and will often more or less change its color. Alcohol, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, &c., and all preparations and perfume which contain Alcohol, have the same pernicious effects upon the hair.

Dandruff is the result of a languid, unhealthy condition of the surface vessels of the scalp, a premonitory symptom of the falling off of the hair, whereby the perspiration becomes thick and clammy, and adheres to the surface, which drying, forms a scurf or dandruff. The daily application of the Tonic, with a liberal use of the brush, will soon free the head from dirt and dandruff.

When the hair is combed, be careful not to let the teeth of the comb touch the head, or it will more or less wound the scalp, when a scab will be formed over each wound, which will be torn off the next time the head is combed, and which will again be succeeded by another scab, and in this manner the disease will increase instead of being removed.

WHY THE HAIR FALLS OUT, AND HOW TO RESTORE IT.



Each hair is secreted by a little vesicle or gland, the latter being nourished by a minute blood-vessel, as may be seen in the accompanying cut representing a magnified section of the Scalp. As long as these blood-vessels furnish sufficient nourishment the hair will continue to grow; but if from disease or other cause they become torpid or obstructed, the hair must of necessity become dry and fall off. In such cases the reproduction of the hair obviously depends upon the restoration of the blood-vessels to their original unobstructed condition and action, which can usually be accomplished by stimulating the scalp through the application of such articles as will excite these blood-vessels to increased activity, being careful at the same time not to injure the skin, nor destroy the texture of the hair. Owing, however, as age advances, to an increasing tendency to baldness, the complete restoration of the hair is frequently very difficult—yet my Hair Tonic when applied regularly and faithfully has succeeded in innumerable cases. It should always be borne in mind that it will require time as well as patient labor, for if the hair were to start as soon as the Tonic is applied, probably near a month would elapse before it would make its appearance through the skin.

I have known many instances where the hair had been falling off for years, till partial baldness made its appearance. When the use of my Hair Tonic was commenced, for the first week the hair fell out more than ever—after which it in great measure ceased, and that which continued to fall off, was dead or grey. By the persistent application of the Tonic, once, and sometimes twice or thrice a day, and by brushing the head very frequently, in about two months a fine colorless down began to appear over the bald parts. This increased in length, till in about six months it was from two to three inches long. At that time there were probably as many hairs on the head as there ever had been, but so fine that it would have taken four of them to make one of ordinary thickness. By continuing the use of the Hair Tonic for a year or upwards, the new hair became so coarse, that it could not be distinguished from the old. In some instances, where the hair has afterwards shown a disposition to fall off, a recurrence to the use of the Hair Tonic has checked the tendency. Cases of failure will occur, from causes beyond the reach of remedies; yet I have known many very unpromising cases of baldness removed; and I am convinced that if this article be faithfully and perseveringly applied, in a large majority of cases the hair will be restored.

NOTICE.—Sometimes when kept for a long time in a warm place, or from variations of temperature, a partial separation of the ingredients of the Hair Tonic may take place, whereby the heavier portion settles to the bottom, while the lighter (chiefly the perfume) rises to the top. This partial separation changes the appearance only, and does not injure its medicinal qualities at all. The same articles are still in the bottle, and all that is necessary is to stir it well before applying it to the hair.

REMARKS ON DIET.

To give precise rules for regulating the Diet in each particular case, is almost impossible. In old chronic diseases, very little attention is required as to the kind and quantity, but in all acute, inflammatory and febrile diseases, a proper attention to the diet is important; and in many instances they are very difficult to cure, unless the patient is more or less restricted, not only in quality, but also in the quantity of his food. I would further observe, that in some diseases, as *Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels*, entire abstinence from food several days together, is often of the utmost importance. Great care is requisite in convalescence from acute diseases not to partake of too much, nor of improper food, in consequence of the danger of producing a relapse. In *Chronic Diseases*, the effect that different kinds of food have upon the patient should be observed. Food or drink which excites fever, or in any way distresses the stomach, or produces a drowsy or stupid feeling, or causes the slightest pain or giddiness of the head, should be avoided.

The following articles will often produce the above symptoms, though not in all cases; but which ever of them is found to disagree with the patient in any way as above mentioned, its use should be avoided, and only such be partaken of as do not produce unpleasant effects. All malted, vinous, or spirituous liquors, strong tea and coffee, particularly the latter; all kinds of cakes, pies, and new bread; fish of all kinds, whether fresh or salt; clams, crabs, lobsters, terrapins, veal, fresh pork, dried and smoked meats, sausages, hashes of all kinds; fried potatoes, and indeed fried victuals of any kind; hard-boiled and fried eggs, rancid butter or meats, cheese, nuts, almonds, raisins, gravies, cabbages, onions, salad, cucumbers, pickles, &c.

The patient may partake moderately of good, light stale bread, crackers, bran-bread, soda biscuit, boiled rice, roasted potatoes with salt, cream, milk, rice, corn and rye mush, calf's feet jelly, gruels of wheat flour, arrow root, sago, tapioca, &c., the latter of which may be made with milk, and then boiled in water; very soft (nearly raw) boiled eggs, seasoned with salt only; good, tender, lean and juicy beef or mutton slightly broiled, sweet ham either raw or broiled; and such other food as does not in any manner affect the head or stomach, as above mentioned.

CATALOGUE of DISEASES and REMEDIES.

Before commencing this Catalogue, I would briefly state, that I have not the vanity to suppose that either the list of diseases, or the treatment of them, is the most perfect that might be given. In fact, it will be observed that a majority of diseases in the following list are those which we mostly meet with in a chronic form, many of which have existed for months, and sometimes for years, and in many cases those, too, which have long been abandoned by the faculty as incurable. Guided by my own experience, I have prescribed only for acute diseases, when satisfied I could do so safely, and the remedies I have specified are such as have again and again been successful in arresting them. I refer among others to such diseases as Croup, Pleurisy, Cholera Morbus, Acute Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, &c. I have been as concise as possible, in order not to confuse the reader with lengthy details, and have used the most simple language

I could command, so that the most illiterate may perfectly comprehend the meaning. The majority of diseases I have passed over with simply giving the name and the remedies to be used for them, without giving details, or going into special directions for the use of the medicine, because I have already done so in the directions accompanying each article. In consequence of this work being so very extensively circulated, and read by every class, age and sex, I have felt myself in a manner altogether prohibited from treating upon many diseases, especially some peculiar to females, and also, from the same difficulty, have considered it prudent not to give as full and detailed accounts of the diseases and their treatment as I could have desired of some I have mentioned in the Catalogue; and, for the same reason, I am also precluded from making public many important cures that have been effected. Finally, I would say, that I have avoided advising any course of treatment which I thought might, from a want of medical knowledge in the patient, be attended with any injurious consequences; otherwise I should, in some instances, have prescribed more energetic measures.

But so far as close observation by the bedside of the sick and afflicted, and an experience of upwards of thirty-nine years will enable me to judge, I feel convinced that the plan of treatment here laid down, short and imperfect as it is, is more successful in the removal of diseases, and less liable to danger than any other course that can be pursued.

Absorbents.—(*From absorbeo, I suck up.*)—Through every part of the body are found small, delicate and transparent vessels, called absorbents. These vessels take up or absorb substances deposited in any part of the body, and convey them to the thoracic duct, (a pipe which runs up along the spine, and terminates in the large vein of the left shoulder, near where it unites with the veins of the head and neck,) by which the substance so absorbed is conveyed into the blood, and circulates with it until it reaches the kidneys, where it is separated from the blood, and with the urine is discharged from the body. It is through the medium of these absorbents that the water in Dropsies and Tumors, which do not suppurate, is removed from the body. It is also through one class of these vessels, called Lacteals, that the chyle, or milky liquor, which is formed from properly digested food, is taken up and conveyed to, and forms the blood by which the body is sustained.

Ague and Fever, or Chill and Fever.—In this disease there is invariably more or less derangement of the liver, and in most instances of the digestive organs. The remedies usually prescribed for this disease have reference only to preventing the paroxysm, or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere suppression of the paroxysm is, in reality, but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially of the stomach and liver, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a relapse will probably be the result. The true reason, therefore, why relapses of Fever and Ague are so frequent, is because they have never been more than half cured. That is, the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed. The use of my Ague Mixture, and a strict compliance with the directions that accompany it, will permanently cure the disease.

(A.) The only disease which is likely to be mistaken for Fever and Ague, or rather for Chill and Fever, and Dumb Ague, is Hectic Fever. This is a fever which usually attends Dyspepsia, Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels, and other lining membranes, the gathering of Abscesses, Scrofulous Swellings, &c. It is the fever which always prevails in Consumption, and latter stages of Bronchitis. It is more irregular in its times of coming on and going off than Fever and Ague, and sometimes the fever rises and goes off two or three times in the course of twenty-four hours. Remedies merely for Fever and Ague cannot cure this disease, unless the *causes* which produce this peculiar fever are first removed.

Asthma, or Phtisic, is caused by an accumulation of mucus or matter in the bronchial tubes, which run through and supply every portion of the lungs with atmospheric air; besides, the phlegm which clogs up the wind-tubes, they are often lessened to one-third of their usual diameter by *spasmodic contraction*, so that it is with the utmost difficulty that respiration can be performed. My Ex-

pectorant immediately overcomes the contraction of the bronchial tubes, and enables them to expand to their original size, while, at the same time, it loosens the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and which is, by a free and easy expectoration, ejected from the lungs. It should be taken in larger doses than for a mere cough, and in such quantities as will give relief, even if it produces vomiting.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

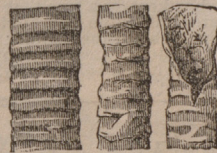


Fig. 1 represents the natural size of a section of bronchia or wind-pipe. Fig. 2, the same section contracted by spasm. Fig. 3, represents a section of bronchia laid open to show the manner in which it is obstructed by mucus

matter when inflamed by Bronchitis. Sometimes the disease is very much aggravated by a dyspeptic state of the stomach, or by a deposition of tubercles in the lungs; and again from the lining membrane of the bronchia, or wind-pipe, being more or less inflamed or irritated in each attack, it is often left in a weak, diseased condition, and liable, by every change of the atmosphere, to become irritated and more or less inflamed, and reproduce a difficulty of breathing. As soon as an attack begins to subside, in addition to the use of the Expectorant, as circumstances may require, the Alterative should be taken three times a day, according to the directions, until the general health is completely restored.

Bad Breath.—A bad breath may arise from many causes; but the most common, excepting from decayed teeth, (for which a dentist should be consulted,) is an unhealthy condition of the digestive organs, as Dyspepsia, Worms, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, &c., for which take my Sanative Pills every night until the skin has a clear, healthy appearance, and the tongue becomes free from scurf, and at the same time take the Alterative three times a day, unless the appetite be deficient, or there are symptoms of worms, when it would be better to take the Vermifuge instead of the Alterative.

Biliousness, or Bilious Complaints, are disturbances of the system caused by bile, which latter being secreted by the Liver, the affection is really a Liver Complaint, and should be treated as such. See page 12.

Bronchitis.—This disease is more prevalent than any other affection of the pulmonary organs; and from its being so much neglected in its earlier stages, or mistaken for consumption, when more advanced, thousands are annually destroyed by it. In its commencement, it resembles a common cold, attended with cough, hoarseness, more or less pain or soreness of the lungs or throat, an expectoration of mucus or matter, sometimes mixed with blood, tightness about the chest or throat, Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, and in its latest stages, hectic

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, MAY, 1875.

<p>DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.</p> <p>FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.</p> <p>Latitude 44° North.</p> <p>SUN MOON</p> <p>rises sets rises sets</p> <p>h m h m h m h m</p>	<p>IMPORTANT EVENTS.</p>	<p>DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.</p> <p>CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.</p> <p>Latitude 46° North.</p> <p>SUN MOON</p> <p>rises sets rises sets</p> <p>h m h m h m h m</p>
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1 Sat. 4 53 7 2 3 1 2 19 Opening of the Vienna Exhibition, 1873. 1 Sat. 4 47 7 7 3 4 2 17

<p>Day's length: 14h. 12m.</p> <p>2 SUND 4 51 7 3 3 22 3 36 English Slave Trade abolished, 1807.</p> <p>3 Mon. 4 50 7 4 3 42 4 55 New Zealand declared independent, 1841.</p> <p>4 Tue. 4 48 7 5 4 5 6 18</p> <p>5 Wed. 4 47 7 6 4 33 7 43 <i>New Moon.</i> Napoleon I. died, 1821.</p> <p>6 Thu. 4 46 7 7 5 6 9 6</p> <p>7 Fri. 4 45 7 8 5 48 10 26 Lord Brougham died, 1868.</p> <p>8 Sat. 4 43 7 10 6 45 11 32</p>	<p>ROGATION SUNDAY.</p> <p>Day's length: 14h. 23m.</p> <p>2 SUND 4 45 7 8 3 23 3 36</p> <p>3 Mon. 4 44 7 10 3 41 4 58</p> <p>4 Tue. 4 42 7 11 4 1 6 23</p> <p>5 Wed. 4 41 7 12 4 27 7 51</p> <p>6 Thu. 4 40 7 13 4 57 9 16</p> <p>7 Fri. 4 38 7 14 5 37 10 33</p> <p>8 Sat. 4 37 7 16 6 32 11 44</p>
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<p>Day's length: 14h. 29m.</p> <p>9 SUND 4 42 7 11 7 58 mr'n John Stuart Mill, philosopher and logician, died [at Avignon, 1873, aged 67.</p> <p>10 Mon. 4 41 7 12 9 7 0 25</p> <p>11 Tue. 4 40 7 13 10 23 1 5 9 Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died 1873, aged 65.</p> <p>12 Wed. 4 39 7 14 11 36 1 35 <i>First Quarter.</i></p> <p>13 Thu. 4 37 7 15 after 1 57</p> <p>14 Fri. 4 36 7 16 1 49 2 17 Sydney Mint opened, 1855.</p> <p>15 Sat. 4 35 7 17 2 52 2 84 Edmund Kean died, 1833.</p>	<p>FIRST SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.</p> <p>Day's length: 14h. 42m.</p> <p>9 SUND 4 35 7 17 7 41 mr'n</p> <p>10 Mon. 4 34 7 18 8 57 0 36</p> <p>11 Tue. 4 33 7 19 10 15 1 14</p> <p>12 Wed. 4 32 7 20 11 30 1 41</p> <p>13 Thu. 4 30 7 22 after 2 2</p> <p>14 Fri. 4 29 7 23 1 48 2 20</p> <p>15 Sat. 4 28 7 24 2 52 2 35</p>
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<p>Day's length: 14h. 44m.</p> <p>16 SUND 4 34 7 18 3 56 2 51 Vendome Column, Paris, destroyed by Communists, 1871.</p> <p>17 Mon. 4 33 7 19 4 58 3 9</p> <p>18 Tue. 4 32 7 21 6 3 3 28 17 First Telegram from Calcutta to Bombay, '54.</p> <p>19 Wed. 4 31 7 22 7 9 3 49</p> <p>20 Thu. 4 30 7 23 8 13 4 15 <i>Full Moon.</i> Columbus died, 1506.</p> <p>21 Fri. 4 29 7 24 9 14 4 49</p> <p>22 Sat. 4 28 7 25 10 10 5 31 20 Nathaniel Hawthorne, American novelist, died 1864.</p>	<p>PENTECOST—WHIT SUNDAY.</p> <p>Day's length: 14h. 58m.</p> <p>16 SUND 4 27 7 25 3 58 2 50</p> <p>17 Mon. 4 26 7 26 5 2 3 6</p> <p>18 Tue. 4 25 7 28 6 9 3 23</p> <p>19 Wed. 4 24 7 29 7 21 3 42</p> <p>20 Thu. 4 23 7 30 8 22 4 6</p> <p>21 Fri. 4 22 7 31 9 25 4 38</p> <p>22 Sat. 4 21 7 32 10 22 5 19</p>
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<p>Day's length: 14h. 57m.</p> <p>23 SUND 4 28 7 25 11 0 6 22 24 Queen Victoria born, 1819.</p> <p>24 Mon. 4 27 7 26 11 40 7 23 M. Thiers resigned the Presidency of French Republic; Marshal MacMahon elected President, 1873.</p> <p>25 Tue. 4 26 7 27 mr'n 8 30</p> <p>26 Wed. 4 25 7 28 0 12 9 39</p> <p>27 Thu. 4 25 7 29 0 39 10 49 John Calvin died, 1564.</p> <p>28 Fri. 4 24 7 30 1 3 after <i>Last Quarter.</i></p> <p>29 Sat. 4 24 7 31 1 24 1 13 First Bengal newspaper published, 1818.</p>	<p>TRINITY SUNDAY.</p> <p>Day's length: 15h. 13m.</p> <p>23 SUND 4 20 7 33 11 12 6 10</p> <p>24 Mon. 4 19 7 34 11 51 7 12</p> <p>25 Tue. 4 18 7 35 mr'n 8 20</p> <p>26 Wed. 4 17 7 36 0 21 9 32</p> <p>27 Thu. 4 16 7 37 0 46 10 44</p> <p>28 Fri. 4 16 7 38 1 7 11 59</p> <p>29 Sat. 4 15 7 39 1 26 after</p>
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<p>Day's length: 15h. 9m.</p> <p>30 SUND 4 23 7 32 1 44 2 29 Voltaire died, 1778.</p> <p>31 Mon. 4 22 7 33 2 5 3 47</p>	<p>FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.</p> <p>Day's length: 15h. 26m.</p> <p>30 SUND 4 14 7 40 1 44 2 30</p> <p>31 Mon. 4 14 7 41 2 2 3 51</p>
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MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A flicker of hides, 10 skins.
 Ditto of gloves, 10 dozen pair.
 A last of hides, 20 dickers.
 A standard gallon contains 10 lb. avoirdupois of distilled water.
 A weigh of cheese 256 lb. Hundredweight is 112 lb.
 A barrel of beer 36 gallons.
 A hoghead of beer, 54 gallons.
 A stone of fish, 14 lb., and of wool, 14 lb. The same for horseman's weight, hay, iron, shot, &c.
 A stone of glass, 5 lb., and a seam of ditto, 24 stone.
 A cade of red herrings 500, and of sprats 1000.
 Herrings are measured by the barrel of 26½, or cran of 37½ gallons.
 A load of timber unhewn, 40 cubic feet.
 A pocket of hops, average weight of about 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt.
 A bag of hops, nearly 3½ cwt.
 A ton contains 42 cubic feet.
 Flour, peck or stone, 14 lb.
 Flour, boll of 10 pecks or stones, 140 lb.
 Flour, sack of 2 bolls, 280 lb.
 Flour, barrel, 196 lb.
 8 gallons, a bushel of corn.
 3 bushels of corn, a quarter.
 A last of corn or rape-seed, 10 quarters, or 80 bushels.
 A last of potash, cod fish, white herrings, meal, pitch and tar, 12 barrels.
 A last of flax and feathers, 17 cwt.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, or 2400 lb.; of wool, 4568 lb.
 A ton in weight is 20 cwt. of iron, &c., but in lead there is 19½ cwt., called a fodder, which is 2184 lb.
 A tod of wool is 28 pounds.

A pack of wool, 240 pounds.
 4 lb. avoirdupois is equal to 5 lb. troy, nearly.
 A firkin of butter, 56 lb.
 A pipe of port, 115 imperial gallons.
 A pipe of Lisbon, 117 imperial gallons.
 A pipe of Cape or Madeira, 92 imperial gallons.
 A pipe of Teneriffe, 100 imperial gallons.
 A butt of sherry, 108 imperial gallons.
 A hoghead of claret, 46 imperial gallons.
 An Auln of Hock, 30 imperial gallons.
 A quintal of fish is 100 lbs.
 A load of bricks, 500, and plain tiles, 1000.
 8 pounds, 1 stone of meat.
 Diamonds are weighed by carats, 151½ of which make one ounce troy.
 Oranges, lemons, conks, and a few other articles, are often sold by the gross. Nails, tacks, &c., have six score to the hundred.
 A solid yard of well-wrought clay will make 160 bricks. Thirty-two common bricks will cover a square yard. A common brick must not be more than 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 2½ inches thick.
 Plain tiles should be 10½ inches long, 6½ wide, and ½ inch thick.
 Sheet lead is from 6 lb. to 10 lb. to the square foot.
 A pipe of an inch bore is commonly 13 lb. or 14 lb. to the yard in length.
 An imperial gallon of whale or seal oil should weigh 9 lb., of sperm oil, 8 lb. 10 oz.
 The log-line used in the navy is about 450 feet long, having usually eight separate distances, of one knot each, or 48 feet marked thereon.

fever and night sweats prevail. THE DISEASE is an inflammation, to a greater or less extent, of the lining of the bronchia or windpipe.

Fig. 4.

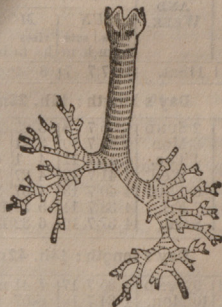


Fig. 4 represents this bronchia or wind pipe, showing the ramification of its numerous branches through both lobes of the lungs. These branches continue to be divided more and more minutely until they can no longer be traced by the eye. It is through these that the air, in breathing, is distributed to every portion of the lungs, and the oxygen contained in it brought into immediate contact with

the blood, changing it in color from a dark purple to a bright florid red, revived for the proper uses of the body.

My Expectorant is the remedy for this disease. It at once relieves the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, subdues the inflammation, and by producing a free and easy expectoration, recent attacks are removed in a few days. When, however, the disease is of long standing, in addition to the use of the Expectorant, the Alterative should be given three times a day, and the bowels properly regulated by the Sanative Pills, as often as necessary.

Boils and Blotches.—Purify the system by using the Sanative Pills and Alterative.

Bowel Complaints.—By this term is generally meant a diarrhoea or looseness of the bowels. I cannot too highly recommend my Carminative Balsam in affections of the stomach and bowels. I have known it to subdue the most violent attacks of Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Gripping Pains, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, Vomiting, Flatulency, &c., in a few minutes, and in fact, it will remove those affections with more certainty and ease than any or all other combinations in the whole Materia Medica. See pages 6 and 7.

Bronchocele, (Goitre, or Swelled Neck,) is a tumor, or enlargement, which commences upon the outside of the windpipe, between it and the skin, and gradually increases until it fills the entire space between the chin and the top of the breast bone, spreading around the neck from one ear to the other, and frequently protruding beyond the chin, producing a most awful deformity, and greatly impeding respiration, and the power of swallowing; besides which, from its great pressure on the blood-vessels, running to and from the head, there is a constant liability to an engorgement of blood in the brain, and of Apoplexy, Paralysis, Epilepsy, &c. Goitre never goes away spontaneously; but, if not cured, continues increasing in size as long as the person lives.

Goitres are often twice the size that persons not familiar with them would suppose from their external appearance, as they run under and are firmly bound down by the muscles on each side of the neck, so that they become imbedded in the cellular substances underneath, while the sides of the neck retain to a considerable extent their round and even appearance, whereby the real magnitude of the tumor is not apparent. In the process of removal, the external parts and extreme points are first absorbed and carried away, when the muscles on the side of the neck, which had been pressed outward by the mass underneath them, immediately regain their true position, and, as a matter of course, the sides of the neck lose all their former prominence. In front of the wind-pipe, however, there is no resistance to its outward projection except the external skin; hence, in front, the tumor may often

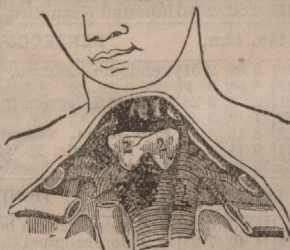
appear as large as ever to the casual observer, when in reality more than half of its entire mass has been removed.

Fig. 5.



Cut No. 5 represents external Goitre. The swelling varies materially with different persons—that shown in the cut—being the shape which it ordinarily assumes. The disease is caused by enlargement of the Thyroid Gland. This gland, as shown in the subjoined cut, lies over and on each side of the windpipe, between the pomm Adami, or Adam's Apple, and the top of the breast bone, and resembles in shape a pair of saddle bags. The lobes on each side are quite large, while that portion which lies on the outside of the windpipe, and connects the two lobes to each other, is thin and narrow.

Fig. 6.

Nos. 1, 1,
Windpipe.Nos. 2, 2,
Thyroid Gland.

Occasionally one or both of these lobes commence enlarging inwardly instead of outwardly, insinuating themselves between the windpipe and œsophagus, pressing the œsophagus back against the bones of the neck, and greatly obstructing deglutition, while at the same time little or no enlargement is observed on the outside of the throat. I have met with five cases of this kind, two of which (both females) came very near terminating fatally from starvation, both being reduced to mere skeletons. Neither could swallow a particle of solid food, and it was with the utmost difficulty that liquids would pass into the stomach; for in the attempt to swallow, the liquid would run off through the nose. They had been unsuccessfully treated by physicians for stricture of the œsophagus. These five cases were all cured by the use of my Alterative.

All tumors about the neck are not Goitre. Remember that Goitre *always* commences a little below the middle of the windpipe, and however much it may spread about the neck, yet a prominence will always be observed on the windpipe.

The Cure.—Take the Alterative three times a day, according to the directions, and moisten the skin over and around the tumor, night and morning, with the Solution of Iodine. (See page 10.) This treatment, if properly pursued, is almost as certain to remove the Goitre as that the sun imparts light and heat to the earth; but its use must be persevered in, and continued without intermission or interruption, until a cure is completely accomplished. The time necessary to effect this depends much upon the size of the tumor, a large one requiring a much longer period than a small one. The usual time is from six months to a year.

I would here observe, once for all, to persons affected with Goitre, Cancerous, Schirrus, or Scrofulous Tumors, Ulceration of the Bones, &c., where it is absolutely necessary to take the Alterative for several months, that if it is not their intention to persevere regularly with it until a cure is effected, they had better not commence its use at all; for by discontinuing

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, JUNE, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST. <i>Latitude 44° North.</i>						IMPORTANT EVENTS.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST. <i>Latitude 46° North.</i>							
	SUN			MOON				SUN			MOON				
	rises	sets		rises	sets			rises	sets		rises	sets			
	h	m	h	m		h	m	h	m		h	m	h	m	

1 Tue.	4 22 7 34	2 28 5 9	9	2	Tue.	4 13 7 42	2 24 5 15	1	Telegraph laid between England and Ireland, [1874]. 1) First land sold in Melbourne, 1837. [1874]. New Moon. Richard Cobden born, 1804. Battle of Magenta, 1859.					
2 Wed.	4 21 7 34	2 58 6 32	8	3	Wed.	4 13 7 42	2 51 6 40	2						
3 Thu.	4 21 7 35	3 36 7 55	7	4	Thu.	4 12 7 43	3 26 8 5	3						
4 Fri.	4 20 7 36	4 26 9 11	6	5	Fri.	4 12 7 44	4 14 9 23	4						
5 Sat.	4 20 7 37	5 31 10 13	5	6	Sat.	4 12 7 45	5 19 10 25	5						

Day's length: 15h. 17m.				SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.				Day's length: 15h. 35m.					
6 SUND	4 20 7 37	6 45 10 59	5	6	SUND	4 11 7 46	6 34 11 9	4	7	Mon.	4 11 7 46	7 54 11 42	3
7 Mon.	4 19 7 38	8 3 11 34	4	7	Mon.	4 10 7 47	9 12 mr'n	3	8	Tue.	4 10 7 48	10 27 0 5	2
8 Tue.	4 19 7 38	9 19 mr'n	3	8	Tue.	4 10 7 48	11 37 0 5	2	9	Wed.	4 10 7 49	11 37 0 25	1
9 Wed.	4 19 7 39	10 31 0 0	2	9	Wed.	4 10 7 49	11 37 0 25	1	10	Thu.	4 10 7 49	11 37 0 25	0
10 Thu.	4 19 7 40	11 39 0 59	1	10	Thu.	4 10 7 49	11 37 0 25	0	11	Fri.	4 10 7 49	11 37 0 25	0
11 Fri.	4 19 7 40	after 0 41	0	11	Fri.	4 10 7 49	11 37 0 25	0	12	Sat.	4 9 7 50	1 50 0 58	0
12 Sat.	4 18 7 41	1 48 0 59	0	12	Sat.	4 9 7 50	1 50 0 58	0	Count Cavour died, 1861. Douglas Jerrold died, 1857. Mrs. Siddons died 1831, aged 76. Alexandra Palace, near London, burnt, 1873. First Quarter. Khiva entered by Russian Troops, 1873. Emperor Maximilian entered Mexico, 1864.				

Day's length: 15h. 23m.				THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.				Day's length: 15h. 41m.					
13 SUND	4 18 7 41	2 51 1 16	1	13	SUND	4 9 7 50	2 55 1 13	4	14	Mon.	4 9 7 51	4 0 1 30	1
14 Mon.	4 18 7 42	3 54 1 35	0	14	Mon.	4 9 7 51	4 0 1 30	1	15	Tue.	4 9 7 51	5 6 1 48	0
15 Tue.	4 18 7 42	4 58 1 55	0	15	Tue.	4 9 7 51	5 6 1 48	0	16	Wed.	4 9 7 52	6 14 2 11	0
16 Wed.	4 18 7 42	6 4 2 20	0	16	Wed.	4 9 7 52	6 14 2 11	0	17	Thu.	4 9 7 52	7 19 2 39	0
17 Thu.	4 18 7 43	7 8 2 50	0	17	Thu.	4 9 7 52	7 19 2 39	0	18	Fri.	4 9 7 53	8 17 3 17	0
18 Fri.	4 18 7 43	8 6 3 29	0	18	Fri.	4 9 7 53	8 17 3 17	0	19	Sat.	4 9 7 53	9 9 4 6	0
19 Sat.	4 18 7 43	8 57 4 18	0	19	Sat.	4 9 7 53	9 9 4 6	0	Macquairie Harbour, Van Dieman's Land, discovered, 1815. John Wesley born, 1703. Joseph Addison died, 1719. Full Moon. The Shah of Persia arrived in Magna Charta signed, 1215. [London, 1873].				

Day's length: 15h. 25m.				FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.				Day's length: 15h. 44m.					
20 SUND	4 18 7 43	9 40 5 16	1	20	SUND	4 9 7 53	9 50 5 4	4	21	Mon.	4 9 7 53	10 25 6 11	0
21 Mon.	4 18 7 43	10 16 6 21	0	21	Mon.	4 10 7 54	10 52 7 22	0	22	Tue.	4 10 7 54	11 13 8 33	0
22 Tue.	4 19 7 44	10 45 7 30	0	22	Tue.	4 10 7 54	11 13 8 33	0	23	Wed.	4 10 7 54	11 31 9 46	0
23 Wed.	4 19 7 44	11 9 8 50	0	23	Wed.	4 10 7 54	11 31 9 46	0	24	Thu.	4 10 7 54	11 49 11 1	0
24 Thu.	4 19 7 44	11 28 9 59	0	24	Thu.	4 10 7 54	11 49 11 1	0	25	Fri.	4 10 7 54	11 49 11 1	0
25 Fri.	4 20 7 44	11 48 11 2	0	25	Fri.	4 11 7 54	mr'n after	0	26	Sat.	4 11 7 54	mr'n after	0
26 Sat.	4 20 7 44	mr'n after	0	26	Sat.	4 11 7 54	mr'n after	0	Emperor Maximilian shot, 1867. Settlement of Tasmania, 1803. Thornton Leigh Hunt, eldest son of Leigh Hunt, died 1873, aged 62. Last Quarter.				

Day's length: 15h. 25m.				FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.				Day's length: 15h. 43m.					
27 SUND	4 20 7 45	0 8 1 29	1	27	SUND	4 11 7 54	0 6 1 32	4	28	Mon.	4 12 7 54	0 26 2 51	0
28 Mon.	4 21 7 45	0 30 2 46	0	28	Mon.	4 12 7 54	0 26 2 51	0	29	Tue.	4 12 7 54	0 48 4 14	0
29 Tue.	4 21 7 45	0 55 4 6	0	29	Tue.	4 12 7 54	0 48 4 14	0	30	Wed.	4 13 7 54	1 19 5 40	0
30 Wed.	4 21 7 45	1 27 5 30	0	30	Wed.	4 13 7 54	1 19 5 40	0	Hiram Powers, American sculptor, died at Florence, 1873. Cawnpore massacre, 1857. Peace with Burmah, 1833.				

A TABLE OF KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

Name.	Acces.	Died.	Age.	Reign.	Name.	Acces.	Died.	Age.	Reign.	Name.	Acces.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
SAXONS AND DANES.					HOUSE OF NORMANDY.					HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
Egbert.....	827	837	...	10	William I.....	1066	1087	60	21	Henry VII....	1485	1509	52	24
Ethelwulf ...	837	858	...	21	William II....	1087	1100	43	13	Henry VIII...	1509	1547	55	38
(Ethelbald.	858	860	...	2	Henry I.....	1100	1135	67	35	Edward VI....	1547	1553	16	6
(Ethelbert.)	858	866	...	8	Stephen.....	1135	1154	49	19	Mary.....	1553	1558	42	5
Ethelred.....	866	871	...	5	HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET					Elizabeth.....	1558	1603	69	45
Alfred.....	871	901	...	30	Henry II.....	1154	1189	56	35	HOUSE OF STUART.				
Edward the Elder..	901	925	...	24	Richard I....	1189	1199	42	10	James I.....	1603	1625	58	22
Athelstan.....	925	940	...	15	John.....	1199	1216	51	17	Charles I....	1625	1649	48	24
Edmund.....	940	946	...	6	Henry III....	1216	1272	65	56	Common-wealth	1649	.....	.....	.....
Edred.....	946	955	...	9	Edward I....	1272	1307	67	35	.....	1659	.....	.....	.....
Edwy.....	955	958	...	3	Edward II...	1307	1327	43	20	HOUSE OF STUART—Restored.				
Edgar.....	958	975	...	17	Edward III..	1327	1377	65	53	Charles II...	1660	1685	54	25
Edward the Martyr..	975	979	...	4	Richard II...	1377	1399*	33	22	James II....	1685	1688*	68	3
Ethelred II..	979	1016	...	37	HOUSE OF LANCASTER.					William III. and Mary..	1689	1702	51	13
Edmund.....	1016	1016	...	1	Henry IV....	1399	1413	46	14	.....	1702	1694	32	6
Ironsides..	1016	1035	...	16	Henry V....	1413	1422	34	9	Anne.....	1702	1714	49	12
Canute.....	1017	1035	...	16	Henry VI....	1422	1461*	49	39	HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
Harold I.....	1035	1040	...	5	.....	1461*	1471*	49	39	George I.....	1714	1727	67	13
Hardicanute	1040	1042	...	2	HOUSE OF YORK.					George II....	1727	1760	77	33
Edward the Confessor.	1042	1066	...	24	Edward IV...	1461	1483	41	22	George III...	1760	1820	82	60
Harold II....	1066	1066	...	0	Edward V...	1483	1483*	12	0	George IV...	1820	1830	68	10
					Richard III..	1483	1485	33	2	William IV...	1830	1837	72	7
										Victoria....	1837	.....	.....	.....

* Deposed during this year.

the use of it before the desired results are obtained, the money is expended without benefit to themselves, so far as those diseases are concerned, and the reputation of the medicine injured.

Cancer is defined by writers as a painful Scirrhus Tumor, terminating in an Ulcer. It usually attacks the glandular portions of the body, or parts which contain them. The external parts most liable to its attacks are the lips, eyes, nose, tongue, the glands of the neck, breast and genital organs. The internal parts most liable to Cancer are the stomach, liver, uterus, or womb, and ovaries.

This disease originates in the glandular parts, yet when it ulcerates, and commences eating, it corrodes and destroys everything in its course. Before ulceration the Tumor is usually called a Scirrhus, but when attended with peculiar burning, shooting or darting pains, with an unequal surface, and discoloration of the skin, and it takes on a dusty, purple, or livid hue, it is called a Malignant Scirrhus, or Confirmed Cancer. When thus far advanced in the female breast, the tumor sometimes increases speedily to a great size, with a knotty, unequal surface. The surrounding glands become obstructed, the nipple sinks in, turgid veins are conspicuous, ramifying around, and resembling crab's claws, and the tumor feels hard and unyielding to the fingers.

These are the usual symptoms of an external Cancer, and we have reason to suspect the existence of one internally, when such peculiar heat and pains as have been described, succeed in parts where the patient before has been sensible of weight and pressure, attended with an obtuse pain.

A Cancerous Tumor never melts down in suppuration, or goes away like an Inflammatory Tumor; but when ready to break open, especially in the female breast, it generally becomes prominent in minute points, with an increase of the peculiar kind of shooting pains which before were only felt at intervals. Cancerous Ulcers discharge a thin, fetid, acrid, sanious water, which corrodes the parts over which it runs; they have thick, dark colored, retracted lips, and fungous excrescences often arise from them, notwithstanding the corrosiveness of the discharge. In this state they are often attended with excruciating, pungent, lancinating, burning pains, and sometimes with hemorrhage or bleeding.

Cancer is, without doubt, one of the most intractable diseases with which the medical man has to contend. Medicine appears to have had but little influence in staying its destructive progress. The knife has been the only thing relied upon by the surgeon; yet this does not destroy the poisonous virus in the system, for in nearly every case the disease sooner or later manifests itself again. If a cancerous breast is removed and heals over again, (though it often does not entirely heal up,) it is almost certain to reappear, either in the same part or in the other breast, in the course of a few years at farthest. In fact, I have frequently observed tumors in both breasts at the same time, though the patient complained of only one; yet by a close examination of the apparently well one, a small, hard, irregular tumor may be felt deep in the breast, and as a matter of course, will some day, if the patient lives, manifest itself.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to remove the virus or poisonous principle of this fatal disease. I do not condemn the removal of the breast by the knife, which is a thousand times less painful than by caustics, salves and plasters; but I mention this to show the reason why the operation cannot of itself be successful. It is because the poisonous principle is not removed. Reader, I do not wish to trifle with you, or with the feelings of the afflicted, nor raise hopes to end in sore and bitter disappointment. Let me, therefore speak candidly saying at the very commencement, that I know of few diseases that I so much dread as Cancer, because, in the first place, I cannot positively assure the patient of a cure; and, secondly, if it is effected, it generally takes a long time, and is attended with a heavy expense. The cure is seldom performed in less than six months, and I have had cases which required three years before they were fully cured.

The general treatment for Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, let them be located where they may, must be more or less the same, and is as follows: Give the Alterative three times a day, according to the directions, and moisten the skin, if unbroken by ulcers, over and around the tumor, night and morning with a Solution of Iodine, (see page 10,) and keep the bowels regular with the Sanative Pills. *The Solution of Iodine should not be applied after the parts become ulcerated.* When the Cancer is inflamed and angry, poultices made of ground slippery elm bark, bread and milk, ground flaxseed, or of grated carrots, boiled in milk, should be applied.

The ulcers may be dressed as often as necessary with the *Salve for Ulcers*, (see page 10,) spread on patent lint, or linen rags. To protect the skin and surrounding parts from abrasion, by the acrimonious discharge from the Cancer, moisten all the parts with collodion.

A majority of such cases of Cancer as have come under my observation, have been cured by the above treatment. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the cases of failure have been from the following causes: When the tumor of a cancerous breast has so far advanced, as to have included within the diseased mass the entire gland and surrounding skin; and the glands under the arms have become enlarged or diseased; when the breast is hard and unyielding to pressure, is covered by large and turgid veins; is rough and irregular on the surface, with a discoloration of the skin, it is then next to an impossibility to produce absorption of this diseased mass. The tumor at this stage will generally break out and ulcerate, and become sometimes enormously enlarged, and will slough off, piece after piece, until the breast is removed. Then, if the patient's strength holds out through this process, the parts heal over, and she is relieved from all further trouble or danger. This, of course, is under the supposition that the Alterative is used all the time, otherwise, death is inevitable.

But this is an exceedingly painful and tedious course, and but few persons can outlive this severe drain upon their constitutions. If their appetite remains good, they may live through it; but if that fails they most usually sink and die within the course of two or three weeks afterwards. Now, I have seen a dozen cases where the tumor had been removed by the knife, but which never fairly healed up afterwards, when the edges of the wound showed plainly the cancerous principle was still remaining, and when the glands in the axilla were still enlarged, yet all these cases were cured by the Alterative, the poisonous principle being removed from the system by it, and I never heard of a case where a relapse took place. Now, my advice is, that where the breast is in the state I have above described, it should at once be removed by the knife, which is infinitely less painful, and attended with far less danger than by caustic, salves and plasters, and then I feel assured that the Alterative would seldom fail restoring the patient to health.

Carbuncles, Swellings, &c.—Take the Alterative three times a day until a cure is effected, keeping the bowels regulated by the use of the Sanative Pills. The skin over the tumors may also be moistened night and morning with a Solution of Iodine.

Catarrh and Catarrhal Fevers.—The treatment is the same as for Bronchitis—take the Expectoant as often as may be necessary.

Chill and Fever.—See Ague and Fever.

Cholera—Asiatic or Spasmodic.—This disease is almost always preceded by a looseness of the bowels, with occasional cramps or spasmodic twitches in various parts of the body. This diarrhoea should be removed by the use of the Carnitative Balsam, which will, in all probability, subdue the disease at once in its incipient stage.

When an attack of Cholera comes on, give the patient, if an adult, two or three table-spoonfuls of my Carnitative Balsam, and repeat the doses as often as may be necessary. If it should be rejected by vomiting, repeat the dose immediately; and so on until it does lie on the stomach. The spasms will cease instantly, and the pain will begin to

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, JULY, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.				IMPORTANT EVENTS.		CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.			
	Latitude 44° North.						Latitude 46° North.			
	SUN		MOON				SUN		MOON	
	rises	sets		rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	
	h	m	h	h	m	h	m	h	m	
1 Thu.	4 22	7 45	2 10	6 49		1 Thu.	4 13	7 54	2 0 7 1	
2 Fri.	4 22	7 44	3 5	7 54	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.	2 Fri.	4 14	7 53	2 53 8 5	
3 Sat.	4 23	7 44	4 16	8 48	<i>New Moon.</i> Battle of Sadowa, 1866.	3 Sat.	4 14	7 53	4 5 8 57	

Day's length : 15h. 21m.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length : 15h. 38m.

4 SUND	4 23	7 44	5 36	9 31	6] Calcutta lighted with gas, 1857.	4 SUND	4 15	7 53	5 26 9 39
5 Mon.	4 24	7 44	6 56	9 59	The Shah left England for Paris, 1873.	5 Mon.	4 16	7 53	6 48 10 6
6 Tue.	4 25	7 43	8 12	10 23	Samuel Lover, novelist, died 1868.	6 Tue.	4 17	7 52	8 7 10 27
7 Wed.	4 25	7 43	9 22	10 42	Steamer City of Washington lost off Nova Scotia, [1873.	7 Wed.	4 17	7 52	9 19 10 44
8 Thu.	4 26	7 42	10 30	11 3	Edmund Burke died, 1797.	8 Thu.	4 18	7 51	10 29 11 3
9 Fri.	4 27	7 42	11 36	11 20		9 Fri.	4 19	7 51	11 37 11 13
10 Sat.	4 28	7 41	after 11 38		<i>First Quarter.</i> Christopher Columbus born, 1447	10 Sat.	4 20	7 50	after 11 34

Day's length : 15h. 12m.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length : 15h. 29m.

11 SUND	4 29	7 41	1 44	11 58	Cartes-de-Visite first taken at Nice, 1857.	11 SUND	4 21	7 50	1 49 11 52
12 Mon.	4 29	7 40	2 48	mr'n	Crimea evacuated by English, 1866.	12 Mon.	4 21	7 49	2 55 mr'n
13 Tue.	4 30	7 40	3 53	0 21		13 Tue.	4 22	7 49	4 2 0 13
14 Wed.	4 31	7 39	4 57	0 50	Storming of the Bastille, 1789.	14 Wed.	4 23	7 48	5 8 0 40
15 Thu.	4 32	7 38	5 59	1 25	War declared by France against Prussia, 1870.	15 Thu.	4 24	7 47	6 11 1 14
16 Fri.	4 33	7 38	6 54	2 10	18] Coronation of Oscar and Sophia, King and [Queen of Norway, 1873.	16 Fri.	4 25	7 46	7 6 1 58
17 Sat.	4 34	7 37	7 39	3 5		17 Sat.	4 26	7 46	7 49 2 53

Day's length : 15h. 2m.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length : 15h. 18m.

18 SUND	4 35	7 37	8 17	4 10	<i>Full Moon.</i> 16] Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.	18 SUND	4 27	7 45	8 26 4 0
19 Mon.	4 36	7 36	8 47	5 20	Rt. Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of [Winchester, accidentally killed by fall- [ing from his horse, 1873, aged 67.	19 Mon.	4 28	7 44	8 54 5 11
20 Tue.	4 37	7 35	9 13	6 30		20 Tue.	4 29	7 43	9 18 6 23
21 Wed.	4 38	7 34	9 35	7 43		21 Wed.	4 30	7 42	9 38 7 39
22 Thu.	4 39	7 34	9 54	8 53	21] Robert Burns died, 1796.	22 Thu.	4 31	7 41	9 55 8 51
23 Fri.	4 40	7 33	10 12	10 6		23 Fri.	4 32	7 40	10 11 10 6
24 Sat.	4 41	7 32	10 33	11 18	Lord Westbury, ex-Lord Chancellor, died 1873,	24 Sat.	4 33	7 39	10 30 11 20

Day's length : 14h. 49m.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length : 15h. 4m.

25 SUND	4 42	7 31	10 57	after	<i>Last Quarter.</i> Small Pox first appeared in Syd- [ney, 1825.	25 SUND	4 34	7 38	10 52 after
26 Mon.	4 43	7 30	11 25	1 51		26 Mon.	4 35	7 37	11 17 1 58
27 Tue.	4 44	7 28	mr'n	3 12		27 Tue.	4 37	7 36	11 51 3 21
28 Wed.	4 45	7 27	0 2	4 30	Robespierre guillotined, 1793.	28 Wed.	4 38	7 35	mr'n 4 41
29 Thu.	4 46	7 26	0 51	5 42	William Wilberforce died, 1833.	29 Thu.	4 39	7 34	0 39 5 55
30 Fri.	4 47	7 25	1 54	6 40	William Penn died, 1718.	30 Fri.	4 40	7 33	1 42 6 53
31 Sat.	4 48	7 24	3 6	7 24	Assam annexed, 1829.	31 Sat.	4 41	7 31	2 55 7 34

POPULATION OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Name of Colony.	Popula- tion.	Date of Return.	Capital.	Name of Colony.	Popula- tion.	Date of Return.	Capital.
Anguilla.....	2,500			Mauritius.....	332,805	1868	Port Luis.
Antigua.....	36,412	1865	St. John's.	Montserrat.....	7,645		Plymouth.
Bahamas.....	35,287	1861	Nassau.	Natal.....	193,103	1866	D'Urban.
Barbadoes.....	152,727	1861	Bridgetown.	Nevis.....	9,822	1861	Charlestown.
Bermuda.....	11,461	1861	Hamilton.	New Brunswick...	285,777	1871	Fredericton.
British Columbia (including Van- couver Island)..	50,000	1871	Victoria.	Newfoundland....	130,000		St. John.
Canada.....	2,924,310	1871	Ottawa.	New South Wales	431,412	1866	Sydney.
Cape Colony.....	566,158	1865	Cape Town.	New Zealand.....	220,092	1867	Wellington.
Ceylon.....	2,088,027	1866	Colombo.	Nova Scotia.....	387,800	1871	Halifax.
Dominica.....	25,065		Roseau.	P. Edward Island	90,000	1866	Charlotte Town.
Falkland Islands	648	1866	Stanley.	Queensland.....	99,849	1867	Brisbane.
Gambia.....	6,939	1861	Bathurst, St. Mary's	St. Christopher...	24,440	1861	Basseterre.
Gibraltar.....	25,169	1866		St. Helena.....	6,444	1861	James Town.
Gold Coast.....	151,364	1858	Cape Coast Castle.	St. Lucia.....	25,519	1866	Castries.
Grenada.....	35,672	1866	St. George.	St. Vincent.....	31,755	1861	Kingston.
Guiana, British...	155,026	1867	George Town.	Sierra Leone.....	41,806	1866	Free Town.
Helligoland.....	2,172	1866		South Australia...	182,806	1867	Adelaide.
Honduras.....	25,635	1861	Belize.	Straits Settlem'ts..	307,951	1871	Singapore.
Hong-Kong.....	124,198	1871	Victoria.	Tasmania.....	98,455	1867	Hobart Town.
Jamaica.....	441,264	1861	St. Jago de la Vega.	Tobago.....	15,410	1861	Scarborough.
Labuan.....	3,828	1865		Trinidad.....	84,438	1861	Port d'Espagne.
Lagos.....	6,500			Turks and Caicos	4,372	1861	Grand Turk.
Malta.....	139,502	1866	Valetta.	Victoria.....	781,528	1870	Melbourne.
				Virgin Islands....	6,051	1861	Road Town, Tot
				West Australia....	21,713	1867	Perth.

moderate soon after. After the vomiting, the spasms, and diarrhoea are suppressed, let the patient lie for several hours, and if any of the symptoms return in the meantime, suppress them at once, by giving more of the Carminative Balsam. When the disease arises from a torpid or diseased state of the Liver (which may be told by the stools being either frothy and white, or of a clay color,) it would be best to give the patient five grains of blue mass, along with three or four Sanative Pills, or if there appears to be a soreness or distension of the bowels, five grains of blue mass may be given, and after two or three hours a dose of Castor Oil, or of Rochelle Salts and Magnesia, may be given to carry off the blue mass.

The following prescription I have repeatedly found of great service in relieving the pains, spasms and diarrhoea, not only in Cholera, but also in ordinary Colics, Cramps, Bowel Complaints, &c. It frequently gives relief in a few minutes:

Take powdered opium two grains,
powdered Jamaica ginger twelve grains,
calomel six grains.

Mix well together, and for adults, (children in proportion,) divide into five powders, one of which may be taken every one, two, three or four hours, according to the urgency of the case, until relief is obtained.

When the Cholera prevailed in the year 1832 I was in practice in Salem county, New Jersey, and had between thirty and forty distinctly marked cases of Asiatic Cholera. I saw the patients in all stages of the disease, at the commencement, and when the cold, clammy sweat of death was upon them. Yet every one recovered. To all I administered the Carminative Balsam, and in no instance did it fail to give immediate relief.

Chorea.—See St. Vitus' Dance.

Chronic Inflammation of the Lining Membrane of the Bowels.—This disease is almost invariably the result of Liver Complaint; and in addition to its symptoms, there is soreness and tenderness in the region of the stomach and bowels, when pressed upon by the hand, and a sensation of fullness and weight in the stomach or bowels. There is also good deal of flatulency, with colic pains, and a disagreeable feeling of distension, as if bloated or swollen, and as though some heavy, indigestible substance had formed a lodgment, which it would be desirable to remove. Sometimes the abdomen is swollen, and obstinate costiveness or diarrhoea prevails. There is also more or less distress of the stomach after eating.

Treatment.—When there does not appear to be any swelling of the abdomen, and not much soreness, it may be removed by taking my Sanative Pills every night, for eight or ten nights in succession. If, however, the skin has a dirty, greasy, yellow appearance, give four or five grains of blue pill every other night, along with the Sanative Pills, until four or five blue pills are taken. Then discontinue them, and continue on with the Sanative Pills every night as before directed. When, however, there appears to be a good deal of soreness or distension of the abdomen, I would recommend, before using the Pills, that the bowels be very freely evacuated by a moderately large dose of senna and salts, which will remove the soreness and swelling more readily, and with less pain, than any other medicine. The senna and salts may be given for two, three or four days in succession, or until the swelling and soreness are nearly removed; after which the Pills may be taken until a cure is effected. To prepare the *Senna and Salts*, take three or four drachms of senna leaves, and from three-fourths to an ounce of Rochelle or Epsom Salts, and a teaspoonful of powdered ginger; pour on a pint of boiling water, let stand half an hour, strain off half a pint, and drink, and if it does not operate in three hours, strain off and drink the remainder. If this does not remove the swelling and soreness, repeat the dose daily until it does. In no disease is a strict attention to diet more necessary than in this; and in some cases total abstinence from food for several days together is necessary to subdue the inflammation when once it sets in with violence.

Colds, attended with soreness and oppression, aching or pains in the muscles, bones, or joints, &c., may usually be cured in a few hours by taking large doses of Expectorant, so as to cause nausea; covering up warmly in bed in a short time perspiration will be induced, which should be encouraged and kept up for two or three hours, by taking more Expectorant, if necessary. Ordinary colds, attended with cough, pain in the chest or sides, tightness in the throat or breast, difficulty of breathing, &c., are precisely the same as the usual commencement of Bronchitis, and therefore the treatment should be the same, and the Expectorant should be taken as often as may be required to relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing.

Colic.—Give to an adult two or three table-spoonful of Carminative Balsam, (children in proportion,) and relief will usually be obtained in a few minutes.

Consumption.—This term is frequently inappropriately applied to other affections of the lungs and bronchia. So far as the treatment is concerned, this is of very little consequence, as the remedies are the same. The Expectorant should be given as often as may be necessary to relieve the cough and produce a free and easy expectoration, and also to remove the tightness or pain, or oppression about the throat or chest. The bowels should be regulated by the use of the Sanative Pills, whenever necessary. If there be much debility, with night sweats, from one to two teaspoonful of Tonic Vermifuge, mixed with two or three teaspoonful of sweetened water, should be given about half an hour before each meal. But if there be no night sweats, or if they disappear, then give the Alterative three times a day, according to directions. See Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Convulsions, Fits, (not Epilepsy.)—See paragraph under head of EPILEPSY, marked (A.) on page 26.

Costiveness.—The most effectual means of overcoming a costive habit, is to take at bedtime two, three or four Sanative Pills, or enough to operate once, and not more than twice the next morning.—Pursue this course for eight or ten days, and then omit the Pills for a single night; but, nevertheless the next morning make an effort, whether there is any desire or not, to have a passage at the same time in the morning that the Pills operated the day before. If successful, go again the next morning, and ever after regularly at the same time a day. It must not be put off for a single moment beyond the usual time, as the old habit will return again. If no evacuation should follow, neither the first or second morning after omitting the Pills, then return to the use of them again for two or three days, and then omit again as before, until regular daily evacuations are established.

Coughs.—Thirty-seven years' experience has fully demonstrated that no remedy has proved so uniformly prompt and efficient in relieving Coughs as my Expectorant. It is besides a safe remedy, and may be given with advantage, if circumstances require its use, while the system is at the same time suffering from inflammation or fevers, and is a powerful auxiliary in subduing them, while most cough remedies are known to produce injurious consequences from their stimulating qualities, which increase the febrile action of the heart and arteries, and excite the lungs to inflammation. The Expectorant should be taken whenever the cough, pain, difficulty of breathing, tightness or constriction about the throat or chest, may require its use, without regard to time or place, and should be repeated whenever necessary. Do not fix any particular time of day, nor any particular number of times in a day for taking it; but if the symptoms of the disease requires its use twenty times a day, it should be taken that often; but if there are no symptoms, it is unnecessary to take it at all. That is, take it whenever it is needed, and when not needed let it alone.

A cough of itself is not usually a primary disease, but is caused by, or is symptomatic of some other disease; and, therefore, though the Expectorant will give the most undoubted and signal relief, let the cough originate from whatever cause it may, yet in many instances the ultimate cure must greatly de-

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, AUGUST, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.				IMPORTANT EVENTS.	DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.			
	Latitude 44° North.						Latitude 46° North.			
	SUN		MOON				SUN		MOON	
rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	

Day's length: 14h. 34m.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 14h. 47m.

1 SUND	4 49 7 23	4 30 7 58	<i>New Moon.</i> Battle of the Nile, 1798.
2 Mon.	4 50 7 22	5 48 8 25	3] Columbus sailed for America, 1492.
3 Tue.	4 51 7 21	7 3 8 47	Bank of England founded, 1732.
4 Wed.	4 52 7 20	8 13 9 6	George Canning died, 1827.
5 Thu.	4 53 7 18	9 20 9 23	Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
6 Fri.	4 54 7 17	10 26 9 41	
7 Sat.	4 55 7 15	11 30 10 1	

1 SUND	4 43 7 30	4 21 8 5
2 Mon.	4 44 7 28	5 42 8 30
3 Tue.	4 45 7 27	6 59 8 50
4 Wed.	4 46 7 26	8 11 9 6
5 Thu.	4 47 7 24	9 20 9 22
6 Fri.	4 49 7 23	10 28 9 38
7 Sat.	4 50 7 21	11 34 9 56

Day's length: 14h. 18m.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 14h. 29m.

8 SUND	4 56 7 14	after 10 22	<i>First Quarter.</i>
9 Mon.	4 57 7 13	1 42 10 48	Captain Marryatt died, 1858.
10 Tue.	4 58 7 11	2 46 11 21	Scindhia defeated, 1803.
11 Wed.	5 0 7 10	3 49 mr'n	10] Melbourne first lighted with gas, 1857.
12 Thu.	5 1 7 8	4 46 0 3	
13 Fri.	5 2 7 7	5 36 0 53	Jeremy Taylor died, 1667.
14 Sat.	5 3 7 6	6 16 1 52	First Book printed at Mentz, 1457.

8 SUND	4 51 7 20	after 10 15
9 Mon.	4 52 7 18	1 50 10 39
10 Tue.	4 53 7 17	2 56 11 51
11 Wed.	4 55 7 15	4 1 11 11
12 Thu.	4 56 7 14	4 59 mr'n
13 Fri.	4 57 7 12	5 48 0 41
14 Sat.	4 58 7 10	6 26 1 41

Day's length: 14h. 0m.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 14h. 10m.

15 SUND	5 4 7 4	6 50 3 2	East India Railway opened, 1854.
16 Mon.	5 6 7 3	7 18 4 15	<i>Full Moon.</i> 17] Frederick the Great, of Prussia, died 1786.
17 Tue.	5 7 7 1	7 40 5 29	
18 Wed.	5 8 7 0	7 59 6 42	Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, born, 1830.
19 Thu.	5 9 6 58	8 19 7 54	Holyhead Harbour and Breakwater opened by
20 Fri.	5 10 6 57	8 39 9 8	Capture of Delhi, 1857. [Prince of Wales, 1873.
21 Sat.	5 11 6 55	9 1 10 23	Transportation to New South Wales ceased, 1842.

15 SUND	4 59 7 9	6 58 2 52
16 Mon.	5 1 7 7	7 24 4 7
17 Tue.	5 2 7 6	7 44 5 24
18 Wed.	5 3 7 4	8 1 6 39
19 Thu.	5 4 7 2	8 19 7 53
20 Fri.	5 5 7 1	8 36 9 10
21 Sat.	5 7 6 59	8 56 10 27

Day's length: 13h. 42m.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 13h. 50m.

22 SUND	5 12 6 54	9 28 11 41	Union of England and Scotland, 1706.
23 Mon.	5 13 6 52	10 1 after	<i>Last Quarter.</i> William Wallace beheaded, 1305.
24 Tue.	5 14 6 50	10 45 2 18	
25 Wed.	5 15 6 48	11 42 3 31	Havelock and Outram entered Lucknow, 1857.
26 Thu.	5 17 6 47	mr'n 4 32	
27 Fri.	5 18 6 45	0 50 5 21	29] Two shocks of earthquake felt at Nottingham, Eng., 1873.
28 Sat.	5 19 6 43	2 6 5 58	

22 SUND	5 8 6 58	9 21 11 47
23 Mon.	5 9 6 56	9 51 after
24 Tue.	5 10 6 54	10 34 2 29
25 Wed.	5 11 6 52	11 30 3 43
26 Thu.	5 13 6 51	mr'n 4 44
27 Fri.	5 14 6 49	0 38 5 32
28 Sat.	5 15 6 47	1 53 6 6

Day's length: 13h. 21m.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 13h. 29m.

29 SUND	5 20 6 41	3 24 6 25	Fawknor encamped on site of Melbourne, 1835.
30 Mon.	5 21 6 40	4 41 6 49	<i>New Moon.</i> Torres Straits discovered, 1606.
31 Tue.	5 22 6 38	5 54 7 9	East India Charter expired, 1858.

29 SUND	5 16 6 45	3 17 6 31
30 Mon.	5 18 6 43	4 36 6 53
31 Tue.	5 19 6 42	5 51 7 11

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND SOVEREIGNS.

The Merovingians
 Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks... 428
 Childeric III., last of the race..... 737

The Carolingians.
 Pepin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel..... 752
 Charlemagne, The Great, Emperor of the West... 768
 Louis V., "The Indolent," the last of the race.... 986

The Capets.
 Hugh Capet, "The Great," 987
 Charles IV., "The Handsome," 1322

House of Valois.
 Philip VI. de Valois, "The Fortunate," 1328
 Henry III., last of the race..... 1574

House of Bourbon.
 Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre..... 1589
 Louis XIII., "The Just," 1610
 Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieu-donne..... 1643
 Louis XV., "The Well-beloved," 1715
 Louis XVI., (guillotined 21 January, 1793,) 1774
 Louis XVII., (never reigned,) 1795

The First Republic.
 The National Convention first sat..... 21 Sept. 1792
 The Directory nominated..... 1 Nov. 1795

The Consular.
 Bonaparte, Cambaceres and Lebrun..... 24 Dec. 1799

Bonaparte, Consul for ten years..... 6 May, 1802
 Bonaparte, Consul for Life..... 2 Aug. 1802

The Empire.

Napoleon I..... 18 May, 1814
 Napoleon II, (never reigned) died..... 22 July, 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII..... 2 May, 1804
 Charles X., dep. 30 July, 1830, died 6 Nov., 1836..... 1824
 Heir-expectant, Henry, Duc de Bourdeaux,
 29 Sept. 1820

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French..... 1830
 (Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, died 26 August, 1850.)
 Heir-expectant, Comte de Paris, born..... 24 Aug. 1838

Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed..... 22 Feb. 1848
 Louis Napoleon elected President..... 19 Dec. 1848

The Empire Revived.

Napoleon III, elected Emperor..... 22 Nov. 1852
 (Deposed 4 September, 1870.)
 Heir, Napoleon Eugene Louis, born..... 16 March, 1856

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence (Gen. Trochu,
 Jules Favre, and M. Gambetta)..... 4 Sept. 1870
 M. Thiers, Provisional President..... 16 Feb. 1870
 Marshal MacMahon, Provisional Pres't..... 24 May, 1873
 " " Pres't for 10 years..... 4 Nov., 1873

pend upon the removal of the disease of which the cough is only one of its symptoms. When the cough originates from Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c., the Expectorant is generally all that is required to remove both the disease and the cough. But whenever the cough is only symptomatic of other diseases, as Measles, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Pleurisy, Inflammation or Abscess of the Lungs, Ulceration of the Throat, Tubercles of the Lungs, or Consumption, (Phtisis Pulmonalis,) Dropsy of the Chest, Irritation from Worms, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, or from Elongation of the Uvula, or Pendulum of the Palate, it must be evident that these diseases must be more or less subdued before the cough can be permanently removed. Therefore, in addition to the Expectorant, the most appropriate remedies for such diseases should also be used at the same time.

Cramps or Spasms are instantly relieved by taking full doses of Carminative Balsam—the same as for Cholera.

Croup or Hives.—Give the Expectorant in doses large enough to cause vomiting, and it will cure the disease in fifteen or twenty minutes. A flannel cloth saturated with my Liniment, should also be applied to the throat and over the chest. See page 4.

Crying and Fretting of Infants usually arises from pain caused by either wind or acidity of the stomach. The Carminative Balsam will relieve them in a few minutes; but when this is of frequent occurrence, or of a long duration, the Vermifuge should be given three or four times a day, mixed in cold water and sweetened, and the bowels be actively evacuated two or three times a week, by giving sufficient doses of Rochelle Salts, Calcined Magnesia, or Castor Oil, so as to carry off the slimy and vitiated secretions of the stomach and bowels.

Diaphoretics and Sudorifics are medicines which promote a discharge from the skin; that is, produce perspiration or sweating. They are very numerous, and are much used by physicians in Fevers and Acute Inflammation, when the skin is hot and dry. Those most convenient for family use are antimonial wine, of which from fifteen to twenty-five or thirty drops may be taken every hour by an adult—children in proportion—and sweet spirits of nitre, the dose of which for an adult is a small teaspoonful every two hours, in more or less cold water. For children, a teaspoonful or two may be mixed in a tumbler of cold water, and given to the child to drink whenever thirsty. *Diaphoretics are not to be given when the skin is cool or moist, but only when the skin is hot or dry.*

Diarrhoea and Dysentery—Use the Carminative Balsam.

Dropsy is a collection of water in the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected. The remedies best adapted for its removal are such as impart tone to the system, and increase the flow of urine, by exciting the absorbent vessels to an increased action, whereby the fluid may be absorbed and carried away. These beneficial results are produced by my Alterative. Many physicians, who have tested its virtues, consider it a specific in Dropsy. It must be given in as large doses as the stomach, or rather the head will bear, and perseveringly continued until the desired results are obtained. The bowels should at the same time be kept open by the use of the Sanative Pills.

Dyspepsia.—The treatment is similar to that of Liver Complaint. Take a dose of Sanative Pills every night at bedtime, enough to operate once, and not more than twice the next morning, and also take either the Alterative or Vermifuge three times a day. Attention should also be paid to the diet.

Enlargement of the Bones, Liver, Joints, or Other Parts of the Body, Elephantiasis, &c.—Use the Alterative and Sanative Pills according to the directions.

Elongation of the Uvula or Pendulum of the Palate. From repeated colds, light inflammation, and swelling, the uvula frequently becomes elongated, so as to come in contact with and irritate and tickle the

root of the tongue, causing a hard, short and dry cough. It may easily be discovered by an examination of the inside of the throat. No remedy can effectually relieve this cough until the cause of irritation be removed, which is best accomplished by use of the gargle mentioned on page 4. If this treatment, after a faithful trial of two or three weeks, does not shrink the uvula so as to prevent its descending to the tongue, the uvula should be cut off.

Epilepsy and Convulsions, or Fits.—This dreadful affliction, which destroys both body and mind, is of such frequent occurrence, and is so generally known, that its description is unnecessary. All persons are liable to its attacks, but some much more so than others, and it is more frequently met with among children than adults, and oftener among boys than girls.

Epilepsy may be either Sympathetic or Idiopathic. Sympathetic when produced by or in consequence of some other disease, and Idiopathic when it is the primary disease, and not arising from any other disorder.

The causes of Sympathetic Epilepsy are numerous, as acidity of the stomach, the irritation of worms, colics, diarrhoea, great loss of blood, or other severe evacuations, loss of sleep, great anxiety, and severe mental labor, irritation from teething, the cessation of customary evacuations, excesses of all kinds, the striking in of eruptive diseases, as small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, &c.; excessive grief or fear, frights, violent fits of passion, great melancholy, dyspepsia, excessive use of stimulants, as vinous or spirituous liquors, tobacco, &c.; overloading the stomach with food, fruits, &c.; poisons, injuries or diseases of the head or brain, great irritation or acute pains in any part of the body—in fact *everything* which greatly irritates or debilitates the nervous system.

Sympathetic Convulsions or Fits are not always Epileptic, but this is of little consequence so far as the treatment is concerned, besides which, if the attacks are not arrested at an early period, and before the disease becomes habitual, they glide into real Epilepsies.

Idiopathic Epilepsy is often hereditary, and appears to arise from some peculiarity of formation. Persons afflicted with it generally have strong, robust constitutions, fully developed muscles, short, thick necks, large heads, and usually have good appetites, craving plenty of the richest kinds of food. This disease soon becomes firmly fixed by habit, and the more numerous the attacks the greater is their liability to return, and consequent difficulty in arresting them. There is not only a greater liability to their return in proportion to the number of attacks, but the convulsions become more severe, and repeated at shorter intervals; so that which at first was, perhaps, a mere faintness, with or without a few slight muscular twitchings, and occurring at long intervals, in time becomes violent convulsions, and of daily or almost daily occurrence. The sufferer then gradually sinks into a state of imbecility, a burden to himself and friends.

Treatment.—The object to be accomplished in the treatment of Epilepsy, is to remove the causes which produce it; that is, cure if possible the disease from the irritation of which Epilepsies arise; and secondly, the application of such means as will prevent their return. By promptly removing the causes, the convulsions often cease, and may never return again; but it is only in the early stage of Epilepsy that this favorable result may be relied upon with any degree of confidence; for, if the patient has suffered from repeated attacks, there is great danger that they will return, though the causes which first produced them have been removed.

I have reached this conclusion from repeatedly witnessing the beneficial results from the use of my Alterative. Some have been entirely cured, and others greatly benefited by it. Some who have taken it for weeks, have not perceived any manifest change; in other cases the Epilepsies ceased very soon after they commenced the use of the Alterative, and remained free from attacks as long

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, SEPTEMBER, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.				IMPORTANT EVENTS.	DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.			
	Latitude 44° North.						Latitude 46° North.			
	SUN		MOON				SUN		MOON	
	rises	sets	rises	sets		rises	sets	rises	sets	
	h	m	h	m		h	m	h	m	
1 Wed.	5 23	6 37	7 3	7 27	Battle of Sedan, 1870.	1 Wed.	5 21	6 40	7 2	7 26
2 Thu.	5 24	6 35	8 10	7 45		2 Thu.	5 22	6 38	8 11	7 42
3 Fri.	5 25	6 33	9 15	8 4	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	3 Fri.	5 23	6 36	9 19	7 59
4 Sat.	5 26	6 31	10 22	8 25	Republic proclaimed at Paris, 1870.	4 Sat.	5 24	6 34	10 28	8 18

Day's length: 13h. 2m.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 13h. 7m.

5 SUND	5 28	6 30	11 27	8 49	The War Indemnity due Germany completely paid off by France, 1873.	5 SUND	5 26	6 33	11 35	8 40
6 Mon.	5 29	6 28	after	9 19		6 Mon.	5 27	6 31	after	9 8
7 Tue.	5 30	6 26	1 35	9 56	<i>First Quarter.</i> 5] Malta captured by the British, 1800.	7 Tue.	5 28	6 29	1 46	9 44
8 Wed.	5 31	6 24	2 37	10 43		8 Wed.	5 29	6 27	2 50	10 31
9 Thu.	5 32	6 22	3 29	11 39	Sebastopol taken, 1855.	9 Thu.	5 30	6 25	3 42	11 27
10 Fri.	5 33	6 21	4 12	mr'n	Gold first discovered in California, 1847.	10 Fri.	5 32	6 23	4 23	mr'n
11 Sat.	5 34	6 19	4 49	0 43		11 Sat.	5 33	6 21	4 58	0 32

Day's length: 12h. 42m.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 12h. 45m.

12 SUND	5 35	6 17	5 18	1 52	French took Pondicherry, 1746.	12 SUND	5 34	6 19	5 25	1 43
13 Mon.	5 36	6 15	5 42	3 5	14] Delhi assaulted, 1837.	13 Mon.	5 35	6 17	5 47	2 58
14 Tue.	5 37	6 13	6 3	4 20	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	14 Tue.	5 36	6 15	6 6	4 16
15 Wed.	5 39	6 12	6 23	5 35	<i>Full Moon.</i>	15 Wed.	5 38	6 13	6 23	5 32
16 Thu.	5 40	6 10	6 43	6 51	Cape of Good Hope taken by the British, 1795.	16 Thu.	5 39	6 11	6 41	6 52
17 Fri.	5 41	6 8	7 6	8 8	18] Ten of crew of <i>Polaris</i> (Arctic) Expedition arrived at Dundee, Scotland, 1873.	17 Fri.	5 40	6 9	7 2	8 11
18 Sat.	5 42	6 6	7 30	9 27		18 Sat.	5 41	6 7	7 23	9 33

Day's length: 12h. 21m.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 12h. 22m.

19 SUND	5 43	6 4	8 1	10 48	Paris invested by Germans, 1870.	19 SUND	5 43	6 5	7 52	10 50
20 Mon.	5 45	6 2	8 42	after	Fall of the Temporal Power of the Pope, 1870.	20 Mon.	5 44	6 3	8 31	after
21 Tue.	5 46	6 0	9 35	1 24	Auguste Nelaton, M.D., distinguished French Surgeon, died at Paris 1873, aged 66.	21 Tue.	5 46	6 1	9 23	1 36
22 Wed.	5 47	5 58	10 39	2 29	<i>Last Quarter.</i>	22 Wed.	5 47	5 59	10 27	2 42
23 Thu.	5 48	5 56	11 53	3 19	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	23 Thu.	5 48	5 57	11 42	3 30
24 Fri.	5 49	5 54	mr'n	4 0	25] Lucknow relieved, 1857.	24 Fri.	5 49	5 55	mr'n	4 9
25 Sat.	5 51	5 53	1 9	4 30	North Sea discovered, 1513.	25 Sat.	5 51	5 53	1 1	4 37

Day's length: 11h. 59m.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Day's length: 11h. 59m.

26 SUND	5 52	5 51	2 23	4 53	Clara Mundt, (Louise Muhlbach,) German authoress, died 1873 aged 59.	26 SUND	5 52	5 51	2 17	4 58
27 Mon.	5 53	5 49	3 35	5 14		27 Mon.	5 53	5 49	3 31	5 17
28 Tue.	5 54	5 47	4 45	5 33		28 Tue.	5 54	5 47	4 44	5 34
29 Wed.	5 55	5 45	5 54	5 50	<i>New Moon.</i> Whitfield died, 1770.	29 Wed.	5 56	5 45	5 55	5 49
30 Thu.	5 57	5 44	7 2	6 8	Nelson born, 1758.	30 Thu.	5 57	5 43	7 5	6 5

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

LINEAL MEASURE.

12 Inches = 1 Foot (ft.)	40 Poles or 220 Yards = 1 Furlong.
3 Feet = 1 Yard (yd.)	8 Furlongs or 1760 Yards = 1 Mile.
5½ yards = 1 Rod, Pole (po.)	

The length of a mile is not the same in every country. The Scotch and Irish miles were formerly about 1¾ English, but are now the same as the English. A Spanish and Polish mile is about 3¼ English. A Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian mile is from 5 to 6 English miles. A Russian mile or verst is about ¾ of an English mile; and the French toise is about 6 feet.

1-12 Inch = 1 Line.	6 Feet = 1 Fathom.†
½ Inch = 1 Barleycorn.	5½ Yards = 1 Rod, Pole, or Perch.
3 Inches = 1 Palm.	4 Poles or 22 yards = 1 Chain.
4 Inches = 1 Hand.*	3 Miles = 1 League.
7.23-25 Inches = 1 Link.	60 Geographical miles, or
9 Inches = 1 Span.	62½ English miles = 1 Degree (or°)
18 Inches = 1 Cubit.	360 Degrees = The circumference
2½ Feet = 1 Pace.†	of the Globe, or
5 Feet (Geometrical) = 1 Pace.	any Circle.

* The *Hand* is used for measuring the height of horses.

† The *Pace* is a measure taken from the space between the two feet of a man in walking, usually reckoned at 2½ feet, but the *Geometrical Pace* is 5 feet.

‡ The *Fathom* is used in sounding to ascertain depths, &c., and for measuring cordage.

LAND MEASURE.

40 Sq. Poles = 1 Sq. Rood.	30 Sq. Acres = 1 Yard of land.
4 Sq. Roods, 4840 Sq. Yards = 1 Sq. Acre.	100 Sq. Acres = 1 Hide of land.
640 Sq. Acres = 1 Sq. Mile.	40 Hides = 1 Barony.

The dimensions of Land, or of any surface of considerable extent, are taken by means of Gunter's Chain, which is 4 poles or 22 yards in length, and is divided into 100 equal parts, called *links*.

WOOL MEASURE.

7 Pounds = 1 Clove	2 Weys = 1 Sack	cut. gr. lb.	cut. gr. lb.
2 Cloves = 1 Stone	12 Sacks = 1 Last	... .. = 2 1 0	... .. = 39 0 0
2 Stones = 1 Tod	240 Pounds = 1 Pack.	... .. = 1 1 0	
6½ Tods = 1 Wey		... .. = 1 2 14	

as they took it, and in a number of cases the attacks have never returned, though two years have elapsed since the use of the medicine. In other cases the attacks have returned after longer or shorter periods. In many cases the fits have been less violent, and less frequent in their return, so that those who had them monthly would pass two or three months without an attack.

To be permanently successful, Jayne's Alterative should be continued for a much longer period than patients usually take it. It should never be discontinued in less than six months, and a year's use would be better, so that the morbid habit might be permanently removed. Thus used, at least three-fifths of these cases might be cured. Persons liable to attacks should never allow themselves to become costive, should avoid excitement and all stimulating drinks, never overload the stomach; in fact, should be strictly temperate in all their habits, lie with their heads high, and never with a full stomach. They should also be careful not to wear their cravats so tight as to press upon the blood vessels of the neck.

(A.) Whenever the cause can be discovered, the remedies should be such as will remove it. Thus, if they arise from costiveness, the bowels should be freely evacuated by the Sanative Pills. If from overloading the stomach with food or fruits, &c., then give an emetic. If from worms, give the Vermifuge and Sanative Pills. If from teething let the gums be lanced down to the protruding teeth, and this will produce almost immediate relief. If from colic, flatulency, bowel or summer complaint, sour stomach, &c., then give my Carminative Balsam. If the cause is unknown, or the disease has become chronic, then give the Alterative regularly three times a day, until a cure is either effected, or all hopes of it are abandoned. The bowels should at the same time be regulated by the use of the Sanative Pills when necessary.

Eruptions.—Use the Sanative Pills and Alterative.

Erysipelas—(*St. Anthony's Fire, or Rose*).—This disease when violent, and accompanied by much inflammation and fever, is more or less dangerous, and should be attended to by a physician, while, in the meantime a full dose of salts and magnesia should be given, so as to move the bowels four or five times. Sometimes a vomit of antimonial wine has a very beneficial effect. At the same time, to allay the irritation and to exclude the air, rub gently over the diseased parts a little fresh lard, without salt.

Fever and Ague.—See Ague and Fever.

Fever, Hectic.—See paragraph under head of Ague and Fever, marked (A) on page 16.

Flatulency, or Wind in the Stomach and Bowels. Use the Carminative Balsam.

Goitre.—See Bronchocele.

Gout, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are similar diseases, and the treatment is the same in all. A steady use of the Alterative and Sanative Pills seldom fails to cure.

Gripping Pains are immediately cured by the Carminative Balsam.

Heartburn.—An adult should take one or two teaspoonful of my Tonic Vermifuge after each meal, and keep the bowels gently open with the Sanative Pills.

Hemorrhage from the Bowels.—Use the Carminative Balsam.

Hemorrhage from the Lungs.—Use the Expecto- rant.

Hoarseness.—Use the Expecto- rant.

Hypochondria.—Use the Sanative Pills and Alterative.

Hysterics.—Carminative Balsam will relieve it.

Impurity of the Blood.—Give the Alterative three times a day, and Sanative Pills at night.

Inflammation of the Lungs, Chest, Heart, &c.—See Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs.

Influenza.—Expecto- rant, taken as for colds.

Jaundice is a disease of the Liver, for which take the Sanative Pills every night, and the Alterative three times a day until a cure is effected. See page 12.

King's Evil is that form of Scrofula which chiefly makes its attacks upon the glands in the neck, behind the ears and under the chin. It consists at first of hard, indolent tumors, which, after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers, from which instead of pus, a white, curdled matter, somewhat resembling the coagulum of milk, is discharged. A persevering use of my Alterative is all that is necessary to cure it. See Cancer and Scrofula.

Leprosy.—Use the Alterative and Sanative Pills.

Liver Complaint.—Take the Sanative Pills every night, and the Alterative and Vermifuge three times a day. See Sanative Pill Directions, page 12.

Loss of Appetite.—Take the Vermifuge or Alterative, according to directions, and the Sanative Pills at night.

Loss of Hair.—Apply Jayne's Hair Tonic liberally to the scalp, and brush the head frequently with a good hair brush.

Lowness of Spirits.—Use the Alterative and Sanative Pills.

Lumbago.—Use the Alterative and Sanative Pills.

Measles.—Give the Expecto- rant for the cough and difficulty of breathing, as often as may be necessary, and keep the bowels open with the Sanative Pills.

Mercurial Affections are amongst the most loathsome, painful and horrible affections, and seldom cured. No part of the body is exempt from their ravages; they attack and destroy the skin, bone and muscles; but their most apparent effects are upon the throat, mouth and nose. The Alterative has proved very successful in arresting these diseases.

Milk or White Leg.—See Alterative Directions, page 10.

Mucous Membrane, Inflammation of.—Chronic inflammation of this membrane is of frequent occurrence, and is generally very tedious in its cure. It attacks the lining of the nose, ears, throat, wind-pipe, and other mucous surfaces, and is generally attended with a discharge more or less offensive.

Remedy.—Use the Alterative the same as for Skin Diseases, (see page 30.)

Nervousness.—Take the Alterative or Vermifuge, and Sanative Pills.

Neuralgia.—Use the Alterative and Sanative Pills in conjunction with the Liniment, in the same manner as prescribed for Acute Rheumatism on page 30.

Pains in the Bones and Joints.—Give the Expecto- rant for immediate relief, and then commence the use of the Alterative. Take it until a cure is effected. At the same time frequently bathe the parts affected with my Liniment, or Counter-Irritant.

Pains in the Chest.—Use the Expecto- rant.

Pains in the Head and Back, &c.—Use the Sanative Pills.

Pains in the Stomach and Bowels.—Take the Carminative Balsam.

Paralysis, or Palsy, is a diminution or loss of voluntary motion. Its primary causes are numerous, but the immediate cause is most usually from pressure upon the brain or nerves which supply the parts paralyzed. When the disease is general, and arises from diseases or injuries of the brain, but little can be done, and it is generally incurable; but when local, it may often be cured or greatly mitigated by removing the pressure which obstructs the flow of nervous power. This pressure may arise from tumors, dislocation of bones, wounds, &c., or from bony or chalky concretions around the joints, so as to press upon the nerves running from the parts, and thus paralyzing their power. These concretions very frequently occur after attacks of Neuralgia, Gout and Rheumatism. This pressure, in

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, OCTOBER, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.	IMPORTANT EVENTS.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.
	Latitude 44° North.		Latitude 46° North.
	SUN MOON		SUN MOON
	rises sets rises sets		rises sets rises sets
	h m h m h m h m		h m h m h m h m

1 Fri. 5 58 5 42 8 7 6 27 Red Sea Telegraph opened, 1859. 1 Fri. 5 59 5 41 8 12 6 22
 2 Sat. 5 59 5 40 9 12 6 50 London University opened, 1823. 2 Sat. 6 0 5 39 9 19 6 43

Day's length : 11h. 38m. **NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.** Day's length : 11h. 36m.

3 SUND	6 0 5 38	10 20 7 17	First complete translation of Bible into English, [1535.]	3 SUND	6 1 5 37	10 29 7 8	
4 Mon.	6 1 5 36	11 24 7 51	Captain Cook landed at New Zealand, 1768.	4 Mon.	6 2 5 36	11 35 7 40	
5 Tue.	6 3 5 35	after 8 34	Peace declared with America, 1783.	5 Tue.	6 4 5 34	after 8 22	
6 Wed.	6 4 5 33	1 21 9 26	First Quarter. Gunpowder first made in Australia, 1829.	6 Wed.	6 5 5 32	1 34 9 14	
7 Thu.	6 5 5 31	2 8 10 25		7 Thu.	6 6 5 30	2 20 10 14	
8 Fri.	6 6 5 29	2 45 11 32		8 Fri.	6 7 5 28	2 55 11 23	
9 Sat.	6 7 5 27	3 18 mr'n		9 Sat.	6 9 5 26	3 26 mr'n	

Day's length : 11h. 17m. **TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.** Day's length : 11h. 14m.

10 SUND	6 9 5 26	3 43 0 43	America discovered, 1492.	10 SUND	6 10 5 24	3 49 0 36	
11 Mon.	6 10 5 24	4 5 1 55		11 Mon.	6 12 5 22	4 9 1 50	
12 Tue.	6 11 5 22	4 25 3 8	Society of Jesuits abolished in Spain, 1868.	12 Tue.	6 13 5 20	4 26 3 5	
13 Wed.	6 12 5 20	4 46 4 24	Full Moon. Battle of Hastings, 1066.	13 Wed.	6 14 5 18	4 45 4 23	
14 Thu.	6 13 5 19	5 7 5 41		14 Thu.	6 16 5 16	5 4 5 43	
15 Fri.	6 15 5 17	5 32 7 2		15 Fri.	6 17 5 15	5 26 7 8	
16 Sat.	6 16 5 16	6 1 8 25	17] Capture of Agra, 1803.	16 Sat.	6 19 5 13	5 53 8 85	

Day's length : 10h. 57m. **TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.** Day's length : 10h. 51m.

17 SUND	6 17 5 14	6 38 9 48	Vice Admiral Sir R. J. Le M. McClure, Arctic Navigator, died 1873, aged 66.	17 SUND	6 20 5 11	6 27 9 58	
18 Mon.	6 18 5 12	7 28 11 10	Rev. R. S. Candlish, D.D., Principal of New College, Edinburgh, died 1873, aged 68.	18 Mon.	6 21 5 9	7 16 11 22	
19 Tue.	6 19 5 11	8 31 after	East Quarter. Opening of Telegraphic communication between England and Australia, 1872.	19 Tue.	6 23 5 7	8 19 after	
20 Wed.	6 21 5 9	9 43 1 18	First Parliament of Great Britain met, 1707.	20 Wed.	6 24 5 6	9 32 1 30	
21 Thu.	6 22 5 8	10 58 2 1		21 Thu.	6 25 5 4	10 49 2 11	
22 Fri.	6 23 5 6	mr'n 2 33		22 Fri.	6 27 5 2	mr'n 2 41	
23 Sat.	6 24 5 5	0 13 3 0		23 Sat.	6 28 5 0	0 7 3 5	

Day's length : 10h. 37m. **TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.** Day's length : 10h. 29m.

24 SUND	6 26 5 3	1 26 3 20	Hogarth died, 1764.	24 SUND	6 30 4 59	1 21 3 23	
25 Mon.	6 27 5 2	2 35 3 38		25 Mon.	6 31 4 57	2 32 3 39	
26 Tue.	6 29 5 0	3 42 3 54	New Moon.	26 Tue.	6 33 4 56	3 42 3 53	
27 Wed.	6 30 4 59	4 48 4 13	Sir Henry Holland, celebrated physician, died 1873.	27 Wed.	6 34 4 54	4 50 4 10	
28 Thu.	6 31 4 57	5 54 4 33	Fire at the Tower of London, 1841.	28 Thu.	6 35 4 52	5 58 4 28	
29 Fri.	6 32 4 56	7 1 4 54		29 Fri.	6 37 4 51	7 7 4 48	
30 Sat.	6 34 4 54	8 7 5 19		30 Sat.	6 38 4 49	8 15 5 11	

Day's length : 10h. 18m. **TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.** Day's length : 10h. 8m.

31 SUND 16 35 4 53 | 9 12 | 5 51 | First Telegram from Melbourne to Sydney, 1858. 31 SUND 16 40 4 48 | 9 22 | 5 40

PROPORTIONATE PROPERTIES OF FOOD.

100 parts of each.	Water &c.	Muscle making.	Heat & Fat producing.	100 parts of each.	Water &c.	Muscle making.	Heat & Fat producing.	100 parts of each.	Water &c.	Muscle making.	Heat & Fat producing.
Apples.....	84.0	5.0	10.0	Eels.....	76.0	17.0	3.5	Peas.....	14.0	23.4	60.0
Barley.....	14.0	15.0	68.8	Eggs, white of.....	53.0	17.0	none.	Pork.....	38.5	10.0	50.0
Beans.....	14.8	24.0	57.7	Eggs, yolk of.....	79.0	15.0	27.0	Potatoes.....	75.2	1.4	22.5
Beef.....	50.0	15.0	30.0	Fat.....	all.			Potatoes, sweet.....	68.5	1.5	27.0
Buckwheat.....	11.2	8.6	75.4	Flour.....	78.0	15.0	little.	Rice.....	13.5	6.5	79.5
Butter.....	all.			Haddock.....	80.0	13.0	little.	Rye.....	13.0	13.8	71.5
Cabbage.....	90.0	4.0	5.0	Halibut.....	74.0	18.0	little.	Salmon.....	72.0	20.0	little.
Carrots.....	91.8	0.6	6.6	Herring.....	75.0	18.0	little.	Starch.....	all.		
Cauliflower.....	89.0	6.4	3.6	Lamb.....	50.5	11.0	35.0	Sugar.....	all.		
Cheese.....	10.0	65.0	19.0	Lobster.....	79.0	14.0	little.	Trout.....	75.0	17.0	little.
Chicken.....	46.0	18.0	32.0	Milk, cow's.....	86.0	5.0	8.0	Turbot.....	79.0	14.0	little.
Clam.....	85.0	12.0	0.5	Mutton.....	44.0	12.5	40.0	Turnips.....	94.4	1.1	4.0
Codfish.....	79.0	14.0	little.	Oats.....	13.6	17.0	66.4	Veal.....	68.5	10.1	16.5
Corn.....	14.0	12.0	73.0	Oysters.....	87.0	10.0	little.	Wheat.....	14.0	14.6	69.4
Cucumbers.....	97.0	1.5	1.0	Parasnips.....	90.0	2.0	7.0	Whiting.....	78.0	15.0	little.

TIME REQUIRED FOR DIGESTION.

From Dr. Beaumont's tables, it appears that the following articles were converted into chyle—that is, digested—in the times indicated.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Rice, boiled soft ...	1 0	Turnips, boiled ...	3 30	Beef, salted ...	5 30
Apples, ripe, ...	1 30	Carrots, boiled ...	3 15	Mutton, roast or boiled ...	3 0
Sago, boiled, ...	1 45	Butter and cheese ...	3 30	Pork, boiled ...	3 30
Bread, stale ...	2 0	Venison ...	1 35	Pork, salt and boiled ...	5 30
Milk, boiled ...	2 0	Oysters, raw ...	2 3	Pork, roast ...	5 30
Cabbage ...	2 0	Oysters, stewed ...	3 30	Veal, roasted ...	5 30
Baked custard ...	2 45	Eggs, raw ...	2 3	Turkey and goose ...	2 0
Parasnips, boiled ...	2 30	Eggs, soft boiled ...	3 0	Domestic fowls ...	4 0
Potatoes, roasted ...	2 30	Eggs, hard boiled ...	3 30	Wild fowls ...	4 30
Potatoes, boiled ...	3 30	Beef, roast or boiled ...	3 0		

general, can only be removed by exciting the absorbent vessels to absorb the substance causing the pressure. This accomplished, and the nerves relieved from their thrall, sensation, and the power of voluntary motion will be restored.

My Alterative always increases the power of the absorbing vessels, and removes, through them, tumors, calcareous, and other concretions. Hence it is often used in Palsy, my Liniment at the same time being applied externally, as near the parts diseased as possible.

Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Tuberculous or Pulmonary Consumption, is a Scrofulous Disease, and is caused by the deposition of *Tubercles* in the Lungs, by the growth, suppurating, and discharge of which the Lungs are consumed, and hence the name "CONSUMPTION." Many affections of the Chest, which are termed Consumption, are in reality only neglected or injudiciously treated cases of Bronchitis—a disease of a very different character, and originating from a different cause—or are the results of partially cured Pleuritis, Inflammations of the Lungs, or other Catarrhal Affections.

Consumption and Bronchitis in many respects, resemble each other so closely as to make it sometimes very difficult to distinguish the one from the other. Not unfrequently the patient labors under both diseases at the same time.

In Bronchitis, the eyes usually have a dull, heavy and sometimes a sallow appearance, without animation or lustre; whereas in Consumption, the eyes frequently are remarkably animated and lustrous, and the whites clear and pearly in their appearance. In Consumption, especially in its advanced stages, there is a circumscribed redness in one or both cheeks. The patient often coughs up hard, round granules or tubercles, which is not the case in any other disease of the lungs. The cough in Consumption is usually more short and dry, and the expectoration more difficult and less abundant, and the pus is of a lighter color and much heavier; so that, when unmixed with froth or mucus, it sinks in water. When blood is expectorated in Consumption, it is usually pure and unmixed, whereas, in Bronchitis, it is nearly, if not always mixed with matter. In Bronchitis there is often great despondency; while in Consumption there is usually a fine flow of spirits, and the patient flatters himself with hopes of a speedy recovery. There is more pain, but less soreness in Consumption than in Bronchitis. In the latter stages of Consumption, there are ALWAYS one, and sometimes two out of three symptoms present, viz: Cough, Diarrhoea and Night Sweats. As soon as one of these is suppressed, one of the others will immediately appear.

To form a just conception as to the curability of this formidable disease, it is necessary to take into consideration the true condition of the lungs. These tubercles occupy greater or less portions of the lungs, and are deposited in such immense numbers, that those portions of the lungs become solidified and impervious to the air. They then increase in size, suppurate and discharge their contents into one of the bronchial tubes, and are coughed up and expectorated. They leave no ulcer or raw surface, but a cavity or excavation as large as the space they occupied. These excavations never heal or fill up, but being lined with a fine silky skin, ever after remain open. Thus, one portion after another suppurates and discharges, until at length a greater portion of the lungs is wholly destroyed, and the patient sinks into the grave.

The want of success in the treatment of this disease arises from its peculiar character; and however beneficial the remedies employed may have been in suppressing some of its most urgent symptoms, or in the removal of other affections of the respiratory organs, yet one thing is certain, that we have no evidence that this disease has ever been cured. Indeed, it is universally conceded by the faculty that this disease is incurable, and, hence the remedies have only been mere palliatives. That which is frequently called Consumption, I have no doubt has repeatedly been cured; but Bronchitis, or other pulmonary affections, are mistaken for it.

As all the various methods of treatment heretofore adopted by the faculty have proved abortive, it is evident that the means used have not been in accordance with the peculiar nature of the disease. No treatment can be of any essential service, unless it ultimately removes those hard, indolent granules, or tubercles, deposited in the substance of the lungs. If these are removed before they suppurate, or any considerable excavations in the lungs have been formed, there can be no question but that the disease may be removed. There is but one, and only one way in which this can be done, and that is by the agency of the absorbent vessels. These vessels must be excited to an increased action in order that they may absorb these tubercles, and carry them away. Of the power of these absorbents to do so, we have daily evidence in their carrying off from the system large deposits of water in cases of Dropsy, and also of large tumors. Of the feasibility and success of this plan of treatment, I have not the slightest doubt. To produce this desirable result, I should not resort to cough remedies, the Expecto- rant, nor to any other of the abortive means heretofore employed in this horrible disease, however beneficial they may have been in removing other pulmonary affections, but to my Alterative; and if this be faithfully administered in the early stages of the disease, before suppurating of the tubercles has progressed to any considerable extent, and no large excavations formed in the lungs, there is not a doubt in my mind about the curability of the disease when treated in this manner. By the continued use of the Alterative I have very often seen enormously large Scrofulous, Scirrhus, Cancerous and Goitrous Tumors removed wholly by the increased action of the absorbents. Is there, then, any reason to doubt that tumors in the lungs, not a hundredth part as large, should also as readily be removed by the same means? Again, it must be remembered, that true Consumption (Phthisis Pulmonalis) and Scrofula are one and the same disease, but located in different parts of the body. Whatever remedy, therefore will subdue the disease in one locality, certainly must have its beneficial influence on the disease when differently located. There is but one serious drawback to the universal success of this treatment, and that arises from the insidious nature of the disease, as it makes its inroads upon the lungs so silently and gradually as not to excite alarm; and it is often far advanced in its destructive influence before the patient becomes aware of it; but in whatever stage of the disease the remedy is commenced, it should be borne in mind that it is the only hope of cure, all other means having failed; and nothing can be lost by a perseverance even in the last stages, for the patient will certainly die if he does not, and he can but die making every proper effort to save himself. There is one unpleasant symptom which I have sometimes witnessed in treating Consumption by this method. It is this: Before the absorbent vessels can carry away a tumor, it is necessary first to soften it—an effect produced by the absorbents themselves. Now, in the process of softening, the tubercles enlarge more or less, say from a quarter to one-half. The enlargement immediately before they are absorbed, will, of course, produce more or less pressure (according to the number and size of tubercles) upon the bronchial tubes, and to a certain extent give a feeling of constriction in respiration. This may, however, be so slight as not to be observed at all, while in other cases the difficulty will be considerable while it lasts, which is usually three or four days, unless there is a continued succession of tubercles softening, when it may last much longer. My general treatment of this disease, therefore, would be in all cases, whether recent or of long standing, to give the Expecto- rant whenever the cough, pain, or oppression in breathing might require its use, and give the Alterative steadily three times a day, according to its directions. I would also avoid costiveness by the use of the Sanative Pills whenever necessary.

Piles—The most common cause of Piles is debility of the bowels, produced by the irritation of ASCARIDES, or small, white thread-worms, and from a costive habit of body, and the too frequent use of aloetic purges.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, NOVEMBER, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.				IMPORTANT EVENTS.	DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.							
	Latitude 44° North.						Latitude 46° North.							
	SUN		MOON				SUN		MOON		SUN		MOON	
rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets			
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
1 Mon.	6 36	4 51	10 16	6 30	Sir Wm. Bovill, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, [died 1873, aged 59.	1 Mon.	6 41	4 46	10 28	6 18				
2 Tue.	6 37	4 50	11 13	7 18		2 Tue.	6 42	4 45	11 26	7 6				
3 Wed.	6 39	4 49	after	8 15		3 Wed.	6 44	4 43	after	8 3				
4 Thu.	6 40	4 47	0 43	9 18	The Term of Marshal MacMahon, as President of France, prolonged for ten years, 1873.	4 Thu.	6 45	4 42	0 54	9 7				
5 Fri.	6 42	4 46	1 17	10 26		5 Fri.	6 47	4 40	1 26	10 18				
6 Sat.	6 43	4 45	1 44	11 35	First Quarter.	6 Sat.	6 48	4 39	1 51	11 29				

Day's length: 10h. 0m. TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Day's length: 9h. 49m.

7 SUND	6 44	4 44	2 7	mr'n	John Milton died, 1674.	7 SUND	6 49	4 38	2 12	mr'n
8 Mon.	6 45	4 43	2 27	0 45	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	8 Mon.	6 51	4 37	2 30	0 41
9 Tue.	6 47	4 41	2 46	1 58	Martin Luther born, 1483.	9 Tue.	6 52	4 35	2 46	1 56
10 Wed.	6 48	4 40	3 5	3 12		10 Wed.	6 54	4 34	3 3	3 13
11 Thu.	6 49	4 39	3 29	4 30		11 Thu.	6 55	4 33	3 24	4 33
12 Fri.	6 50	4 38	3 57	5 51	13] Telegraph between Dover and Calais com- [pleted, 1851.	12 Fri.	6 57	4 32	3 50	5 56
13 Sat.	6 52	4 37	4 30	7 15	Full Moon.	13 Sat.	6 58	4 31	4 21	7 23

Day's length: 9h. 43m. TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Day's length: 9h. 29m.

14 SUND	6 53	4 36	5 15	8 42		14 SUND	7 0	4 29	5 4	8 53
15 Mon.	6 55	4 35	6 15	10 2	Captain Cook took possession of New Zealand, [1769.	15 Mon.	7 1	4 28	6 3	10 14
16 Tue.	6 56	4 34	7 26	11 8		16 Tue.	7 3	4 27	7 14	11 20
17 Wed.	6 57	4 33	8 44	11 58	Suez Canal opened by Empress Eugenie, 1869.	17 Wed.	7 4	4 26	8 34	after
18 Thu.	6 59	4 32	10 2	after	Duke of Wellington buried, 1852.	18 Thu.	7 5	4 25	9 55	0 44
19 Fri.	7 0	4 32	11 17	1 4	East Quarter. Cape of Good Hope first dou- [bled, 1497.	19 Fri.	7 7	4 25	11 12	1 10
20 Sat.	7 2	4 31	mr'n	1 25	Lord Elgin died, 1863.	20 Sat.	7 8	4 24	mr'n	1 29

Day's length: 9h. 27m. TWENTY-SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Day's length: 9h. 14m.

21 SUND	7 3	4 30	0 28	1 45	Funeral of Rossini at Paris, 1868.	21 SUND	7 9	4 23	0 25	1 47
22 Mon.	7 4	4 29	1 36	2 2		22 Mon.	7 10	4 22	1 35	2 2
23 Tue.	7 5	4 28	2 41	2 19	Sir John Bowring, ex-Minister to China, died [1872, aged 80.	23 Tue.	7 12	4 21	2 42	2 17
24 Wed.	7 7	4 28	3 46	2 38		24 Wed.	7 13	4 21	3 49	2 33
25 Thu.	7 8	4 27	4 50	2 56	Sir H. Havelock died, 1857.	25 Thu.	7 15	4 20	4 55	2 50
26 Fri.	7 9	4 26	5 56	3 21	East India Company incorporated, 1700.	26 Fri.	7 16	4 19	6 3	3 13
27 Sat.	7 10	4 26	7 2	3 53	New Moon. Pacific Ocean discovered, 1519.	27 Sat.	7 17	4 18	7 11	3 44

Day's length: 9h. 14m. FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Day's length: 8h. 59m.

28 SUND	7 11	4 25	8 6	4 40	Washington Irving died, 1859.	28 SUND	7 19	4 18	8 16	4 19
29 Mon.	7 12	4 25	9 6	5 14	Horace Greeley, editor of N. Y. Tribune, died [1872, aged 61.	29 Mon.	7 20	4 17	9 18	5 2
30 Tue.	7 13	4 24	9 58	6 8		30 Tue.	7 22	4 17	10 10	5 56

DAY IN LONDON AND OTHER CAPITALS.

The following Table shows the duration of the longest and shortest days in the principal capitals throughout the world, corrected for refraction, &c., and carried out to the nearest minute:

Name of Place.	Latitude.	Length of the Longest Day.		Length of the Shortest Day.		Name of Place.	Latitude.	Length of the Longest Day.		Length of the Shortest Day.	
		H	M	H	M			H	M	H	M
Stockholm.....	59° 20' N	18	30	5	54	Cairo.....	30° 3' N	14	0	10	10
Copenhagen...	55 41 N	17	20	6	54	Naples.....	40 50 N	15	3	9	14
St. Petersburg	59 56 N	18	44	5	42	Constantin'ple	41 1 N	15	4	9	12
Berlin.....	52 31 N	16	38	7	40	Buda.....	47 29 N	15	54	8	16
London.....	51 31 N	16	32	7	44	Calcutta.....	22 36 N	13	26	10	42
Edinburgh.....	55 57 N	17	32	6	50	Pekin.....	39 55 N	14	58	9	16
Dublin.....	53 22 N	16	56	7	18	Cape Town...	33 56 S	14	22	9	48
Amsterdam...	52 22 N	16	44	7	33	Boston.....	42 25 N	15	16	8	58
Vienna.....	48 13 N	15	58	8	17	Washington ...	39 0 N	14	52	9	22
Paris.....	48 50 N	16	6	8	10	Panama.....	8 58 N	12	36	11	34
Madrid.....	40 25 N	15	0	9	14	St. Julian.....	49 10 S	16	10	8	8
Lisbon.....	38 42 N	14	50	9	24	Sydney.....	33 51 S	14	22	9	50

SOVEREIGNS OF SCOTLAND

From A. D. 1057, to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (Ceanmohr)	1057, April.	Alexander III.....	1249, July 8	James IV.....	1488, June 11
Donald (Bane).....	1092, Nov.	Margaret.....	1286, Mar. 19	James V.....	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan.....	1094, May.	John (Balliol).....	1292, Nov. 17	Mary.....	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (Bane) rest...	1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce).....	1306, Mar. 26	Francis and Mary....	1558, Apr. 24
Edgar.....	1097, Sept.	David I.....	1329, June 7	Mary.....	1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I.....	1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart)...	1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary.....	1565, July 29
David I.....	1124, Apr. 27	Robert III.....	1390, Apr. 12	Mary.....	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (Maiden)....	1153, May 24	James I.....	1406, Apr. 4	James VI.....	1567, July 29
William (the Lion)....	1165, Dec. 9	James II.....	1457, Feb. 20	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.	
Alexander II.....	1214, Dec. 4	James III.....	1480, Aug. 3		

Treatment.—Use the Sanative Pills at bedtime, and the Vermifuge three times a day. To allay the itching, bathe the parts frequently with cold water, and apply the ointment of Iodide of Potassium, mentioned on page 10, two or three times a day. A very soothing application, and one which will often give great comfort to the patient, and allay the intolerable itching, which sometimes accompanies the disease, is made by rubbing up half an ounce of pure, dry white lead, in an ounce of lard, to which a drachm or two of laudanum may be added.

The most EFFECTUAL application for this itching, is an ointment composed of three grains of finely powdered nitrate of silver, (lunar caustic,) incorporated into a drachm of fresh lard, that is, lard which does not contain any salt. In order to remove the salt from the lard put it in boiling water.

When the parts are swollen, the application of the cold infusion of nut galls, (see "Gargle," page 4,) may be used to advantage by bathing the parts frequently with it. When much swollen and painful, a poultice of ground slippery elm bark should be applied. Warm hip baths or steaming the parts affected over warm water, are also useful.

Pimples and Pustules.—Take the Alterative three times a day, and the Sanative Pills at bedtime.

Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs.—In all acute inflammations the remedies must be prompt and decisive; therefore, immediately take three or four teaspoonful of Expectorant, (enough to produce considerable nausea,) cover up warmly in bed, and drink plenty of cold water. If perspiration does not break out on the body, in from half an hour to an hour, give more of the Expectorant until it does; at the same time bathe the parts affected frequently with my Liniment or Counter-Irritant, and let it be well rubbed into the skin. The perspiration should be continued from one to three hours, or until the pain has subsided, and the patient feels no constriction in breathing, after which the bowels should be freely opened by the Sanative Pills, and if any pain or cough remains, the Expectorant should be used the same as for any other cough. I have always succeeded in subduing it by the above means in from one to two hours' time. The Expectorant acts in this case as a sudorific, or sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the outset.

Care should be observed to avoid taking a fresh cold. Some soreness in the parts may remain for a short time, and if it does not wear away in a day or two, apply a blister over the parts affected.

Rheumatism, Acute.—In Acute Rheumatism the Expectorant should be given in large doses, so as to produce perspiration, which should be encouraged and kept up for two or three hours. This course, if faithfully carried out, will usually subdue the disease at once; if it should fail, recourse must then be had to the Alterative, which should be given in as large doses as can be taken without distressing the head or stomach, and costiveness should be avoided by the use of Sanative Pills as frequently as may be found necessary. At the same time my Liniment or Counter-Irritant should be applied to the part affected several times a day, and well rubbed into the skin. The parts should be frequently washed with warm water while applying the Liniment, to free the skin from the remains of former applications. Wearing india rubber cloth over the parts affected is also often very serviceable.

Neuralgia and Gout should also be treated in precisely the same manner.

Rheumatism, Chronic.—Take the Alterative regularly three times a day, in as large doses as the stomach will bear, until a cure is effected—and also apply my Liniment several times a day to the part affected, rubbing it well into the skin with the hands and fingers. Warm clothing is absolutely necessary to prevent a relapse. Thick silk or flannel should be worn over the part affected.

Salt Rheum or Tetter.—In this disease give the Sanative Pills and Alterative, and rub the Hair Tonic over the parts affected. See Skin Diseases.

Scald Head.—The Alterative should be given regularly three times a day, and the Hair Tonic applied once or twice daily, and if the head will bear it, brush it with a good hair brush; at the same time the bowels should be properly regulated by the use of the Sanative Pills as often as may be necessary. If it should be found desirable to comb the hair with a fine tooth comb, to clean off the scurf, be careful not to let the teeth touch the scalp, or you will wound it, and make the disease worse. Sometimes the external application of the ointment of Iodide of Potassium, (twenty grains to the ounce) is serviceable.

Scrofula.—Scrofula in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of King's Evil, Tumors, Enlargement of the Glands or Bones, Gout, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin and Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption, emanates from one and the same cause, which is a poisonous principle, or virus, inherent in the human system. Therefore unless this principle can be destroyed, no radical cure can be effected; but if the principle upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease should manifest itself. This is the reason why the Alterative is so successful in removing so many malignant diseases. *It destroys the virus, or Poisonous principle, from which those diseases have their origin, by entering into the circulation, and, with the blood, is conveyed to the minutest fibres, removing every particle of the disease from the system.*

Scurvy.—Use the Alterative and Sanative Pills.

Skin Diseases.—Though the remote or primary causes of diseases of the skin may be various, as impurity of the blood, liver complaint, scrofula, the application of irritants or poisons to the skin, yet the immediate cause is always the same, and that is, an obstruction in the pores of the skin, by which the perspiration, in its passage from the body, is arrested and confined in and under the skin, causing an intolerable itching, or an eruption of pimples, pustules, blotches, chaps, or cracking open of the skin, erysipelas, eczema, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, &c. My Alterative has been found an invaluable remedy for all these affections, as it removes the primary as well as the immediate cause—purifying the blood, curing the Liver Complaint, and effectually eradicating Scrofula from the system, besides relieving the pores of their obstructing matter, and healing the diseased surface.

To allay the itching, rub on gently with the fingers a small portion of the ointment of Iodide of Potassium, (page 10,) as often as may be found necessary, or an ointment composed of two drachms of pure, dry white lead, and a drachm of laudanum, rubbed up in an ounce of fresh lard; or the Wash for Eruptions, (page 10,) may be used.

Fig. 7.



Fig. 7 is a representation of a magnified portion of the Skin, which shows by what a very tortuous and circular manner the perspiratory vessels pass through the skin to the surface. These vessels are so exceedingly small that any particles thrown off by the blood more gross than the ordinary healthy perspiration, will clog them up, and cause either more or less disease of the skin, or being repelled, produce internal diseases of a more dangerous character.

Sore Eyes.—Dissolve sixteen grains of acetate of zinc in half a pint of soft water, (rose water is best,) and apply it to the eyes several times a day.

Sore Mouth.—The best local remedy for sore or ulcerated mouth or throat, is the frequent application of the tincture of nut-galls, diluted with an equal portion of cold water, or a tea made of the

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ALMANAC, DECEMBER, 1875.

DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	FOR NOVA SCOTIA, AND CANADA WEST.				IMPORTANT EVENTS.	DAYS OF MONTH AND WEEK.	CAPE BRETON, PR. ED. ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST.			
	Latitude 44° North.						Latitude 46° North.			
	SUN		MOON				SUN		MOON	
rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets			
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
1 Wed.	7 14 4	24 10	42 7	10	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	1 Wed.	7 23 4	16 10	53 6 59	
2 Thu.	7 15 4	24 11	17 8	15	Louis Napoleon's <i>Coup d'Etat</i> at Paris, 1852.	2 Thu.	7 24 4	16 11	27 8 7	
3 Fri.	7 16 4	24 11	45 9	22	Capture of Mauritius, 1810.	3 Fri.	7 25 4	15 11	53 9 16	
4 Sat.	7 18 4	23 after	10 8	31	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795.	4 Sat.	7 26 4	15 after	10 26	

Day's length : 9h. 4m.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Day's length : 8h. 47m.

5 SUND	7 19 4	23 0	29 11	40	<i>First Quarter.</i>	5 SUND	7 27 4	14 0	33 11 37
6 Mon.	7 20 4	23 0	48 mr'n			6 Mon.	7 28 4	14 0	49 mr'n
7 Tue.	7 21 4	23 1	7 0	50	Marshal Ney shot, 1815.	7 Tue.	7 29 4	14 1	6 0 49
8 Wed.	7 22 4	23 1	27 2	3	Thomas De Quincey died, 1859.	8 Wed.	7 30 4	14 1	24 2 5
9 Thu.	7 22 4	22 1	52 3	20		9 Thu.	7 31 4	14 1	46 3 25
10 Fri.	7 23 4	22 2	22 4	43		10 Fri.	7 32 4	14 2	14 4 49
11 Sat.	7 24 4	22 3	4 6	8	Pilgrim Fathers landed in America, 1620.	11 Sat.	7 33 4	14 2	14 5 17

Day's length : 8h. 57m.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Day's length : 8h. 40m.

12 SUND	7 25 4	22 3	57 7	32	<i>Full Moon.</i> Edwin Forrest, American tragedian, died at Philadelphia, 1872.	12 SUND	7 34 4	14 3	46 7 43
13 Mon.	7 26 4	22 5	0 8	46		13 Mon.	7 35 4	14 4	48 8 59
14 Tue.	7 26 4	23 6	20 9	45	General Washington died, 1799.	14 Tue.	7 35 4	15 6	9 9 56
15 Wed.	7 27 4	23 7	41 10	30	Isaac Walton died, 1683.	15 Wed.	7 36 4	15 7	32 10 39
16 Thu.	7 28 4	23 9	0 11	4	Cromwell made Protector, 1653.	16 Thu.	7 37 4	15 8	54 11 11
17 Fri.	7 29 4	23 10	15 11	28	12] New Zealand discovered, 1642.	17 Fri.	7 38 4	15 10	11 11 33
18 Sat.	7 29 4	24 11	25 11	50		18 Sat.	7 38 4	15 11	24 11 52

Day's length : 8h. 54m.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Day's length : 8h. 37m.

19 SUND	7 30 4	24 mr'n	after		<i>Last Quarter.</i>	19 SUND	7 39 4	16 mr'n	after
20 Mon.	7 30 4	25 0	32 0	24	Louis Napoleon elected President of France, 1848.	20 Mon.	7 39 4	16 0	33 0 22
21 Tue.	7 31 4	25 1	37 0	42		21 Tue.	7 40 4	16 1	40 0 38
22 Wed.	7 31 4	26 2	42 1	3		22 Wed.	7 40 4	17 2	47 0 57
23 Thu.	7 32 4	26 3	48 1	26	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863.	23 Thu.	7 41 4	17 3	54 1 13
24 Fri.	7 32 4	27 4	53 1	53	23] Pantomines first played in England, 1716.	24 Fri.	7 41 4	18 5	1 1 43
25 Sat.	7 33 4	27 5	56 2	28	Completion of Mount Ceniz Tunnel, 1870.	25 Sat.	7 42 4	18 6	7 2 17

Day's length : 8h. 55m.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

Day's length : 8h. 37m.

26 SUND	7 33 4	28 6	58 3	14	<i>New Moon.</i>	26 SUND	7 42 4	19 7	10 3 3
27 Mon.	7 33 4	29 7	54 4	5		27 Mon.	7 42 4	20 8	6 3 54
28 Tue.	7 33 4	30 8	40 5	2	Lord Macaulay, historian, died 1859.	28 Tue.	7 42 4	21 8	52 4 51
29 Wed.	7 34 4	30 9	19 6	7	Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.	29 Wed.	7 43 4	21 9	29 5 58
30 Thu.	7 34 4	31 9	50 7	14	Treaty with Scindhia, 1803.	30 Thu.	7 43 4	22 9	58 7 7
31 Fri.	7 34 4	32 10	14 8	22	Hon. B. Disraeli born, 1805.	31 Fri.	7 43 4	23 10	20 8 17

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, 1874.

	<i>British Ambassadors Abroad.</i>	<i>Foreign Ambassadors in England.</i>
America.....	Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B.	Robert C. Schenck
Argentine Confederation.....	Hon. L. S. S. West	M. Balcarce
Austria.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan	Count de Beust
Bavaria.....	R. B. D. Morier, C.B.	(Vacant)
Belgium.....	John Saville Lumley, C.B.	Henri Solvins
Brazil.....	G. B. Mathew	M. de Penedo
Central America.....	Edwin Corbet	Commander De Marecota
Chili.....	H. Rumbold	Don Alberto Blest Gana
China.....	Thos. Fras. Wade, C.B.	Dr. Justo Arosemena
Colombia.....	Robert Bunch	Gen. J. von Bulow, D.O.L.
Denmark.....	Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B.	Duke Decazes
Ecuador.....	Fred. Hamilton	Count Munster
France.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	(Vacant)
German Empire.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Odo Wm. Russell	(Vacant)
Greece.....	Hon. W. Stuart	(Vacant)
Hanse Towns.....	John Ward, C.B.	Cavalieri Carlo Cadorna
Italy.....	Sir A. B. Paget K.C.B.	(Vacant)
Japan.....	Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.	(Vacant)
Morocco.....	Sir J. H. Drummond Hay, K.C.B.	Count C. M. E. G. de Bylandt
Netherlands.....	Vice Ad. Sir E. A. J. Harris, K.C.B.	Gen. Mirza Malkam Khan
Persia.....	W. T. Thomson	Don Pedro Galvez
Peru.....	Hon. W. G. S. Jerningham	Duke of Saldanha
Portugal.....	Hon. Sir C. A. Murray, K.C.B.	Count Brunnow
Russia.....	Lord A. W. F. S. Loftus, G.C.B.	(Vacant)
Spain.....	Rt. Hon. Austen H. Layard	Baron Hochschild
Sweden.....	Hon. E. M. Erskine, C.B.	(Vacant)
Switzerland.....	A. G. G. Bonar	H. E. Musurus Pasha
Turkey.....	Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Elliott, G.C.B.	(Vacant)
Uruguay.....	Hon. L. S. S. West	(Vacant)
Venezuela.....	R. T. C. Middleton	(Vacant)
Wurtemberg.....	G. G. Petre	(Vacant)

galls may be substituted, and when cold, wash or rinse the mouth with it very frequently. See "Gargle," page 4. If the disease originates from the abuse of Mercury, Scrofula, Scurvy, or any impurity of the blood, the Alterative and Sanative Pills should also be used.

Sore Nipples.—Pour boiling water on nut-galls, (or oak bark, if galls cannot be obtained,) and when cold, strain it off, and bathe the parts with it, or dip a cloth in the tea, and apply it; or twenty grains of tannin may be dissolved in an ounce of water, and applied. The application of a few drops of collodion to the raw surface has been highly recommended by some physicians. It forms, when dry, a perfect coating over the diseased surface.

Spasmodic Pains of the Muscles of the Chest, Arms, &c.—This affection comes on very suddenly, and while it lasts, the pain is excruciatingly severe. It may be distinguished from the pain arising from inflammation by its sudden appearance and disappearance. The person is suddenly attacked with a violent pain in and around the whole or a part of the chest, extending oftentimes into the shoulder, and running down to the ends of the fingers. There is sometimes so much contraction of the chest as to give very painful feelings of suffocation. It may last an hour or so, or only a few minutes, and then subside, and then return again, with as much violence as ever to the same parts, or it may attack some other part of the body. Persons laboring under Dyspepsia, or Diseased Liver, are exceedingly liable to attacks of it. To remove these spasmodic pains, take two or three teaspoonsful of my Expectorant, and the pain will entirely subside in a few minutes, and if it should return again, repeat the dose of Expectorant.

Spitting of Blood.—Use the Expectorant.

St. Vitus' Dance is described by medical writers under the name of Chorea. It is a convulsive, involuntary, spasmodic movement of the limbs, and may arise from any of the causes which produce Epilepsy or Fits, and requires a similar treatment. See Epilepsy.

A large majority of those cases which have come under my observation, were clearly attributable to the irritation of worms, and in all such instances the Tonic Vermifuge and Sanative Pills have invariably been successful in removing the disease. In all other cases, and whenever the disease is not subdued by their use, the Alterative should be given the same as in Epilepsy.

Summer Complaint.—The Carminative Balsam is a specific for this disease. See Bowel Complaints.

Tape Worm.—See page 6.

Teething.—Children often suffer exceedingly during dentition, which is sometimes followed by diarrhoea, cholera infantum, or summer complaint, convulsions and death. The swollen gum should immediately be opened, and lanced down to the protruding teeth, and the Carminative Balsam given to remove the nervous irritability, and to subdue the deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Costiveness should be obviated by giving sufficient doses of Castor Oil two or three times a week.

Tetter.—See Skin Diseases.

Tic Douloureux.—Use the Alterative. See Neuralgia.

Ulcers of all kinds give the Alterative three times a day, according to the directions, and regulate the bowels by the Sanative Pills. When the ulcers are inflamed and angry, poultice them with ground slippery elm bark, beat into a perfect jelly, with water or a tea made of hops. When not inflamed, they should be dressed frequently with the *Salve for Ulcers* mentioned on page 10. It should be spread on

a rag or lint only a little larger than will cover the sore. The final cure, however, must depend upon a persevering use of the Alterative.

Ulceration of the Bones.—I have never known my Alterative to fail in a single case in curing Ulcerations and Exfoliations of the Bones. Of an immense number who have been cured, I will mention the case of a young lady who suffered for many years with Scrofula of the Hip-joint, until at length it ulcerated through the bones and into the bowels, so that their contents were frequently discharged through the aperture thus formed by the disease. After lying in a helpless condition for nearly two years, she commenced the use of the Alterative, and after taking between five and six dozen bottles she was restored to health.

Urinary Disorders.—Irritation, painfulness, heat or difficulty in discharging the urine, may arise from a variety of causes, but by far the most common is the irritation produced by the presence of bile in the urine, caused by a deranged state of the liver, which is fully explained in the Sanative Pill Directions. The treatment must, therefore, depend upon the cause which produces the disease. But let it originate from what it may, in order to give immediate relief, let the patient take twenty drops of Balsam Copaiba every two hours, until relief is obtained; after which, twenty to thirty drops taken three times a day will probably be sufficient. At the same time let the Sanative Pills be taken every night, and the Alterative three times a day until a cure is effected.

There are many articles which increase the flow of urine, and lessen its acrimony, but they are all liable, from the variation in the cause of the disease, to fail in giving the desired relief. In many instances they apparently aggravate the complaint. These are a tea made of the root of the common garden parsley, or of the leaves of *uva ursi*; of either of which from one to three pints may be drunk daily. An infusion, or syrup made from the leaves of buchu, is also very serviceable in affections of the urinary organs.

The following will be found a very efficacious prescription to alleviate the pain and burning sensation often experienced in voiding the urine. Take balsam copaiba one ounce; sweet spirits of nitre one ounce; loaf sugar half an ounce; powdered gum arabic one ounce; laudanum one drachm; peppermint water sufficient to make an eight ounce mixture. A little essence of peppermint may also be added to cover the taste. The dose for an adult is a tablespoonful three times a day.

If the above remedies should fail, take super or bicarbonate of soda, as much as will lie on a five cent piece, four or five times a day, dissolved in a quantity of cold water.

For Incontinence of Urine and where there appears to be a great deal of irritation and heat about the neck of the bladder, or along the urethra, I have frequently found that by adding four or five drops of the tincture of Spanish flies to each ounce of the above mixture of copaiba, and giving the patient from one to two spoonful of it three times a day, gave relief when every other remedy appeared unavailing. When the irritation arises from a stone in the bladder, no remedy but the removal of the stone will be of much service.

Weakness of the Eyes.—In cases of weakness of the eyes, from want of power in the optic nerves, the Alterative has been found of great value, as indeed it is also in all cases of nervous debility. See Alterative Directions (page 10) and also Certificates.

White Swellings.—The treatment is the same as for Scrofula and Ulceration of the Bones.

Whooping Cough.—Give the Expectorant the same as for a common cold.

Worms.—Use the Tonic Vermifuge. See page 6.

GENERAL CERTIFICATES.

Rev. S. L. BALDWIN writes from Foochow, China, November 7, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Medicines are in considerable demand among the Chinese, and are held in great esteem by those who have used them. The Carminative Balsam has proved itself very useful in Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, and all similar complaints prevalent in the hot season.—The Expectorant is found to be very effective for the throat and lung affections that prevail here in the cool season. The Sanative Pills are beginning to be known as safe and reliable curatives in Bilious Complaints. The Vermifuge is sought for, and appreciated, not only to expel worms, but also on account of its excellent tonic properties. Indeed these medicines are accomplishing much good, and, as has been proven here, are calculated to prevent much suffering.

Messrs. CHAS. CHANDLER & SON, write from Chandlerville, Ills., Feb. 13, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge and Carminative Balsam are very popular in this vicinity, as valuable and effective remedies. For many years past, a physician in large business here, has used them constantly in his practice. From our own experience with them, we do not hesitate to recommend them.

Rev. A. BUNKER, writes from Toungoo, Burmah, Feb. 6, 1873:

I have used Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines for nearly eight years, and I know of no other medicines which so largely meet the wants of the people. The Alterative is especially valuable; and within my own observation, it has proven itself to be a most effective remedy in several cases of general debility.

Rev. W. S. BARNART, writes from Williamstown, N. J., June, 1873:

For more than ten years we have used in our family your Family Medicines, especially the Sanative Pills, Expectorant, Alterative, Carminative Balsam, and Tonic Vermifuge. They have answered so well in the complaints for which they are recommended, that we would not be willing to be without them.

Mr. S. D. SPEAR, Postmaster at Dalzell, Washington Co., Ohio, writes, Sept. 4, 1873:

I cheerfully contribute my testimony to the curative effects of Dr. Jayne's remedies. I have used the Expectorant in my family for several years, and can therefore testify knowingly to its valuable properties: I can recommend it especially as a certain and safe remedy for *Croup*. I have also occasion to speak as confidently of the Carminative Balsam; for all bowel complaints it has proved itself a sure remedy, and I regard it as a medicine of especial usefulness for children.

Mrs. M. A. RUSSELL, Prot. Episcopal Mission, Ningpo, China, writes, Feb. 8, 1872:

I have known for many years the value of such of your medicines as I have tried on myself, my family, and the Chinese. Several cases of cures I can recall, and one child in particular I shall ever remember; she was suffering from an attack of Dysentery, and was rescued from the grave, as it were, by the efficacy of your Carminative Balsam. Not only our neighbors, but people from a distance, are beginning to appreciate these remedies, and are constantly applying for them.

Rev. C. W. MATTEER, of the Presbyterian Mission, Shanghai, China, Sep. 9, 1871, writes:

Dr. Jayne's Medicines answer admirably in a multitude of cases. As missionaries we are compelled to know more of medicine than ordinary people at home, and by a judicious use of our knowledge, we are not only able to accomplish much for the bodily health of the people among whom we labor, but are also able to secure their confidence in spiritual matters. I have generally found in my

own practice that I could use Dr. Jayne's medicines with success.

Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, M. D., writes from Saharanpur, North India:

Dr. D. Jayne—I studied medicine, &c., in the University of Pennsylvania in 1834-5, and have since that time been giving a great deal of gratuitous practice to the poor Hindoos among whom I have been residing at this place. I should like to have several dozen boxes of your Sanative Pills, and also a supply of the Expectorant, Tonic Vermifuge, Alterative, Carminative Balsam, and Ague Mixture. Having myself derived great advantage by the use of your medicines, and feeling great desire that the poor natives also, who suffer much for want of proper remedies for their diseases, might participate in the benefits they confer, I have been prompted to send you this note from this far distant land in the very heart of Asia.

Drs. BUITRAGO and LOPEZ ZAPATA, writing from Barrenquilla, New Grenada, Sept. 3, 1864, say:

Three years ago we became accidentally acquainted with the preparations of Dr. Jayne, and, although we have always been opposed to recommending the use of any medicine, the composition of which was unknown to us, we were led through the testimony of several trustworthy persons to give these a trial, after a slight analytical examination; and it now becomes both a pleasure and a duty to put on record our experience, to the effect that in several cases radical cures have been effected by the sole use of the Remedies of Dr. Jayne. Indeed, we are satisfied that they act as efficaciously and as promptly as the best drugs when administered by regular medical practitioners. In localities where there are no authorized physicians, they are really invaluable, and must avert a large amount of suffering.

Miss MARY BALL, of the American Protestant Episcopal Mission, writes from Cape Palmas, West Africa, July 9, 1866:

In our mission families, Dr. D. Jayne's medicines are a general specific. Your Expectorant has proved of great value in the case of the Rev. Jacob Rambo, and in that also of Rev. Mr. Green, both of whom are connected with this mission. We have not yet discovered anything which can prevent the COAST FEVER from visiting us occasionally; but we may be saved the use of those injurious remedies which we have been using, by a timely and judicious use of your medicines.

Mr. CHARLES WALTERS writes from Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia, Feb. 24, 1870:

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that I have found the greatest benefit from the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills and Alterative for an affection of the Liver—a complaint I have suffered from for many years. I can also speak most highly of the Tonic Vermifuge, as I have used it in my family with the happiest results. I have a knowledge also of the remedial properties of the Carminative Balsam, and believe it to be a safe and eminently useful curative. My wife is at this time using the Expectorant for a severe attack of Bronchitis, supervening on a heavy Cold, and the good results are marked and all we could ask for. I have also recommended Dr. Jayne's Medicines to a great many people who have tried them, and confirmed my own experience with them.

J. R. AMOS, M. D., writing from Harrisburg, Montserada Co., Liberia, July 9, 1863, says:

I have witnessed the remarkable success of several of your remedies, in cases occurring in my own practice, in this country. The Alterative has given the most satisfactory results when used for SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ULCERS, &c.; in not one single case, in which it was faithfully taken, did it fail to effect a cure. The Carminative Balsam has proved equally beneficial, while the Sanative Pills I consider from my own experience, altogether indispensable.

EXPECTORANT CERTIFICATES.

Mrs. L. BAKER writes from Lowell, Mass., September 6, 1873:

I have used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant for Coughs with decided benefit. Some months ago I contracted a severe Cold, which finally resulted in Pleurisy. Failing to get relief from the medicines I at first resorted to, through the persuasion of a friend, I obtained a bottle of the Expectorant, and soon after I commenced its use, experienced decided relief. In all complaints of a like character, I take pleasure in recommending it.

Mr. H. L. SWAIN, writing from Kelloggsville, Ohio, September 1, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant last Spring effectually cured my boy, seven years of age, after we had all given him up as hopelessly sick with Lung disease. We have, therefore, every reason to be satisfied with the efficacy of this remedy, and feel truly thankful that we were induced to give it a trial.

Mr. A. M. RAMBO, Editor of the Weekly Courant, Columbia, Pa., writes Sept. 4, 1873:

Allow me to testify to the good effects of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, which I have been using in my family for some years. The Expectorant especially has been of great service; it is the best thing I know of for a Cough or Cold, and I could not afford to do without it.

Mr. S. P. WOODWORTH, Agent at West Plains, Mo., writes August 6, 1873:

The wife of Jeffrey Palmer, of Howell County, in this State, was taken with quite a severe Cold, which bid fair to have serious consequences, as it proved stubborn, and seemed to have taken a deep hold of her system, although she had prompt treatment. Feeling greatly discouraged, she finally resorted to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which helped her from the first, and by the time she had consumed one and a half bottles, she was as well as ever, and able to go about the house as usual.

Mr. WM. SMETHURST writes from Seneca, Crawford Co., Wis., July 18th, 1872:

From all that I can learn I inherited the Asthma from my father, and I feel satisfied that this disease would have put me in my grave, years ago, had it not been for the benefit received from Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Dr. J. G. HORTON, writes from Whitesville, New York, July, 1868:

My son having contracted a Disease of the Lungs from exposure while in the army, was unable for more than a year to perform any manual labor. From his symptoms it appeared that the right lung was seriously affected; the expectoration was persistent, and by degrees he became so very much emaciated, that no one who saw him doubted his being in the last stage of Consumption. After trying various other medicines, without benefit, he commenced using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and before he had finished the first bottle he began to improve; with this encouragement, he continued on until he had used a half dozen bottles, nearly all his bad symptoms having by this time left him. He now weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds, is sound, and as well as before. I am satisfied that had it not been for the timely use of the Expectorant he would ere this have been in his grave.

Mr. F. W. CRAW, of Princeton, Green Lake Co., Wis., writes Aug. 25, 1872:

A severe Cold, which finally threatened my lungs, and was accompanied by SPITTING OF BLOOD, laid me up, and gave me the greatest anxiety as to the result. The medicines I tried seemed to do little towards a cure, and I was finally led to use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. This remedy appeared to reach my complaint from the first, and in a little while I was brought to my usual state of health.

Mr. SAMUEL P. DE HART, writes from Williamstown, N. J., April 5, 1873:

Having a hereditary tendency to lung troubles, I have been often in want of a safe and efficient curative in cases of Colds, Sore Throat, and kindred affections. I am fully persuaded now, after satisfactory trial, that in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant I have what I want—a truly valuable remedy.

Mr. MILETUS KNIGHT writes from Arkansaw, Pepin Co., Wisconsin, Oct. 23, 1873:

I take pleasure in making known to the public, the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I was suffering severely from Congestion of the Lungs, and my Doctor powdered and blistered me nearly into the grave. I was so bad off, that when I coughed, I threw up only blood, and finally getting tired of the treatment pursued, I commenced using the Expectorant. By the time I had used half the bottle I expectorated freely, and from that out I began to mend, and in a little while I found myself cured entirely. I am confident the Expectorant saved my life.

Mr. G. W. EACHUS, agent at Patriot, Gallia Co., Ohio, writes August 26, 1873:

Mr. John J. Prose, of Perry Township, in this county, informs me that he has used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant for fifteen years in his family, and has found it so beneficial that he would not willingly be without it. He has frequently administered it for Croup, and in every case with satisfactory results. For Coughs and Colds, he speaks of it with the greatest confidence as a certain remedy; and, indeed, his general experience with it, has convinced him that it is a medicine well worthy of its reputation.

Mr. W. BADEN writes from Catspring, Austin County, Texas, August 1, 1873:

I suffered for several years from Asthma, and from some affection of the Throat resembling Bronchitis. After spending a good deal of money on various medicines, with no material benefit, in March last, on the recommendation of Mr. F. Peters of this place, I obtained Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. After taking two bottles of this remedy, I found myself so much relieved, that I continued taking it until I used seven bottles, and by this time my symptoms had all disappeared, and I have every reason to believe myself cured.

Mr. JACOB MICHEL, writes from Little Bergen, Gasconade Co., Mo., August 30, 1873:

I have occasion to heartily commend the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I suffered last winter from Asthma, and apparently from some trouble in my lungs, but was entirely relieved of both by the Expectorant, a result I am truly thankful for.

Mr. PEDRO F. AREVALO, writes from Buenos Ayres, S. A., October 25, 1867:

For a long time I have been suffering from Throat Disease, and notwithstanding I tried a great many medicines, I never obtained more than temporary relief. By chance one of your Almanacs was at last put into my hands, and learning from it that you recommend Jayne's Expectorant for my complaint, I procured some of the medicine. I began taking it in doses of four teaspoonful daily, and at the end of eight days I felt great relief, and encouraged to go on. Continuing as I commenced for another week, I was entirely cured. This was two years ago, and since then I have never suffered from my throat.

Mr. R. R. WYCOFF writes from Kossuth, Iowa, August 3, 1868:

My little son was attacked with severe Croup, and was so bad with it as to breathe with the greatest difficulty. I gave him Dr. Jayne's Expectorant according to directions, and he was soon entirely over it.

Mr. JOHN M'ESGRAVE, writes from Hebbardsville, Kentucky, Nov. 13, 1873:

About two years ago my wife had a very troublesome Cough, which seemed of so serious a character that we all became very anxious; indeed, the physicians consulted, gave us but little to hope for, as they also feared the Lungs were affected. We tried various medicines, but very little if any benefit seemed to be derived from any of them; so that it appeared the disease had complete mastery, and nothing but death would bring relief. I was then advised to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a trial, and doing so, to our surprise found great benefit from its use. Persisting with it, she gradually commenced improving, until the principal symptoms disappeared entirely, and she has enjoyed reasonably good health ever since.

Mr. W. S. LEWIS, Proprietor of Ligonier House, Ligonier, Noble County, Ind., writes Jan. 15, 1873:

I have had a knowledge of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines for about fifteen years, and during that time have seen many instances where they have produced the greatest benefit. The Expectorant especially has proved itself most valuable. Once when attacked with Lung Fever, and when I was seriously sick, this remedy restored me to health. I surely have cause, therefore, to speak with some confidence as to the efficacy of these medicines.

Mr. GEO. T. WINCHESTER, writes from Independence, Cecil County, Md., Nov. 15, 1871:

I have frequently used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in my family with great benefit, and have also recommended it to others, who have been cured by its use, so that I have every confidence in its efficacy for all affections of the throat and breast. I have myself derived the greatest relief from it for shortness of breath and soreness of the chest, with which I am more or less troubled whenever I catch cold.

Mr. DAVID SHEPHERD, writes from Shelburne, Nova Scotia, March 3, 1873:

While suffering from a severe Cough and Cold I used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and found immediate relief. I would strongly recommend it to all afflicted with such complaints.

Mr. JOHN W. VAUGHN, writes from Ellistown, Union Co., Miss., Jan. 1, 1873:

For several years my throat gave me a great deal of trouble, and every body told me my complaint was the Bronchitis, accompanied by a dreadful Cough. Experiencing no benefit from various medicines I tried from time to time, I at last took home with me a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and after taking it, found myself slightly improved. I then determined to give a further trial, and procured another bottle, and some of the Sanative Pills. By the time I had used this supply I was substantially cured, and I now feel like a new man.

HENRY S. FLOOD writes from Allahabad, India, March 4, 1869:

This is to certify that I have been subject to Bronchitis and Hard Breathing since my infancy, and last year I was so very bad that I thought I would have died, as I could scarcely breathe. In that state I was told by your agent to use your Expectorant in large doses, which I did, and in a half an hour I found so great relief that I fell asleep, and slept soundly for several hours, and awoke quite refreshed and easy, and ever since I have been free from that disease. I must also state that at Wynnee Tal, in 1866, my little girl, one year old, was very bad with Dysentery for a whole month, during which time the Civil Surgeon of the Station was treating her, but when I found that the child was sinking daily instead of improving, I commenced giving her your Carminative Balsam, which acted like a charm, and within a few days she was quite well, for which I will be ever thankful to you.

ALTERATIVE CERTIFICATES.

Mr. DAVID THORNBURG writes from Pilot Grove, Lee Co., Iowa, July 22, 1873:

My daughter, after suffering from Scrofula for four years, and trying during this period, with but little benefit, three doctors, used Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and noticing an improvement from the first, continued using it until she had consumed twenty-two bottles, by which time she had entirely recovered, and she now has her health perfectly restored.

Mr. WM. JENKINS, writes from Spirit Lake, Iowa, August 8, 1873:

I take pleasure in informing you of the great benefit I have derived from Dr. Jayne's Alterative. For a number of years I have suffered from severe pains in my stomach, resembling Neuralgia pains, and could find no remedy to relieve me until I purchased a bottle of the Alterative, and a box of Sanative Pills, from the use of which I experienced decided benefit, and ultimately became entirely cured.

Mr. H. MYERS, writes from Catspring, Austin County, Texas, Aug. 1, 1873:

For several years I suffered from a disease resembling Scrofula. After many trials of different things, I procured Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and by the time I had used of this remedy two bottles, I could walk about very well; feeling greatly encouraged by this improvement, I continued with it until I had entirely rid myself of the disease, having used in all eight bottles. I cheerfully recommend this Alterative as a most excellent medicine for purifying the blood.

Mr. JOHN. G. FRANK, writes from Jackson, Wisconsin, July 3, 1872:

A man, by the name of William Bruss, of the town of Trenton, Washington county, Wisconsin, had a very sore leg, which continually grew worse, although he was

under medical treatment for it. After sometime, I urged him to try Dr. Jayne's Alterative and Sanative Pills. In a little while he became satisfied that his leg was growing better, and continuing on, with more faith, until several bottles of the Alterative were used, the sore became entirely well, and his limb as sound as ever.

Mr. D. KENNELLY, writing from Allahabad, India, September 12, 1873:

I suffered from Ringworm for fourteen years, my body being nearly covered all over with it, and my eyesight gradually becoming more and more impaired. Through the use of one dozen bottles of Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and several boxes of Sanative Pills, I at last rid myself entirely of the Ringworm, and my eyes, by degrees, recovered their usual strength. To all in want of a remedy for purifying the blood, or for removing any skin disease, I confidently commend these medicines.

Mr. W. P. BUSH, writes from Cave City, Barren County, Ky., February 1, 1873:

I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for years, and during the time have taken various medicines, and consulted different physicians without permanent benefit. Through the persuasion of Messrs. Pullian & Hatcher, I tried finally Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and this medicine I believe has cured me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with complaints of the Liver.

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS, of Scotland, Pa., writes:

I was badly afflicted with a Scrofulous Ulcer, for which I had taken medicine and advice from three eminent physicians. I received no benefit until I commenced taking your Alterative and Sanative Pills. I am now entirely cured, and your medicines have done for me what doctors could not do. I believe they are the very best remedies for the disease for which they are recommended.

Mr. WM. H. ROBERTS, writes from Newport, Bond Co., Wis., Feb. 14, 1873:

During several years my son, Hiram, was troubled with Fits, and notwithstanding he was constantly under medical treatment, he was apparently as bad as ever, when he was induced to try Dr. Jayne's Alterative. After taking this medicine a few weeks, a change for the better was noticed, and the improvement continued until eight bottles were used, by which time a perfect cure was established. He is now a stout, hearty boy; there has been no recurrence of the fits, nor any bad symptoms, although some years have elapsed since. We have, therefore, every confidence that this remedy has entirely eradicated them.

Mr. WM. BREWER, writes from Butlerville, Jennings Co., Ind., May 3, 1873:

My wife and step-son were afflicted with a Spinal affection, and were very ill, and entirely helpless. My wife was sick some two months, and my step-son was ill about three months, and was in the hospital two months, when I decided to use Dr. Jayne's medicines—the effect of which proved beneficial from the first. Each of them used four bottles of the Alterative, and this quantity, with the aid of the Sanative Pills, and the occasional use of the Lintment, entirely cured both of them in a very short time. I have great confidence, therefore, in these remedies, and as opportunities occur never hesitate to recommend them to the afflicted.

Mr. D. L. CAIN, writes from Oneida Valley, Madison Co., N. Y., May 30, 1873:

For eight years I suffered from an abscess in my right side, and although I put myself under medical treatment, more than once, I obtained no relief, and my adviser finally told me I could not get well. With but little hope, I persuaded myself to try Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and observing some slight benefit after a short trial, I persevered with it faithfully, until I was entirely cured, and my health as good as it ever was. My side is thoroughly healed although a considerable scar remains, but I have no farther trouble from it.

Mr. EARL D. KELLOGG writes from Fillmore, Minn., September 12, 1871:

I have a little boy, who, when about six months old, showed indications of a Scrofulous Humor. The physicians employed resorted to different medicines, with but little benefit, until he was four years old. I then tried Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and noticing a decidedly more favorable effect from it than from anything previously tried, I kept on until a cure was established, after the use of seven or eight bottles; and, as over six months have since expired, and there are no signs of a relapse, I sincerely believe the cure is thorough. For the benefit of those who may be suffering from similar maladies, I submit my experience, and I would strongly advise them to give the Alterative a trial.

Mr. HENRY T. BUSHLEY, writes from Normanville, Doniphan County, Kansas, Sept. 30, 1872:

For the benefit of others, I desire to make known the case of my little daughter, ten years old. Nearly three years ago, she became lame in her hip, and although promptly and carefully treated, under the best professional advice, no relief was obtained; the general opinion of those acquainted with her condition, being, that her sufferings could only end in death. About this time I read in your Almanac of several cases of Scrofula, and also your remarks on that disease. I then obtained a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and some of the Sanative Pills. Before these were all consumed, my daughter had obtained some relief, and at night she rested much better. I therefore continued with these medicines, until, with the blessing of God, my daughter was restored to good health. Her limb is somewhat short, causing a limp in her walk, but it is nicely healed up, and is free from all pain. If any one suffering from Scrofula will send a line to my address, I will be happy to give them further particulars as to my daughter's sickness, and the effect of the remedies used.

Mr. W. H. WATTS, writes from Jonesville, Bartholomew Co., Ind., March 17, 1873:

I am able to testify that my daughter, aged fifteen years, was entirely cured of Goitre, or Swelled Neck, from the use of five bottles of Dr. Jayne's Alterative.

Mr. A. J. CUBER, of Roaring Creek, Jackson Co., Wis., writes December, 1864:

For nine years I was confined to my bed with a White Swelling on my knee, and during this time some fifty-six pieces of bone came out. The best physicians I could procure, all told me I never would be any better. When about giving myself up, one of Dr. Jayne's Almanacs found its way to my house, and chancing to read some of the wonderful cures brought about by your remedies, hope began to grow up in me, but still I considered my case worse than any described. Finally, as a last resort, I concluded to try the Alterative and Sanative Pills, and procured a supply of both. By the time I had taken three bottles of the Alterative I began to feel better, and in two or three weeks after I could attend to my daily business. To your remedies I ascribe my cure, and I am truly thankful that I was led to give them a trial.

Mrs. ALLEN McCORMICK, of Nickell's Mills, Monroe Co., West Virginia, writes Oct. 10, 1867:

My little girl, now near three years old, was attacked at the age of nine months with Epileptic Fits, and some disease of the skin, causing great loss of flesh, and making her so fretful and peevish that we got but little rest day or night for many months. The fits evidently increasing, notwithstanding all we could do under medical advice, we commenced using Dr. Jayne's Alterative at a time when we had but little hope of her recovery. After using two bottles, its beneficial effects became apparent, and ultimately, through it, my child was completely restored, and now seems well and hearty.

Mrs. SARAH A. TOWNSEND, of Sandusky, Wis., writes:

Having been afflicted for the past seven years with Salt Rheum, and not obtaining any relief from the medicines I had been taking, was induced to try your remedies, but not until I became nearly helpless, and almost covered with blotches, which were very painful. After using eight bottles of the Alterative, and five boxes of Sanative Pills, I find myself free from sores and well again.

Mrs. SUSANNA C. SARGENT, writes from Brooklin, Hancock county, Maine:

I have been for more than fifteen years afflicted with Cancerous Tumors in both my breasts, for which every possible means, as I thought, were used for their removal, without the slightest benefit. They continued in size and painfulness until they became running Cancers. At length I obtained one of your Almanacs, which gave me an account of the wonderful effects of your medicines. I therefore commenced using your Alterative and Sanative Pills, and moistened the skin around the diseased parts as you direct, with a Solution of Iodine. At that time it was with difficulty I could raise my hands to my head, neither could I dress or undress myself without assistance. I continued the use of the medicine until I took sixty bottles of your Alterative, which has effected a perfect cure. The ulcers have healed, and the pain and hardness are removed. I feel that I have been rescued from a most painful and lingering death. I can with confidence, therefore, recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with similar diseases.

Mr. LEWIS M. CARROL, of Higginsport, Iowa, writes:

I deem it my duty to make known the cure which your Alterative has performed. I had the Scarlet Fever, when I recovered I caught cold, and was then afflicted with the Dropsy. I tried various remedies to no effect, and obtained no relief until I had taken your Alterative with occasional doses of Sanative Pills, which I am happy to say restored me to perfect health. You will oblige me by publishing this certificate for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

VERMIFUGE CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. E. DELEZENNE, writes from Southfield, Mich., July 11, 1873:

I have invariably found Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge a safe and certain medicine for the cure of Worms in children. It has effectually cured my child of Worms, with which she has been afflicted for some time, and which have caused her a great deal of suffering, and given rise to many different and perplexing symptoms.

Mr. SAMUEL J. ACUFF, writes from Rookwood, Tenn., August 25, 1873:

Having repeatedly used Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge in my family, I can confidently say, that it is a trusty remedy for the cure of Worms, and one of the best tonic preparations for children that I ever met with.

Mr. BENJ. MARKWERT writes from Bethel, Shelby Co., Mo., July 20, 1872:

One of my children became puny and sick for a whole year, and nothing appeared to do much good. Much of the time she had to be carried about, and night and day seemed to be ailing and restless. Hearing of Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge I obtained some, and after using it a short time, the child, much to our surprise, passed a large worm, resembling a tape-worm, and since then has become well and hearty.

Rev. EUGENIO KENCAID, writes from Promé, Burmah, November 8, 1859:

We find Jayne's Vermifuge never fails in expelling Worms, and this is a disease fearfully common among the children of India. A few days since a child was brought to my notice, a mere skeleton, distressing to look upon, with terribly distended stomach, and fever almost continually. Before one-half bottle of Vermifuge had been taken, vast masses of worms were expelled, the fever gone. The poor child, supposed to be near its death, is now in fine health. This is only one out of scores of cases during the past few months.

The Liniment we have found admirable in removing Sprains and Swellings, also Rheumatism, in all cases we have tried.

Rev. J. W. HOPKINS, of Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., writes July 21, 1868:

I desire to let you know of the great relief which has been afforded me by your Tonic Vermifuge. For the last five years I have been troubled with Worms, deriving very little help from several doctors whom I tried during this time. I last winter heard of your Vermifuge, and I procured some at once. This medicine I am now able to say has worked an entire cure, and I am much heartier than before.

Mr. P. H. BEAVER, of Montandon, Northumberland Co., Pa., writes Jan. 11, 1869:

My daughter, of the age of twelve years, had been afflicted with Nervous Spasms for about three years, until last summer, when looking through your Medical Almanac, I noticed a recommendation of your Tonic Vermifuge in diseases of this character. I was thus induced to try a bottle of this medicine, and it proved a great success. Our daughter is now apparently cured, and in the enjoyment of good health, a single bottle of the Vermifuge having effected what we had vainly endeavored to accomplish with the aid of the best physicians for three years previously.

Mr. JOHN GIBBON, Sup't. Acct. Gen'l's Office, N. W. T., India, writes from Allahabad, Oct. 19, 1871:

I have used Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge in my family very successfully. On several occasions I have administered it to my children in cases of Worms and Fever, and in every instance it answered its purpose admirably, removing all bad symptoms. I have found it a capital Tonic also.

Mr. JAMES S. FIELDS, writes from Maysville, Ark., August 3, 1873:

I have on several occasions in my family used Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, and in every instance it has given satisfaction. As a remedy for Worms it has proven uniformly successful, and in one case in particular, where other Worm medicines had utterly failed, it acted promptly and efficiently. I heartily recommend its use to the heads of families.

Mr. SAMUEL B. COLES, of Lykens, Dauphin Co., Pa., writes:

Until recently my youngest child, seven months old, has been more or less sickly and weak since its birth, being subject to severe vomiting immediately after taking food. Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge being recommended to me, I am now able to say, after a trial of three weeks, that an entire change for the better had become noticeable in the patient. The vomitings ceased the second day after taking the medicines, and the child is now evidently in excellent health, is good natured, and has materially increased in weight.

Rev. J. S. BEECHER, Baptist Missionary, writes from Arracan, British India:

A lad, who came to us from the jungle a few months since, suffering severely from Worms, became so much reduced in flesh and strength that he was a mere skeleton, and was unable to walk without aid. A faithful use of your Tonic Vermifuge, in a short time not only cured his disease, but seemed to give him a new constitution, so that, from being a weak and sickly boy, he became strong and healthy.

Mr. SAMUEL S. SEELY, Druggist, writes from Bath, N. Y., October 16, 1866:

That Dyspeptics may know the value of Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, I have the pleasure of referring to the following named gentlemen, who have used the Vermifuge with decided benefit in cases of Dyspepsia. Many others also in the vicinity have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy, but the subjoined are all widely known, and their testimony is particularly valuable.

Hon. DAVID RUMSEY, late M. C.
SAMUEL LEGRO,
PERRY S. DONAHE,
ANTHONY L. UNDERHILL.

Mr. JOHN MICHEL, of Egg Harbor City, N. J., writes May 18, 1865:

I consider it my duty to send you a very strong certificate respecting your Vermifuge, and your Carminative Balsam. I have three children, who have all been sick of late, nay, the eldest, a girl of five years, was at death's door. The boy, four years of age, fell almost unconscious from his chair, on several evenings when at supper, and the perspiration poured from his forehead. I could not understand this, as he looked otherwise well, and played the whole day. A bottle of Vermifuge, which I bought from Mrs. Kochersperger, your agent here, cured the two children. The little girl discharged a worm one foot long, and a number of smaller ones; the boy, three worms of six inches, and a mass of mucus. The smaller girl, two months old, screamed almost incessantly, so that my wife could not leave the cradle—she was particularly uneasy in the evening. For the last few days we have used about the eighth part of a bottle of the Carminative, and there is no occasion to continue the medicine, and the child is perfectly quiet, and is without pain. I could wish that each family had these excellent medicines, particularly the latter, which is invaluable for mothers of families. Your Almanac I had already used for four years, but I had no faith in the medicines, and I think there are thousands yet in the same situation—perhaps many have the Almanac in their houses, read the certificates, and yet doubt the reality. These I would particularly advise to procure these remedies which I have tested.

CARMINATIVE BALSAM CERTIFICATES.

Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, writes from Pekin, China, February 25, 1873:

On our journey up the river from Tiensin to Pekin, my wife was attacked with Dysentery. It was a severe case, and as the simple remedies I at first relied on did not have the desired effect, you may judge our perplexity. At this juncture, a good missionary sister, who was accompanying us, recommended Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and fortunately, an assortment of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines being among our stock, we obtained a bottle with but little delay, and commenced administering it to the patient; almost immediately the bad symptoms abated, and in a short time my wife was cured. Since this occurrence I have frequently used it among the Chinese, and always with success.

Mr. J. BEV. LEWIS, writes from Osceola, Green Co., Ky., August 14, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Carminative has given general satisfaction in this locality. I have cured a number of cases of Cholera Infantum with it, and from my own experience, I can confidently pronounce it a sure remedy for Bowel Affections. I would not like to be without it.

Messrs. CHISM & COY, write from Marrow Bone, Cumberland Co., Ky., Sept. 3, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a popular remedy with us. It has cured every case in which it has been tried for sick stomach, accompanied with purging. We are well satisfied with it, and many about us have to thank it for speedy and permanent relief. All you claim for it we can endorse.

Mr. P. S. HALDEMAN, writes from Smithfield, Pa., September 10, 1873:

A few weeks since I had a severe and painful attack of Dysentery, and failing to obtain relief from the medicine first tried, I was induced to try Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. I am truly grateful for the benefit derived from the use of this remedy, as a few doses wrought a radical cure. I cannot hesitate, therefore, to recommend it to all afflicted with either Diarrhoea or Dysentery.

Mr. JAMES B. TEN EYCK, City Editor of Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Ind., July 29, 1872, writes:

In the year 1861 I was Second Lieutenant of Company G., Third Michigan Volunteers. During June and July of that year, the Regiment was stationed at Georgetown Heights, near the Chain Bridge, (D. C.) and while there, Cholera Morbus and Dysentery became prevalent throughout the Camp. The last mentioned disease finally attacked me, and I hereby certify that Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam proved itself a most efficient and prompt remedy. In several other cases within my knowledge it also acted as satisfactorily as with myself, and I have, therefore, strong faith in it as a most desirable remedy for all Affections of the Bowels.

Mr. W. O. WEAVER, writes from Reem's Creek, Buncombe County, N. C., October 23, 1871:

I willingly recommend Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam as a very useful and effective medicine for Diarrhoea, checking the complaint promptly, and exerting a soothing and healing effect on the bowels. One of my children when suffering from Diarrhoea, was relieved thoroughly by this medicine, after the administration of a few doses, and from my own experience, I have, as before stated, every confidence in it.

Mr. I. D. MATTHEWS, writes from Cobb's Creek, Va., October 18, 1872:

I can certify that Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a certain cure for the Diarrhoea and Dysentery. I have used it in my family for many years, and never remember a case where it failed. This past summer it has been thoroughly tested by several of my customers, and in every instance it acted satisfactorily and promptly.

Rev. J. G. AUER, writes from Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 17, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam has done wonders in this vicinity, especially during last summer's epidemic of Cholera Morbus and Diarrhoea. The Alternative, too, has proved very efficacious, and particularly in one case of Cancer on the leg.

Mr. CLAYTON W. RICHARDS writes from Smithfield, Pa., September 2, 1873:

While suffering from an attack of Dysentery, a few doses of Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam completely checked and removed the disease. I consider it a most prompt and effective curative.

Mr. H. H. KIMBERLY, writes from Quantico, Wicomico Co., Md., Sept. 16, 1873:

We consider all of Dr. Jayne's Medicines valuable for family use—the Carminative Balsam however is almost indispensable. For a speedy and safe cure for all affections of the Bowels, I can heartily recommend it; and many of my neighbors in this vicinity can confirm the recommendation.

Mr. JOHN LEAS, writes from Washington Towaship, York Co., Pa., Nov. 1, 1873:

I have used Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, as circumstances required in my family, for over twelve years, and I have always found it to be a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea, Colic, and Affections of the Bowels. Few medicines are so well adapted to be of essential service in a family as this.

Mr. LEONIDAS ROBERTS, writing from Villa Rica, Ga., August 12, 1871, says:

Sometime ago while visiting Galveston, Texas, I was suddenly taken with an obstinate attack of Diarrhoea. I used Dr. Jayne's Carminative for it, and was agreeably surprised to find my complaint checked after a few doses. I have often had occasion to use and administer it since, and in every instance it has fully answered its purpose, bringing about promptly a thorough cure. I have never known it to fail as a curative in the specific class of diseases for which it is recommended.

Mr. O. O. HOLE, writes from Iola, Wis., Aug. 13, 1872:

Ten years experience has convinced me that Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is the most reliable medicine known for the cure of Diarrhoea, and all complaints of the Bowels. It has also been used here within the last two years in a number of bad cases of Dysentery, and has never failed when taken in time. I have also at various times taken this medicine myself, with an entirely satisfactory result, so that I can speak from what I know, as well as from what I have heard.

Rev. W. WILLIAMS CHRISTINE, Pastor of Union M. E. Church, Camden, N. J., writes August 3, 1867:

I deem it my duty, and only an act of justice to yourselves, that I should make the following statement, coming as it does from one who for many years had no faith in "Patent Medicines," and who persistently refused to use them for any purpose whatever. I have from childhood suffered more or less frequently from severe attacks of Diarrhoea, confining me at times for days together to the house, and no remedy seemed powerful enough to arrest it. Early last year I was urged to try your Carminative Balsam, as an experiment, and was indeed surprised at the result. It worked like a charm, and it has never failed since then, so that I regard it as an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Bowels. A member of my church was also cured of Dysentery by its use alone, and he grows eloquent when speaking of its virtues. I have since recommended it to a number and always with the happiest results.

AGUE MIXTURE CERTIFICATES.

Mr. GEORGE A. LAMB, writes from Conrad's Store, Rockingham Co., Va., Jan. 13, 1874:

I was a sufferer from Fever and Ague for twelve months, and during this time tried several medicines, besides having the advice of skillful physicians. The complaint hanging on, notwithstanding all I had done for it, I was induced to try Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture, and I am glad to say the happiest effects followed. I only used one bottle, but this was sufficient to cure me entirely, and I have never since been troubled with either the Chills or Fever. I make this statement, that other sufferers may be induced to try this valuable remedy.

CONRAD'S STORE, VA., Jan. 23d. 1874.

As Mr. Lamb, who furnishes the above certificate, resides but a short distance from our place, we can and do cheerfully testify to the truthfulness of his statement, and to the action and effect of the Ague Mixture as asserted by him.
CARPENTER & SHIFF.

Mr. P. A. JOHNSTON, writes from Hebbardsville, Ky., November 13, 1873:

My family had the Chills for several months, and after trying all sorts of remedies without avail, I obtained some of Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture, and found it to be on trial, the most effective remedy for the disease we ever used. I can recommend it to all persons afflicted with Chills.

Mr. ERNEST RIALI, writes from Tyaskin, Wicomico Co., Md., Sept. 20, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture has proven itself a thorough cure for the Chills and Fever in this vicinity. About six months ago a man came to us who had been suffering from this complaint for three months, his chill coming on every third day. I recommended the Ague Mixture, but

as he was then under medical treatment, he was backward about trying it. He finally concluded to test it, and took a bottle away with him. He now tells me, that after taking it as per directions, his symptoms left him, and he has not had a Chill since.

Mrs. ANNIE W. BOGGS, writes from Onancock P. O., Accomack Co., Va., July 3, 1873:

Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture cured me of Chills, after I had been afflicted with them for two years. During the time I was sick, I tried many different medicines, but in spite of all I could do, the Chills would come back, and I had almost made up my mind that I never could get rid of them. The Ague Mixture has, however, entirely driven them away. Several of my neighbors, acquainted with my experience, have also been led to try this remedy, and in every instance similar results have followed its use. In another case, where the person had been ailing with the Chills for years—was utterly brokea down and wasting away with them—I had some difficulty in getting him to consent to give the Mixture a trial. He had taken so many different things that he was out of all heart and treated advice on this subject with impatience. I kept at him, however, as opportunities offered, until at last he consented to use Jayne's Mixture, and sure enough, in a short time, his Chills left him, and he now joins me in praising and recommending this medicine.

Mr. HENRY A. GRAY, writes from Arkansaw, Pepin Co., Wis., Oct. 27, 1873:

For about three months I suffered greatly from Fever and Ague. As I did not improve any under the treatment I at first followed, I was advised to use Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture. One bottle cured me completely, and I take pleasure in making it known to the public.

SANATIVE PILL CERTIFICATES.

Elder JOHN E. STRETCHER, writes from Willow Hill Co., Md., Jasper Co., Ills., Sept. 4, 1873:

After using in my family Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills for thirty years, I feel that I can speak with some confidence as to their merits. For removing biliousness and correcting the bowels, I believe them to be thoroughly effective, and entirely safe—a most desirable and useful family medicine.

Mr. ROBERT BROWN, of Shannondale, Clarion County, Pa., writes September 3, 1868:

I had been troubled with Costiveness for some years, and had tried various remedies, with but little benefit, when I was induced to purchase a box of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and these I am glad to say, have entirely cured me. I believe them to be a most excellent remedy for such complaints as mine.

Mrs. JAS. COLEMAN, of Whitby, C. W., writes:

I have been for a number of years past subject to attacks of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and at times, owing to the severity of my sufferings, have been under treatment of physicians. Failing to obtain any permanent relief, I was induced to try a box of your Sanative Pills, and I am now glad to be able to say, that having used two boxes I am entirely free from any complaint, and in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Rev. R. THACKWELL, of Landour, Northern India, writes:

I have long suffered from Dyspepsia and its concomitants, the result of low remittent fever, but having experienced great benefit from the use of your Sanative Pills, which I received from Dr. Campbell, of Saharanpoor, I write to ask you to be so good as to send me a small supply of your medicines, but especially the Pills, through the Board of Foreign Missions, Centre street, New York.

Mr. D. HEITMANN, writes from New Bremen, Austin Co., Texas, August 28, 1873:

I have been living here these twenty years, and during this whole period have kept my family free from fevers and liver complaints by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. I have no hesitation in recommending these Pills.

Mr. R. P. BAKER, writes from Salem, Ala., Sept. 2, 1872:

I have used Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills for a Disordered Liver, and find them answer their purpose so completely that I heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was.

Mr. FRANK M. CROW, writes from Beaver Crossing, Seward Co., Nebraska, Sept. 18, 1871:

I have for a long time been acquainted with the value of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills for all Bilious Disorders, Costiveness, &c. Their efficacy is undoubted in my mind, and I depend upon them entirely in such complaints as I have named.

Mr. JOS. STONER, writes from Fredonia, Ohio, August 1, 1870:

I have found Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills one of the best medicines for Liver Complaint that I ever used. I was afflicted with this disease for more than three months, suffering a good deal during the time, my stomach and digestion generally being greatly disordered. On resorting to the Sanative Pills I found that they kept my bowels open, without griping or pain, and their action on the liver has been such, that I feel like another person, and am gaining flesh. I attribute this change in my condition solely to the use of these Pills.

Mr. WILLIAM S. COOPER, of Linville, Virginia, writes January 13, 1873:

I have used Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills for a severe pain in my side, and was greatly benefited by them.

LINIMENT CERTIFICATES.

Mr. THOMAS PUCKETT, writes from Oak Hill, Granville Co., N. C., Sept. 12, 1873:

Last winter I was severely attacked with Rheumatic pains, and could find nothing to do me any good except Dr. Jayne's Liniment, which relieved me at once, and ultimately cured me. I can vouch for its being a good remedy.

Mr. GEO. W. SCOTT, writes from Edgerton, Kansas, July 23, 1872:

Some few months ago a young man came into my store with a Sprained Wrist, occasioned by his falling through a railroad bridge some months before. He stated that he tried all the doctors he could reach, and all the remedies he could procure but he derived no benefit from any of them, so that finally he had to give up his work. He now said, that if I would cure his wrist he would give me fifty dollars. Of course I told him I did not want his money, but inquired, if he had ever tried Dr. Jayne's Liniment; he replying that he had not, I handed him a bottle to try. He went home, used it according to directions, and in three days came back and said his wrist was a great deal better. Continuing the use of the Liniment, in a week later he resumed his work as a brakeman on a passenger train. He has never since complained of his wrist, and a day or two ago, told me it was just as good as ever.

Mr. MOSES N. VANGORDER, writes from Asylum Township, Bradford County, Pa., July 26, 1872:

I have been afflicted a number of years with severe pains in my leg, obtaining but little relief during all this time from the different medicines which I tried. A neighbor, at last, induced me to use Dr. Jayne's Liniment, and this remedy in a little while entirely cured me, nor has my limb given me any trouble since.

I. I. PECK, of Richland, Kansas, writes:

In May last I received a severe wound in the foot. Major G. O. Williams applied Jayne's Liniment, which I believe effected a much more speedy cure than by the ordinary course of treatment.

Mr. JOHN BRADFORD, of Buckeye, California, writes March 4, 1864:

Whilst walking on an Aqueduct near here, I met with a severe accident, one of the cross timbers falling from above, and striking me on the small of the back. The pain was so acute, I did not know what to do with myself. I tried several medicines, but to no purpose; when seeing your Liniment in a store, I made some inquiries about it, and on being told it was good for sprains, bruises, &c., I made up my mind to try it. I began using it immediately, and before half the bottle was gone, the sharp, stinging pain had entirely left me, and I have had no return of the pain since.

Mr. CHARLES SOPER, of Addison, Oakland Co., Mich., writes Sept. 7, 1853:

In the winter of 1861 I wounded my leg severely with a cross-cut saw just above the knee-cap. I took cold in the wound, my limb became much inflamed, and for three months I was confined to my bed, in imminent danger of losing my leg, and perhaps my life. All remedies prescribed by the physicians proved unavailing, and I at length obtained a bottle of your Liniment, a few applications of which afforded me much relief, and by the use of six bottles my leg was entirely cured, and my health so fully restored that I have been able to render effective service in the 8th Michigan Cavalry during the war.

HAIR TONIC CERTIFICATES.

Mr. H. A. BERRY, writes from Bertram, Iowa, July 25, 1873:

Noticing that I was losing my hair—in fact, threatened with baldness—I resorted to the use of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, and in a short time my hair stopped falling out, and instead began to thicken again, so that ultimately I was gladdened to find myself in possession of a more luxuriant crop than ever before.

Mr. HENRY SCRANTON, writes from Rochester, N. Y., January 6, 1848:

In the fall of 1846 my hair began to fall out, and so rapidly that in a few weeks I was nearly bald. It had for two or three years been gradually turning gray, and came out a little; but it now left so suddenly and without any apparent cause, that I found myself "bare-headed" before I was aware of it. I had seen some fine heads of hair produced by the use of your Hair Tonic, but in my case it appeared hopeless, baldness being universal with my ancestors as far back as I could learn; and I was past the age, too, that I could expect to keep my hair on, and other circumstances rendering it very improbable that I could force a reproduction. I had used your Expectorant, Alterative, Carminative Balsam, and Vermifuge in my family for years, and always with the desired results, and therefore thought that possibly I might not be disappointed in using the Hair Tonic.

With very feeble faith however, I began its use, and before the first bottle was exhausted fancied, at least, that there was a little improvement. Fine soft hair appeared to be starting. I have used nearly three bottles, have a full head of fine soft black hair, as thick as I desire; and what to me is very remarkable, scarcely a gray hair to be found, and all the result of using your invaluable Hair Tonic.

Mr. CHARLES BERWALD, writes from South Dayton, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1873:

I applied Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic to a large spot on my head, where the hair had so entirely fallen out as to render it quite bare. After using two bottles of the Hair Tonic, the hair again came out, and in a short time was as thick as ever before. I consider it an invaluable article for restoring the Hair.

H. M. GOODE, of Pond Town, Dale Co., Ala., writes:

My sister-in-law had the Tetter on her head, so that nearly all her hair had fallen off. She tried all the remedies known, but in vain, until Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic was used, which performed a cure.

Mr. B. F. BRINSON, of Clyattville, Georgia, writes Aug. 12, 1856:

I was for a long time afflicted with Scald Head. My head was nearly destitute of hair, and very scurfy, when I commenced using your Hair Tonic. I am now entirely cured of the Scald Head, and have a fine head of hair, for which I return you my thanks.

Mr. J. BAKER, writes from Whartonsburg, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1856:

Having had a severe attack of Bilious Fever, followed by a long continued attack of Fever and Ague, which caused me to lose nearly all my hair, I tried to replace it by using various preparations recommended for that purpose, but none of them had the desired effect, until I had used your Hair Tonic, which caused a rapid growth of new hair, clearing my head of dandruff, and rendering my hair softer and more vigorous than ever before. I can, therefore, recommend it to those who suffer from the loss of this valuable ornament of nature.

RATIO OF DWELLINGS TO THE POPULATION.

FIFTY CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

The United States has an area of 3,603,884 square miles, of which 1,984,467 belong to the States, and 1,619,417 to the Territories.

The following table shows in the first column the relative rank of each city according to population, its number of families and dwellings, and the average number of persons to each dwelling, in fifty cities, and makes an interesting exhibit:

CITY.	Rank.	Families.	Dwellings.	Persons to a Dwelling.	CITY.	Rank.	Families.	Dwellings.	Persons to a Dwelling.
New York.....	1	185,789	64,944	nearly 15	Charleston.....	26	9,098	6,861	over 7
Philadelphia.....	2	127,746	112,366	over 6	Indianapolis.....	27	9,290	7,820	" 6
Brooklyn.....	3	80,066	45,834	nearly 9	Troy.....	28	9,362	5,893	nearly 8
St. Louis.....	4	59,431	39,675	" 8	Syracuse.....	29	8,677	7,088	over 6
Chicago.....	5	59,497	48,620	" 7	Worcester.....	30	8,668	4,922	" 8
Baltimore.....	6	49,929	40,350	" 7	Lowell.....	31	7,649	6,362	" 6
Boston.....	7	48,188	29,623	over 8	Memphis.....	32	7,824	6,408	" 6
Cincinnati.....	8	42,037	24,550	nearly 9	Cambridge.....	33	7,897	6,248	" 6
New Orleans.....	9	39,139	33,656	" 6	Hartford.....	34	7,427	6,688	nearly 6
San Francisco.....	10	30,553	25,903	" 6	Scranton.....	35	6,642	5,646	over 6
Buffalo.....	11	22,325	18,205	over 6	Reading.....	36	6,932	6,294	" 5
Washington.....	12	21,343	19,345	nearly 6	Petersen.....	37	7,048	4,603	" 7
Newark.....	13	21,631	14,350	over 7	Kansas City, Mo.....	38	5,585	5,424	nearly 6
Louisville.....	14	19,177	14,670	nearly 7	Mobile.....	39	6,304	5,734	" 6
Cleveland.....	15	18,411	16,693	" 6	Toledo.....	40	6,457	6,096	over 5
Pittsburgh.....	16	16,182	14,224	over 6	Portland, Me.....	41	6,632	4,836	" 6
Jersey City.....	17	15,678	9,867	" 8	Columbus, Ohio.....	42	5,790	5,001	" 6
Detroit.....	18	15,636	14,638	" 5	Wilmington, Del.....	43	5,808	5,398	nearly 6
Milwaukee.....	19	14,226	13,048	" 5	Dayton.....	44	6,109	5,601	over 5
Albany.....	20	14,105	8,748	nearly 8	Lawrence, Mass.....	45	5,287	3,443	" 8
Providence.....	21	14,775	9,227	over 7	Utica.....	46	5,793	4,799	" 6
Rochester.....	22	12,213	14,649	" 5	Charlestown, Mass.....	47	6,005	4,396	over 6
Allegheny.....	23	10,147	8,347	" 6	Savannah.....	48	5,013	4,561	" 6
Richmond.....	24	9,796	8,033	" 6	Lynn.....	49	6,100	4,625	" 6
New Haven.....	25	10,482	8,100	" 6	Fall River.....	50	5,216	2,687	nearly 10

It will be seen that Philadelphia, though having a much smaller population than New York, has nearly twice as many dwelling houses. As shown by other tables, Philadelphia averages almost a house to a family. New York averages 5.07 persons to a family and 14.72 persons to a dwelling; Philadelphia 5.28 persons to a family and 6.01 persons to a dwelling. The reasons for this difference are well understood. New York is crowded with large residences, and Philadelphia has miles in three directions to expand within her city limits. Land being cheap, buildings are small, and rents within a mechanic's reach. Brooklyn has about an even race with Chicago in the number of dwellings, but Brooklyn residences average greater value and much larger size. It is somewhat strange that the cities of Brooklyn and Chicago should each be ahead of St. Louis in the number of dwellings. Land is very much cheaper in St. Louis than in Brooklyn.

From this table it would appear that the crowded cities are New York, Fall River, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston, Lawrence, Jersey City, and Worcester. In a table giving the number of dwellings in States, New York is accredited with the largest number, 668,559; Pennsylvania, 635,680; while no other State has half a million. The average number of people to a dwelling is: New York, 6.37; Pennsylvania, 5.54.

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE,

FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER, THROUGHOUT ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH YEAR, FOREVER.

This Table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions respecting the Earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, or Last Quarter, happens	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight and 2 o'clock	Fair.....	Frost unless wind Southwest.
" 2 and 4 morning.....	Cold and showers.....	Snow and Stormy.
" 4 and 6 ".....	Rain.....	Rain.
" 6 and 8 ".....	Wind and rain.....	Stormy.
" 8 and 10 ".....	Changeable.....	Cold rain if wind West, snow if East.
" 10 and 12 ".....	Frequent showers.....	Cold and high wind.
" 12 and 2 afternoon.....	Very rainy.....	Snow or rain.
" 2 and 4 ".....	Changeable.....	Fair and mild.
" 4 and 6 ".....	Fair.....	Fair.
" 6 and 8 ".....	Fair if wind Northwest.....	Fair and frosty if wind North or N. East.
" 8 and 10 ".....	Rainy if South, or Southwest	Rain or snow if South or Southwest.
" 10 and midnight.....	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.

Observations.—1. The nearer the time of the Moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter are to *midnight* the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *midday* or *noon* the phases of the moon happens, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.*, from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring yet in the main the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *cape*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

3972941

BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTOR! going from town to town, giving medical advice and claiming connection and relationship with DR. D. JAYNE & SON. No person has authority from us for any such purpose.

1875.

JANUARY.							APRIL.							JULY.							OCTOBER.								
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.		
...	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEBRUARY.							MAY.							AUGUST.							NOVEMBER.								
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.		
...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	...	...	...	...	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MARCH.							JUNE.							SEPTEMBER.							DECEMBER.								
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.		
...	1	2	3	4	5	6	...	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
28	29	30	31	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		
...		

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