



**THE CROUP—How to PREVENT IT.**—A correspondent of the New York Mirror, a medical practitioner, in an article on this subject, says—“The premonitory symptoms of a croup is a shrill sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often in a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gayer than usual, his hands are cool, his face not flush, probably a shade paler than usual. This solitary symptom may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement, without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease hitherto latent, bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages unchecked, to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for this system of croup are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficient. They are: a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine or spirits of hartshorn, applied to the throat, and nauseating doses of Ilive's syrup to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of these mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week that are now lost through negligence and delay.”

**SCARLET FEVER.**—This form of fever is just now very prevalent in England. The Liverpool *Mercury* contains a letter recommending a preventative for this disease. The writer says:—

“This potent remedy consists chiefly of belladonna, as prepared by the homeopathic chemists, and can be obtained from them for children and adults. The best form for adults is tincture; for children, globules. For an adult, mix six drops of tincture belladonna No. 1 in a cup of cold water, and give a teaspoonful for a dose night and morning; and for very young children, give two globules No. 3 in a teaspoonful of water at bed-time. Belladonna thus given when scarlet fever is in the house or neighborhood, will generally act as a preventive to an attack, and may be safely persevered in for some weeks.”

In scarlet fever, belladonna is, we believe, the remedy. Great care should be taken in administering it, as belladonna is a very powerful poison.

### CONVENIENT FACTS TO KNOW.

Windows may be kept free from ice by painting the glass with alcohol with a brush or sponge.

Odors from boiling ham, cabbage, &c., may be prevented by throwing red pepper pods or a few pieces of charcoal into the pot.

Pigeons are hatched in 18 days; chickens, 21; turkeys, 26; ducks and geese, 30.

A cement which is a good protection against weather, water, and fire to a certain extent, is made by mixing a gallon of water with two gallons of brine, in two and a half pounds of brown sugar and three pounds of common salt. Put it on with a brush like paint.

Common cut-nails or screws, are easily driven into hard wood, if rubbed with a little soap hard or soft.

To remove iron stains, the iron is first dissolved by a solution of oxalic acid in water. The oxalate of iron thus produced, which, unlike iron rust, is soluble, is readily removed by washing or soaking. Ink spots (tannogallate of iron) upon the printed leaves of books, are removed in the same way, but the lamp-black of the printer's ink is not at all affected. If fresh, such spots may be wholly effaced; if old and dry, a very little remain.

To get rid of bed-bugs, wash the bedstead with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bed-bugs, and they will not trail through it. It is preferable to all “ointments,” and the buyer requires no certificate as to its genuineness.—*Ex. paper.*

—It is claimed that metallic iron affords the readiest and simplest means of disinfecting water and of keeping it fresh. The water of the Thames, taken to sea in iron tanks, soon becomes perfectly sweet and remains so during a long voyage. A small piece of iron or a few nails in the water in which cut-flowers are put will keep the water sweet. The experiment has been tried of putting some iron filings in a vessel with a very small quantity of water and then placing a leech therein. After six months had passed, the water was found quite fresh and the leech alive and healthy. These facts are curious and suggestive.

**HOW TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES.**—Mr. T. Kesbury, of Nottingham, in a letter to the *Manx Sun*, says:—“I forward an easy, clean, and certain method of eradicating these insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockroaches (or ‘clocks,’ as they are called here,) and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly, immediately before bed-time, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peel, cut not very thin from the cucumber, and sat up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches, so much so that the vegetable could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the following night, but my visitors were not near so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one; but anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peel to lie till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building; and I am certain that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights, to completely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber peel every night.—*Builder.*”

**PROTECTING ROOFS FROM FIRE.**—The *Fireman's Journal*, which ought to be good authority on such matters, says: A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of white-wash, is said to render the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundredfold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather; the older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles are generally more or less warped, rough and cracked. The application of wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them to their original or first form, thereby closing the spaces between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks, prevents its warping.



— Anne Eleanor Platt —  
— Montreal —  
— 1847 —



Jane Eleanor Platt. Pharmaceutical and home remedy book, written in black ink (4 pages in pencil at the end), all in the same hand. Montreal, 1847. [2], 25-38, 43-48, 58-61, 70-73, 76-79, 88-91, 98-101, 114-119, 122-125, 138-183, [4] pp. (with pp. 91, 98-100, [3 pages at end] blank). News clippings of recipes and preventive instructions pasted on to the endpapers. Bound in marbled paper boards, quarter-bound in calf. Binding intact but worn, leather dry and chipped, marbled paper dull and lacking on the boards at various spots. 170 x 208 mm. This manuscript book contains many recipes and cures: miscellaneous nostrums; cure for rheumatism; for the dropsy—extreme case; to purify the blood; for fumigating hospitals; tooth powder; making ink; receipt for preventing the hair from falling off; recipe for diarrhea by Henry Wakefield surgeon to House of Correction; wash for the teeth & gums; to clean alabaster; Exeter poor soup; to wash woolens; etc. A wonderful, unique piece of Canadiana from the point of view of domestic science and history of medicine.



JANE ELANOR (?) PLATT - CHEMIST/PHARMACIST  
MONTREAL 1847

ASTHMA - CURE  
RHEUMATISM - ✓  
RX - TOOTHACHE  
BURNS / SCALD  
~~DEPT'S~~ PROPSY  
FEVER  
CORN'S

DIARRHEA -  
TAPE WORM  
PURIFY BLOOD  
FUMIGATION HOSPITALS

CURE FOR COLD  
COUGH MIXTURE(S) - MANY

CONSUMPTION  
EYE WATER  
SALINE MIXTURE

BLACK DRAUGHT  
BRANDY + SALT  
TOOTH POWDER(S)

TOOTHACHE  
RHEUMATISM / SORE THROAT

VEGETABLE WORM POWDER  
TAR WATER  
ALUM WHEY  
LEAD TEA  
BLEEDING OF NOSE  
CAMPHORATED OIL  
GARLIC SYRUP FOR COLDS

WHOOPING COUGH  
COUGH MIX. FOR CHILDREN  
MOUTH WASH

WASHING CLOTHS  
WOOL OR SILK

TO BLEACH FERNS  
MILDEW ON ROSES

IVERY  
CLEAN FILAGREE SILVER  
HAIR WASH  
BRITISH OIL  
CHINESE CEMENT  
CEMENT(S)  
GINGER BEER POWDER  
LEMON SYRUP  
DYES (MANY)



In Medicine - "By a teaspoonful, is meant one  
 drachm - a tablespoonful, 3 ounces - a wineglassful,  
 3 ounces - and a tea-cupful, 3 ounces - or  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint -  
 A drop is generally considered to weigh 1 grain -  
 so that 60 drops are reckoned equal to a drachm,  
 or teaspoonful; but, in all cases, the smallest  
 doses should be measured, as drops greatly differ  
 both in size and weight. Spoons likewise vary  
 too much in size to be used as measures for  
 the exhibition of potent medicines -

weights and measures

30 grs	make	1 den	3
3 den	—	1 dr	3
4 dr	—	1 oz	3
16 oz	—	100 pt	76



## Miscellaneous Remedies. —

## To cure Asthma.

Drink every morning 1 gill tumbler of Celery tea, made of one large handful of celery tops and leaves, boiled well in sufficient water to make 1 qt. of tea, sweeten with sugar Candy. — Also: —

To be taken the same morning at 10 or 11 o'clock —  $\frac{1}{2}$  gill of liquid made from 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz: bulbs garlic, well boiled in 1 qt. of water or beer — when boiled in water, any spirit or wine may be added to please the palate, the garlic as above may be taken at any time when the breathing becomes difficult. —



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## — Cure for Rheumatism. —

ʒss. Gum Guaiacum - ʒss. Brandy, to be  
 pounded up until dissolved. - 1 teasp. full  
 to be taken in ʒss. a tumbler of water -  
 twice a day - going to bed - or, any time  
 during the day, when not immediately  
 going into the cold. —



— Tooth-ache and Inten. Rheumatic —  
 — Imbrocation. —

R. Sal Volatile — three parts. R.  
 Laudanum — one part.

Mix and rub the part affected frequently,  
 or if the tooth whichaches be hollow,  
 dip some of this on a bit of cotton, and  
 put it into the tooth. — For a general  
 face ache, or sore throat — moisten a  
 bit of flannel with it — and put it  
 at night to the part affected. —  
 — Kitchener. —

For Burns or Scalds. —

Make a paste of chalk pulverized — and  
 unguent — to be kept moist with unguent  
 while applied to the burn. —  
 or:

A liniment made of nearly equal parts of  
 lime-water and oil — applied with a feather.



to the burned or scalded surface.  
 Linseed oil is the best to be used for  
 this liniment, but sweet, or lamp oil  
 will answer. - After the extreme in-  
 flammation is reduced a cloth should  
 be spread with a salve made after the  
 following receipt, and the patient  
 will soon be well - Res. way  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. -  
 Lamp oil 1 pint: - powdered Burgis 80 grs.  
 Melt the way with the oil; then take  
 from the fire and stir in the powdered  
 Burgis - Continue to stir until it  
 becomes too solid to admit of being  
 easily moved.

For a burn or scald that has  
 blistered. -

A poultice of beam and omegar,  
 with hogslard in it - then apply an  
 ointment of whitening and hogslard. -



For the Dropsy - extreme Case. -

3 Tablespoonful of Cream Tartar to 1 qt. of water. - The patient must drink as much as possible at intervals of 10 minutes, so that 1 gal: of the above proportions, may be drunk in every 8 hours, until about 5 gal: be drunk. - The body to be well folded - reasonably tight in flannel to absorb the water and changed when necessary. -

— Dropsy. — Ordinary Case. —

1 gal: of old Cider. - 1 double handful each of pebbles, and horseradish roots scraped fine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint: of mustard seed - one double handful of Sassafras, infused together for 48 hours in a clean earthen jug - take a small teacup full 3 times a day until it operates - then twice, and take a very little of any liquor. -



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## - For Fever and Ague. -

℞: Peruvian Bark - ʒ ss: Cloves - ʒ ss:  
 Cream Tartar - to be powdered and divided  
 into 9 equal parts - one to be taken before  
 each meal one hour - in a wine glass  
 of any kind of spirits - if necessary the  
 above may be used at 3 different times,  
 and if a cure is not effected then, a  
 repetition will be useless. -

## - For Corns. -

℞: Crude Sal Ammoniac dissolved in a  
 Gill of water, and applied. -

- Instant relief for the Sting of Bee &c -  
 Rub the part affected with strongly Camphor-  
 ated Spirits. -

## Or. For Corns -

A little sweet oil rubbed on the affected  
 part / after the corn is carefully pared /  
 with the tip of the finger first thing in the  
 morning & last at night.



Mixture for Diarrhoea. —

Conf: Scimit	Sucet: Opia.
bin: Spicae:	Aquae Cinnamon
In ft. Mit: Cyn Coch: Jas:	

— For Flatulence. —

Wormwood - Sausy - Sutherlandwood - Gold-  
 thread - Aloes. The size of a nutmeg -  
 Lemongrass - Orangepeel - Gentian root -  
 golden rod - Chace with spirits. —  
 — For Diarrhoea. —

Bala Ammoniac - a small piece -  $\frac{1}{3}$  the quan-  
 tity of powdered Alum - mix - put the size  
 of a marrowfat pea, into a wineglass or tea  
 cup of cold tea or water, and take each  
 day a dose before breakfast - until a cure  
 is effected. —



— To purify the Blood. —

℥ss: Cream of Tartar — ʒss: Sac Sulphur —  
mix in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of molasses, and take 1  
tablespoonful every morning. —

— Cure for Tape Worm. —

Saturated solution of salt in spirits, before  
breakfast, take a large wineglass full —  
3 or 4 Doses should suffice to kill the worm.

— For Dropsy. —

ʒss: of the herb - *Panicum Peris*, put into 3  
pints of water and boiled down to 1 qt.  
may be taken in one day. — if made  
stronger, will do no harm. —

— To remove Phlegm in the Throat. —

Put one bunch of wormwood about the  
thickness of a finger, into 1 qt. of water. Boil  
until reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint: — strain, and add  
sugar to sweeten — also a few drops of pepper-  
mint to suit the taste. —



— For Fumigating Hospitals. —

$\frac{1}{2}$  handful of coarse salt —  $\frac{1}{2}$  handful of salt-  
petre — to be mixed and put into a plate or  
saucer; pour on 1 teaspoonfull of oil of bitrid  
when fumigation has ceased, pour on an-  
other teaspoonful of oil sibiric — the room  
is sufficiently fumigated, when the patient  
begins to cough. When fumigation has  
been carried on sometime, something  
light with broad surface, should be held  
up, and wafted quickly thro' the air, to  
cause the fumes to spread about quickly  
thro' the room. —

— An excellent Tonic. —

Take of the root of Gentian sliced  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. —  
Dried Peel of Seville orange sliced — Coriand-  
er seeds, bruised, each 1 lb each. — Diluted  
alcohol 4 lb. — water 1 lb. or pint. — Steep four  
on the alcohol and 3 hours afterwards



add the water, then macerate without heat 12 hours, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain. — Or: —

Take of the Gentian root sliced, dried orange peel, each 1 drachm. — Boiling water 12 ounces — Macerate 1 hour in a closely covered vessel and strain. —

— Cure for a Cold. —

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Honey — the juice of a lemon — 1 teaspoonful of Sandalwood — a spoonful to be taken night and morning. —

Or:

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb. mutton suet to 1 pint. milk, simmered  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour — sweeten with loaf sugar or sugar candy. —

— Cough Mixture. —

2 gills of vinegar — 4 oz. Marley sugar — Simmer over the fire until it comes to the boiling point, but not to boil — a



tablespoonful to be taken when the cough  
is troublesome. —

Cough Mixture - No: 71. —

Tinct: Hyocian  $\frac{3}{4}$  2 oz    Tinct: Opii  $\frac{3}{4}$  3 drms  
Tinct: Opii Annon  $\frac{3}{4}$  1/2 oz    Syr: Scilla  
Masat Sic  $\frac{3}{4}$  2 oz    Sy Ammonia  $\frac{3}{4}$  3 drms  
Take a desert spoonful when the cough  
is troublesome. —

— Cough and Sore Throat Mixture. —

Peel carefully, and cut into very thin  
slices, one good size white turnip; boil  
the slices in 1 qt. of Maple Syrup for 10  
minutes — allow to cool — strain and  
bottle it. Take a desert spoonful fre-  
quently. —

For Cough - The Lung's &c. —

1/2 lb of Chicoree - 1 lb of horsehound -  
1/2 lb of Scilla - put into an earthen  
teapot, and pour on 1 qt: boiling water, allow



to cool. — Take a teacupful 3 times a day before meals. —

— Another —

Put 4 eggs whole into the juice of 8 lemons — there let them remain until the shell is dissolved, then take the whites of the same 8 eggs, and beat up with the lemon juice, sweeten with powdered rock candy, to suit the palate. —

Cranberries steamed, strained, and the juice sweetened is good for cough or sore throat. —

— Remedy for a Cough. —

The following medicine for a cough had made such extraordinary cures, that the possessor of the receipt is induced to publish it for the benefit of society — Take 5 ounces of roll liquorice cut into



small pieces and put into an earthen jar with about 1 gill of vinegar - Simmer together until the Riquarice is dissolved - then add 2oz. oil of Almonds and ½oz Tinct: of Opium - Stir the whole together and it is fit for use - Take 3 Teaspoonful, going to bed, and the same quantity whenever the cough is troublesome. -

- Flaxseed Syrup for a Cough. -

2 coffee cups of Flaxseed Syrup - 3oz Riquarice root cut small - ½ lb. best Raisins - 2 qts. soft water. - Boil slowly and reduce to 1 qt. strain, and add ½ lb. Brown Sugar Candy. - Take a coffee cup full 4 or 5 times a day. -

- Medicine for a Disorder in the Bowels. -

Take 1oz. Beef Suet - ½ pint of milk and ½ pint of water - mix them together with a table spoonful flour - put it over the fire

Flaxseed  
Maple Sugar  
½ pt vinegar



10 minutes, and keep it stirring it all the time and take a coffee cup full 2 or 3 times a day. —

Tar pills — for the Stomach, and pulmonary symptoms of Consumption  
 1oz. Linctored albes — 1oz. Sulphur —  
 ½ oz. ground ginger — 1 Gill. best Tar —  
 Mix together with sufficient wheat flour to make into a paste and make into 6 small boluses — when the patient is of a castic habit, mix with sulphur instead of flour — 3 to 5 pills taken at a time, according to the strength of the stomach.  
 — Quira. Pica. —

1oz. in a pint of gin — shake it about cold and after it has stood 3 or 4 days, it is fit for use. — 3 or 3 teaspouful of the clear, in a small glass filled up with wine or water, or gin and water, any time during



The day. —

Eye Water. —

Take as much white Vitriol as will lay  
on a ~~4~~ dollar and put into  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of cold  
water, then put in of Blue Vitriol the size  
of a <sup>small</sup> pea, and as much sugar of Lead as  
will lay on a ~~three~~ pence — then of loaf sugar  
the size of a walnut — shake them all  
well together and apply frequently. —

— An excellent Carminative. —

Curb. Meqr. 3 drachms. — Ol. Peppermint. 1 drop.

Ol. Nutmeg 3 drops — Ol. Aniseed 3 drops —

Tinct. Castor 30 drops — Tinct. Assafetida 15 drops

Sp. Pennyroyal 15 drops — Tinct. Coed. Comp. 30 drops

Peppermint water 2 fluid ounces — 10 drops

The dose. — —

Dr. C. ... 12

— Dr. Campbell's Relief for Eye Water —

1oz. Rose water — 1gr. white Vitriol —

$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Blue Vitriol —  $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. camphor. —

1 drop. Camphorated Spirits. —

8/10 00  
8/12 90  
2



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— An Aperient. —

Infusion of Gentian  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij} - 3\text{oz}$  — Infusion of  
 Quassia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij} - 3\text{oz}$  — Infusion of Senna  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij} - 3\text{oz}$ .  
 Tinct. of Aloe Comp  $\mathfrak{z} - 1\text{oz}$ . — Epsom Salts  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij} - 3\text{oz}$ .  
 Oil of Cloves  $\times \times$  drops — 30 drops —  
 A small wine glass for the dose. —

— An Electuary —

Stewed Raisins  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  — Branded figs  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ .  
 Powdered Senna  $\mathfrak{z}$ .

— A more palatable receipt. —

Powdered Senna  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij} - 3\text{oz}$  — Figs  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij} - 8\text{oz}$ .  
 Oranges 3 — pulp, rind and juice —  
 1 Lemon — juice and rind — as much wine  
 or brandy as will make it moist;  
 Pound all together, and about the  
 size of a filbert nut. —



## Black Draught.

$\frac{1}{2}$  gals Sweet Rhubarb. —  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Epsom Salts —  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gals Senna infused —

— Strong Bileous Dose. — D. A.

Salap 18 gr. Calomel 5 gr. flour ginger 5 gr.

— Gentle Corrective Bileous Dose. —

Salap 15 gr. — Calomel 3 gr. — flour ginger 5 gr.

mix, and divide into 8 powder — to be  
 taken each 3 hours — one hour after each  
 dose — mix Epsom Salts  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Senna 1 pinch  
 infused in 1 gill of water / hot / to be taken  
 when cold. —

— Saline Mixture —

$\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 oz. Epsom Salts to one bottle of pure  
 water — when dissolved add 120 drops of  
 Elixir Vitriol — take a wineglass full  
 3 times a day, before each meal —

or:

$\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 oz Epsom Salts divide into 8 parts: one



part dissolve in water and add 75 drops  
 Chloric Vitrinol.

Saline Mixture

Sal Ammon Vol ℥ij — Sal Ponce ℥ij —  
 Purified Soda ℥ij — 1 Leaf Sugar 3oz — Hot  
 water 3 gills — mix, and take a wineglass  
 Morning and Evening

Seidlitz Powder.

120 grs. Rochelle Salts — 40 grs. Carbonate  
 of Soda — mixed together — 30 grs. Tartaric  
 Acid.

Soda Powders.

30 grs. Carbonate of Soda — 25 grs. Tartaric  
 Acid. or:

40 grs. Carbonate of Soda — 30 grs. Tartaric  
 Acid. or:

35 grs. 2 Carbonate Soda and Tartaric  
 Acid.



- Brandy and Salt. -

1 pint of best Brandy - 1/2 pint fine salt -  
let it stand 12 hours - 2 Tablespoonful of the  
mixture to 4 or 5 of boiling water for a dose  
when cool. -

- Tooth Powder. -

Peruvian Bark in powder ʒss - Cinnamon  
8 grs. Gum Myrrh ʒss - Mix well  
together. -

To relieve Tooth ache, cold in the  
jaws - gum boils &c -  
Make a saturated solution of common  
salt, boil it, and add 2 table spoonful of  
sugar, steam the mouth and head -  
renew the liquid twice, so that the  
mouth be steamed 3 times, if required



## Tooth Powder. —

½ lb. Charcoal, the cleanest and best burnt, pound and sift it very fine — mix with 2 oz. Peruvian Bark — let it be well mixed by rubbing thro' a sieve — The above is an excellent preservative of the gums and teeth from decay and decay. —

## — Ointment for Sore Gipples —

Burnt Gum, as much as will lie in the end of a Spoon — ½ teasp. of cream — 1 teasp. of Cologne —

## — Another —

Make a strong decoction of bark of Black Cherry — To a tumbler full add a wineglass of fruit wine — the size of a large pea\* of Borax — and loaf sugar. — to sweeten well. —

\* or nutmeg. —



Dr. Harknis famous Receipt for *Syphilis*,  
*Rheumatism* - *Croup* - *Sore Throat* - *Croup* -  
 4 ounces of highly rectified Spirit  
 wine - 4 ounces of Camphor - Let them  
 be thoroughly well mixed, and incorporated  
 them with 4 ounces of Sal. Sulfuricæ -  
 - for the *Croup* - the *Throat* is to be well  
 bathed and flannel dipped in tied  
 round it. -

- Cure for Toothache. -

It is asserted that a small quantity of  
 Juice of Jamaica Dogwood introduced  
 into the hollow of a decayed tooth, affords  
 instantaneous Relief, and in most  
 Cases effects a permanent Cure. -



Antidote for the poison of Verdigris,  
and other Salts of Copper -

Sugar taken as freely as  
the stomach can bear.

— Vegetable Worm Powder. —

Rad. Spigelia - 1<sup>st</sup> lb. — Sol. Senna 12oz —

Rad. Rhu 2oz — Sem. Santon 4oz —

Sem. Coriand. 1oz — Sem. Anisi 1oz —

Za. powdered to contain 1/2 oz —  
— Gargerys Mixture —

P. Rhu C. V. Opt - ʒj - 1 dram — P. Magnes

Calciat ʒij - 2 drams — P. Zingib Opt. ʒij - 1/2 scruple

the ʒj fulv —

— Puls. Vermifugea. —

Hydrarg Chloridi - P. Cammon - P. Zingiberis

— a ʒj - 1oz — P. Sacchar Alb. ʒij - 1oz — mix well —

60gr = 1 dram  
120 " = 2 " "  
30 " = 1/2 dram or 1/2 dram

Take for  
— adult —  
3oz Chalk. ʒss Magn.  
4gringer  
Chalk. ʒss Magn. old  
8gr Chalk. ʒss Magn.  
ʒj ginger  
ʒj Magn. old  
ʒss Chalk. ʒss Magn. ʒj ginger.



Mixture for Diarrhoea. —

Comp. Aromat: ℥j 1 dram — Tinct Opii ℥j 1 dram —  
Oleum: Specae: ℥ij 3 drms — Aqua: Cinnam: ℥ij  
3 oz — The ft. Uist: Cijm Coch: ℥ss — ij Summed.  
singuli semitons — Parone — Small teaspoonful  
3 times a day —

— Aethic Pills with Myrrh —

Blue Pill of each 1 dr. Oil of Cloves 4 drops —  
Make 4 pills — 3 pills for a dose —

Ammoniac Tinct. Valerian 1 oz — Dr Crawford

A teaspoonful in a little water to relieve  
narrowness. —

— Payne's Spice Brandy —

1 qt. Brandy — 1 oz. Cinnamon — 1 dram Cloves —  
1 oz. Orange peel. —

— Miss Harton's Spice Brandy.

The quart of Brandy — 2 oz. ground ginger — 2 oz.  
Cinnamon — 2 oz. nutmeg — 1 oz. Cayenne  
pepper. — — See page 78

Chamberlain's



### Sar Water.

Pour 5 qts. water over 3 lbs. Norway Tar. Keep stirring it with a stick till well mixed. After it has stood to settle 3 days, pour off the water for use. —

### — Alum Whey. —

Boil 3 Drms of powdered Alum in 1 pint. of milk till it curdles, then strain, take a teacupful 3 or 3 times a day. —

### . Seed Tea.

Crush a Spoonful of coriander and the same quantity of carraway seeds; boil  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an hour in 1 pt. water. Beat the yolk of an egg and sweeten — add a little honey. —

### — Imperial Water. —

Put into a jar 104. grains of Tartar —  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Sugar — the rind of a Lemon, pour over 2 qts. boiling water. It is a pleasant drink, in fevers or, colds



weather. —

Carraway Water.

To 1 qt. Brandy or Rhen, put 1 oz. Carraway seeds, and 1 lb. sugar - let it remain 15 days, then strain, and bottle for use. —

To cure night sweats. —

Fasting morning and night, and drinking cold Sage tea constantly and freely, has cured night sweats, when more powerful remedies have failed. —

To cure Corns. —

Take a small slice of raw, lean, fresh beef, about the thickness of a dollar, and bind it on the corn, do this two or three successive nights and the cure is said to be certain.



——— Remedy for Summer Complaint.  
 Put  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a teaspoonful of powdered  
 rhubarb and 1 teaspoonful of Magnesia  
 into a tea cup, and pour  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of  
 boiling water, let it stand till it becomes  
 cold, then pour the liquid off, to which  
 add 2 teaspoonful of Brandy, and sweeten  
 well with loaf sugar. Give a child of from  
 one to three years old, a teaspoonful 5 or  
 times a day. For food, take a double  
 handful of flour, tie it up in a cloth,  
 boil 3 hours; when cold, take out the out-  
 er covering of paste, and grate the hard,  
 white substance, in a sufficient quantity  
 of to thicken with milk, boil a minute  
 for two, stir it up with a stick of cin-  
 namon and sweeten it. Both the  
 medicine and the food are palatable,  
 and together, rarely fail of a perfect cure.



### The Cramp.

A towel, dipped in hot water, and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles called the cramp. —

### Bleeding at the Nose.

May be cured almost instantaneously by raising the arm on the side as that of the nostril from which blood flows.

### For the Cramp.

For a child of 5 years give a teaspoonful of Calceolus stirred in a tablespoonful of molasses, half the quantity according to the age of the child.



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## Camphorated Oil.

2 oz Camphor to 1 pint Olive oil — Shaken near the fire or placed in the sun — to heat to mix. —

## — Garlic Syrup for Colds —

1 bulb of Garlic pounded fine in a Mortar take 1 lb. Sugar boil with the garlic & add 1 qt of water — to 1 pint. —

## — Sage tea for Sore Throats —

To 1 pint of strong Sage tea — sweetened with honey add 1 wine glass of Port wine —  $\frac{1}{2}$  wine glass of Vinegar — and the size of a nutmeg of Alum — gives well —

If a rusty nail has run thro' your foot, apply scraped beet root (fresh from the garden) changing it frequently. Keep it on until all inflammation subsides. —



### Medicinal use of Salt. —

In many Cases of an Indisposed Stomach, a  
 teaspoonful of Salt is a certain cure. In the  
 violent internal achings, termed colic, add  
 a teaspoonful of Salt to a pint of water,  
 drink it and go to bed; it is one of the speed-  
 iest remedies known. The same will relieve  
 a person who seems almost dead from a  
 heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, 3 or 4 times  
 should be lost in pouring down Salt + water,  
 if sufficient sensibility remained to allow of  
 swallowing, if not, the head must be sponged  
 with cold water until the sense returns, when  
 salt will completely restore the patient from  
 the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be  
 placed in warm water, with mustard added,  
 and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages  
 removed from the neck, and a cold  
 apartment procured, if possible. In many



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 Cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and  
 when other remedies fail, Dr. Keil found  
 two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed  
 the blood. In toothache, warm salt &  
 water held to the part, and renewed  
 two or three times will relieve in most  
 cases. If the gums be affected, wash the  
 mouth with brine; if the teeth be covered  
 with tartar, wash them twice a day  
 with salt and water. In swelled neck,  
 wash the part with brine, and drink it  
 twice a day until cured. Salt will expel  
 worms, if used in food in a moderate  
 degree, aids digestion; but salt meat is  
 injurious if much used. —

For Ringworm —

Take the film that forms on lime water —  
 rub on well.



— Burns — To Cure. —

Put over stiff bread or jelly or oil or any  
Bread, and then sprinkle over flour, or  
mix the flour therewith, but not too  
thick — also cover the burn with Colloid  
glack.

Colic and Indigestion — for an adult —  
30 drops or  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of Camphorated Spirits  
to  $\frac{1}{2}$  wine glass of water — for an infant, 8 weeks  
old 2 drops to a teaspoonful of water.  
— For an infant, 1 teaspoonful of lime water in  
the food to prevent acidity.

— Spice Brandy. —

1 lb. loaf sugar — 1 lb. Licorice — 8 drms Sumac — 8 do  
Cinnamon seed — 8 do Aniseed — 4 oz Madder —  
4 oz Saffron — 2 do Rhubarb — 2 do Siquisice root.  
2 do Cloves. — Put all in a jar with 1 gal. Brandy.  
Half a wine glass taken when required. —



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— For sore mouth, in infants —

Take an egg and make a hole in the small end, take out the meat, then put in a handful of Sage and ~~Oxyop~~, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  a teaspoonful of borax, honey, and port wine. Set the egg to boil on some coals till sufficiently strong.

— Balm of Gilead Salve, for Burns & wounds.  
Take the buds from the tree, when juelt out, boil a teacup full with a pint of lard, till strong, then put in pots.

— Injection of opium pills for Syentery. —



Roch's Embrace for Crouping Cough. -  
2 oz olive oil. 1 oz oil of Amber. 1 dram oil of Cloves.  
Whif. To be rubbed on the chest at bed time.

Camphor Ball

1 oz white wax } heat olive oil, in it melt the wax  
1 oz Camphor } and stir in gradually the camphor  
1 1/2 oz Olive oil } powd. (in Alcohol)

Cough Mixture (for children) -

4 Spoonful Olive Syrup - 2 salad oil - 18 barley water -

Another (for self)

4 Spoonful Olive Syrup - 5 Paregoric - 14 Barley water - or water.

Chlorate Potash 1 dram to 1 pt water - for gargle. E.

1 Spoonful Spacacantha wine to 8 of water - 1 Spoonful the  
any 2 or 3 times to allay fever -

15 drops Paregoric to wineglass brewed tea or cherry dew, flavored  
with Lemon - for tickling cough - Ellis -



Recipe for Diarrhea by Henry Wakefield.  
Surgeon to House of Corrections.

30 grs. Carbonate of Soda - in a wineglass of Tea made from Mint, if obtainable, - if not, - one drop of Peppermint in same quantity of water.

Diet - Beef tea well seasoned - Cocoa or Arrow-root - no solids, not even bread. —

Antirrhizing Mixture for Diarrhea.

1 Teaspoonful Carb. Soda - 1 do. Peppermint -  
1 " " Tinct. Rhubarb. 2 Table Spoonful  
Brandy - Put in a <sup>tea</sup> cup & fill with  
boiling water - sweeten with loaf sugar -  
Adult - one desert Spoonful every 15 minutes.  
For a child - a teaspoonful. —

For same -

Juice of Blackberries 1 pt. - 1/2 pt Brandy -  
lb. loaf sugar - spices

L. Ross.



## Wash for the Teeth &amp; Gums.

Juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Lemon - Spoonful of very rough claret  
or port wine - 10 grs. Sulphate of Quinine - a few  
drops of Eau-de-Cologne, or oil of Bergamot - Keep  
in a well stoppered phial for use.

## Gargle

1 Teaspoonful powdered Alum - glass port wine -  
cup strong sage tea. -

## For sore throat.

Mix  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz finely pulverized Saltpetre with 3 oz Honey  
dilute with Vinegar - use as a gargle - Or take  
a small Spoonful into the mouth occasionally & let it  
dissolve slowly.



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## Mixture for washing clothes.

C. Ross

2 Tablespoons Ammoniac 1 do Spts. Turpentine 1 lb. Soap  
 Boiling water to cover clothes - Let them lie over  
 night, wash them out of this water - If any soiled  
 parts still remain, rub on soap & wash in fresh  
 water - Linen, blue &c

## To clean Woolen or silk -

Equal quantities soft soap & honey - Dissolved  
 in a little alcohol over a slow fire - Spread the  
 material on a table - dip a brush in the liquid  
 which should at least be lukewarm - Rub well on  
 both sides till quite wet, rinse in 4 waters, but do  
 not wring the stuff. - Hang on a line, iron on  
 the wrong side while damp - silk cravats, ribbons  
 may be cleaned this way.



To bleach Ferns - & Skeleton Leaves

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Ferns are bleached in the same manner as skeleton leaves, by being placed entire in a solution of chloride of Lime - one table-spoonful being mixed with two quarts of water, or for a smaller quantity a dessert spoonful in a quart. They must be allowed to remain until bleached, which generally takes a week or ten days & carefully watched from time to time, in order that the progress may be seen, and that they may not remain too long in the chloride, which would make them very brittle & finally destroy them altogether. When taken out of the bleaching solution they should be laid in clean water & be changed five or six times, and afterwards dried on blotting paper. The greatest care must be taken in moving them from one vessel to another as they are intensely ~~bitter~~ brittle when wet & five or six are often broken by merely moving them from the chloride to the water and to get one quite perfect in twelve may be considered fortunate. The ferns for bleaching should not be too young. The smallest



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must be selected and if in fruit so much the better, as they are stronger than - The best ferns for bleaching are *Athyrium*, *Saxifraga*, *Asplenium*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Adiantum Capillus*, *Onoclea* and *Dicella humulata*.

#### "Mildew" on Roses

This to be got rid of on roses by dusting well with flowers of Sulphur overnight, and syringing it off in the morning. A good circulation of fresh air is very conducive to the better well being of the plants.

#### To clean Ivory

The best way of cleaning carved Ivory is to brush it well with rather thick whiting & water. Let it dry & then brush it thoroughly with a dry nail brush, till all the whiting is gone. This will give it a beautiful polish. Soap is very bad for Ivory.

#### Oil Stains out of Wood

Make a paste of soft soap, Fuller's earth & a little pearl ash with hot water, - cover the spots well with it, let it dry on, the next day scour it off with soft or yellow soap - The process may have to be repeated.



## To clean Filigree silver.

Boil in soap & water five minutes, put the ornaments in a basin with some hot soap & water, scrub gently with a brush while hot, rinse & dry with a linen rag; heat a brick on which place the ornaments to dry off every remaining particle of moisture. — This recipe is from a Master Jeweller — Keep ornaments in violet powder or — Spirits of Hartshorn applied with a soft tooth brush — or — Keep filigree ornaments in a box of Arrow-root powder — They will keep perfectly clean & retain their original whiteness — It will cleanse without destroying them & the powder can be blown off the ornaments when they are to be worn.

## To remove fruit stains

One table-spoonful of liquid Ammonia to every gallon of water used in washing, is the most effectual mode of removing not only fruit but coffee stains & all other stains from table linen — or — Tie up some Cream of Tartar in the stained part, so as to form a kind of bag, then put



11<sup>th</sup> The linen in a lather of soap & cold water & boil it for a while - Then while hot transfer it into lukewarm lye & rinse it well, dry & iron it -

To wash Calicoes

Put wheat bran in a bag, boil and take half the water to wash in, half to rinse in; use no soap. This will cleanse without fading & stiffen them without stretch, Iron on the wrong side, & they will look as if just out of the store. -

Candle to burn all night -

When a dull light is needed or when matches are laid, put finely powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild & steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

Some made Barometer

Fill a large wide-mouthed pickle bottle with cold water to within two or three inches of the top. Then take a long-necked flask & plunge the neck into the bottle as far as it will go. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask even higher than the pickle bottle, in



Miscellaneous Receipts.

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Pomatum.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Bees grease -  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Hogs Lard -  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Beef  
suet - to be beaten well, or well whisked,  
and perfume, to suit, to be added. -

OR:

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Beef suet -  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Hogs Lard - to be  
well whisked and perfumed to fancy. -

OR:

1 pint Bees Oil - 2 lb. Hogs Lard - 3 oz Sper-  
maceti - \* whisk all well together, for an  
hour - when nearly whisked sufficiently,  
add 1 oz. oil, of any kind of perfume, to suit -  
to wit,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oil Bergamot  $\frac{3}{4}$  oil Verbena - finish  
whisking. - \* under the lard or suet  
in water, when warm stir well. Repeat  
several times - each time - skimming the  
clean fat off. -

not so easily made it  
will fall to within an inch  
of the mouth of the glass. -  
Before a heavy sale of wine  
the water will part with  
less the flint. -  
before the sale is over to its height.

1 lb. Spoons Castor  
Olive  
lard  
Perfume  
Steam



— Camphorated Spirits. —

Dissolve 50y Camphor in 1 pint of spirits of wine, to wash the head in headache and fever. —

— Tincture of Myrrh. —

Dissolve 4 ounces of gum Myrrh in 1 qt of spirits of wine for 2 or 3 weeks, strain thro' blott'g paper. — Peruvian bark added is an improvement. Or: —

3oz. gum myrrh — 2/oz. spirits wine — 10 oz distilled water. —

— Wash for the Hair. —

3 dram: Essence of Ambergris dissolved in 1 pint spirits wine, applied to the head in sufficient quantity to wet it, use a fine tooth comb, and immediately after apply snarrow or bears grease. —

1/2 oz Camphor — 1/2 oz Benz — 3 qts rain water —  
joined on boiling — cool + strain —  
J. W. W.



— Masking Lute. —

Lute - Nitrate of silver 1 drachm -  
Gum  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm - Distilled or Rain water  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz - Luteian Lute - 1 drachm. —

Wash - Subcarbonate of Soda 2 oz - Gum  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Water 4 oz. —

— Receipt for preventing the Hair  
from falling off. —

Oil of Almonds or Olive oil 1 oz. - Castor oil  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz - Oil Rosemary  $\frac{1}{2}$  dram - Suet: Can-  
tharid  $\times\times$  drops - If liked -  $\times\times$  drops - Other  
of Rice. —

— Tooth Powder. —

Prepared Chalk 2 oz - Orris root. 3 oz - Tuttle  
fish 1 oz - Powdered Myrrh.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz -

— Liquid Blacking. —

Take whites of eggs - Ivory Black and Brun -  
Mix and brush on suit - and allow to dry. —



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## Sensung Drops. —

Ol. Serebinth Holip ℥ij̄ - 4 drams - Ol. Lemonis ℥ij̄ 103 -

## — Curry Powder. —

P. Sem. Coriand ℥ij̄ 303 - P. Pip. Majori ℥ij̄ 1/2 03 -  
 P. Pip. Cayenna ℥ij̄ 2 drams - P. Sem. Cymini ℥ij̄  
 6 drams - P. Sem. Fenugreek - ℥ij̄ 1/2 drams - mix -

## — British Oil. —

Petrolei Barbadoensis ℥ij̄ 4 03 - Sp. Serebinth ℥ij̄ -  
 1/2 pint - Ol. Basil Marria ℥ij̄ 4 drams - etc -

## — Chinese Cement. —

Gum Mastick - ℥ij̄ - 2 drams - Sctivocolla opt ℥ij̄ 103 -  
 Dissolve the gum in Sp. Vinig & soften  
 the Sctivocolla with warm water, after which  
 dry, and bottle when hot. —

## — French Polish. —

Gum Shellac ℥ij̄ 303 - Gum Mastick ℥ij̄ - 103 -  
 Gum Turp. ℥ij̄ 103 - Sp. Vinig Rectif - ℥ij̄ 40 03 -



— White Varnish. —

Gum Turpentine ℥j - 103 - Gum Mastic ℥ss - 1/2 oz -  
Sp. Wine Rectif. op 1/2 pint. — ~~℞~~ —

— Plate Powder. —

Calcis carb. ℞j - 1℔ - Creta I. I. ℥ij 3oz -  
Hydrag: c Creta ℥ij 3/4 3oz & 5 drms - m. —

Polishing paste for Brasses. —

Rotten Stone 5℔. Soft Soap 13oz - Olive Oil 10oz -  
Chalk to Mercury - 4oz - Turpentine Spirit -  
Spirits of Wine 6 pints - Mix. —

India Rubber Varnish. —

Gum Shellac 3oz - Lamp Black 3 drms -  
Rec. Sp. Wine 1 Pt - Canada Balsam 3 1/2 drms.  
Venice Turpentine 3 drms - Put in warmth  
until the gum is dissolved - Sp. Wine to be  
strong. —



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## - Bottle Cement. -

Blk. Resin  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. - Sealing wax  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. - Res soap  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz - Melted - when it foths up before  
 all is melted and likely to boil over, stir  
 with a tallow candle, which will settle  
 the froth till all is melted and fit for  
 use. -

## - Cement for China or Glass -

$\frac{1}{2}$  pt of milk add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt Sugar to curdle it,  
 then separate the curds from the whey.  
 mix the whey with the whites of 4 or 5 eggs.  
 beating the whole well together, when  
 well mixed add a little quick lime  
 sifted thro' a fine sieve till it acquires  
 the consistency of a paste - this cement  
 dries soon and resists fire and water.

or  
 A thick solution of Gum-arabic in warm water + stir in Plaster of Paris till  
 the mixture is of right consistency. Apply with a brush to the fractured edges of  
 the China + sticks them together. In three days the article cannot be broken  
 in the same place.



- To clean plated articles. -

1oz. Killed quick silver -  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. best whiting sifted, mix them with spirits of wine when used. -

Curry Powder. -

Coriander seed. 3oz - Turmeric 3oz - Blk. pepper, mustard and ginger 1oz - Allspice and clove Cardamoms  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz - each & Sumine seed  $\frac{1}{4}$ oz - Thoroughly pound and mix - Keep in a well stopped bottle. - (Kitchener.)

- Cayenne pepper -

The flavor of English Chilies is - very superior to that of the Capsicums, and will be good in proportion as they are dried as soon as possible, taking care not to burn them - Take away the stalks and put into a bollender, but before the fire, they will require full 15 hours to dry, then put them into a mortar with one fourth their weight of salt - pound and rub them



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till they are as fine as powder, put them into well stopped bottles - they may be ground in a mill - passed thro' a second time, and sifted thro' a fine drum head sieve - Care must be taken to keep it from getting in the eyes. — (Kilchener)

— Ginger Beer Powder. —

White sugar 12oz - sub carb. soda  $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz -  
powdered ginger 2 drms. - Blue Paper 3 drms. ea  
White paper - Tart. Acid - 5oz - powder ginger  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz  
2 samples in each paper -

— Lime Juice -

Tart. Acid 5oz - Citric Acid 1 drms - Water 1 gal.  
Sp. of Wine - 2oz -

— Lemon Syrup. —

54 lbs sugar - loaf or crushed - 8 gals. water - boil  
and fine with Linings and eggs - strain &  
add when cold which is important -  $\frac{1}{6}$  lb.



Sulphuric Acid, dissolved in 1 pt. water - 2 3/4 oz  
Oil Lemons, dissolved in 1 pt. Spi. Bonic. -  
Stain for Wood. -

Barbours Blue - 1/2 oz - Nitrous Acid 1 1/2 oz -  
- To keep meat pickle from rusting. -  
Muriatic Acid 1/2 oz - to 10. gals. of pickle. -  
- Ess. of Ginger. -

Rubi Zingib: Cont: 1/2 lb - Pip Cayenne 1/2 oz -  
Cocci Stigmat 1/2 oz - Sp. Vini Rectif - enough  
1/2 gal -  
- Rancem Dye -

Green Gamboge 1 oz - Sennatto Hispan 1 oz -  
Potos Carbonat aa ʒij 1 oz - Aqua - 4 pts. - Boil  
15 minutes. -

- A good green. -

Say 1 oz Gamboge in 1/4 pt. water - put 1/2 oz. good  
stone Blue in a little water - when they are  
both dissolved mix - add 1/4 pt. more water  
and 1/4 lb. fine sugar - boil a little, put into an



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Gallipot - It will keep for years - be careful  
not to make too deep a green, for a  
very little will do at a time. -

- To Dye Purple Heathers. -

A solution of Archill, to which add a small  
portion of Carmine, dissolved with a few  
drops of hartshorn spirits. -

- Blue. -

A solution of liquid blue or sulphate of Indigo -

Buff

Anatto boiled in water with a little  
pearl ash. -

Grey. -

Common Ink.

Green. -

Lincture of Sumac mixed with liquid blue.



## To Dye Black.

Logwood chips boiled - and liquid Copperas;  
 Dip the material to be dyed wet in the copperas, then dipped in the liquid logwood.

## Yellow Dye.

Boil in a brass pan one handful of golden  
 rod in as much water as will cook it,  
 then add 1oz. alum to each gal. of liquid.

## Green Dye.

Dye the material in the liquid for dying  
 yellow, and dry it; add 1oz. of Spanish  
 gloat to 1 gal. of human urine, and in  
 this steep the material that was dyed  
 yellow, for 3 days, again dry it, and wash  
 in soap suds.

## Red Sealing Wax.

Gum lac 5 lbs. Vermillion 4 oz. Oil Turpentine  
 and Olive oil, each 8 oz. — or:  
 Shellac 5 lbs. Resin 3 lbs. Oil turpentine 1 lb.



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Vermillion 12 oz. prepared chalk 4 oz. —  
 Another —

Yellow resin 5 lb. Shellac 5 lb. Venice turpentine 3 lb. Vermillion 8 oz. —  
 — Another. —

Shellac and yellow resin each 4 lb.  
 Venice turpentine 1 lb. Vermillion or  
 Bole or Red Armenia enough to colour.  
 — Black Sealing Wax —

Same proportions as above, but Lamp-  
 black used instead of Vermillion or Bole  
 Armenia. —

Another. —

5 lb. resin — 1 lb. Burgandy Pitch —  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. yellow-  
 wax — a little gum mastic. —



— Plaster or Gum for Grafts. — ʒʒʒ  
 1oz. of Sallow: — ʒʒʒ: Resin: — ʒʒʒ: resin: —  
 Melt the whole together and pour it in  
 cold water, when cool enough to handle,  
 take it out and work it until white, it  
 will keep for years. —

— Cleaning Furniture. —

1/3 New linseed Oil — 1/3 Spirits of Turpentine  
 1/3 good white wine vinegar — to be mixed  
 together, bottled and kept air tight —  
 and rubbed on in small quantities with  
 a flannel. —

Red Precipitate or Whites Digestive  
 Ointment. —

Hogs lard 4oz. — Resin ʒʒʒ. — Venice Turpentine  
 3ʒʒ — Red Vitriol or Red Silver or Red Precip.  
 State finely powdered ʒʒʒ. — Mix the 3  
 first ingredients over a slow fire, and  
 while the mixture is liquid but nearly



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could stir in powder, vary the proportion of precipitate to make the ointment more stimulating. Oil or benise turpentine are equally good: for drawing a cure in a horse.

- To destroy Batts in a horse -

To 4oz: ground glass or more if required add 1pt. of raw linseed oil. - Give this to the horse in one dose, in the morning fasting and 2 or 3 days after give an Abusive Purge -

To remove Mildew

Take 2oz chloride lime, pour on 1qt boiling water, then add 3pt of cold water; steep the linen 12 hours, when every spot will be extracted.



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— To take out Iron moulds, ink stains &c  
from linen &c

Apply Salts of Lemon to the stain, after having  
soaked the linen with water, then lay the  
linen with the Salts of Lemon on, on a  
quarter hot water plate, filled with boiling  
water, in a short time the stains will  
disappear. —

— To remove stains from Linen or Cotton. —  
Put a small quantity of Brimstone into a  
skillet and drop in a live coal of fire —  
having first wet the stained spot with  
water — lay the cloth over the vessel so  
as to let the fumes have full access to  
the stain — it will soon disappear or  
become loose so as to wash out.

— To make a white wash that will  
preserve its whiteness and not rub off. —  
Common or potatoe starch made



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for starching clothes - add it to whitening  
and water of the right consistence for  
white wash and mix together - Let  
the water be a little warmer that the  
starch may more readily mix with  
the wash. —

— Suckers seed steeped in water,  
rubbing the liquor in a child's hair,  
it is said will expel creepers from it. —

Lamp wicks. —

A piece of clean cotton stockings makes  
a good lamp wick. —

— Save-all —

A cork with 3 pins in it makes a  
good save-all. —

— To remove the formation of crust  
upon the inside of tea Kettles from  
hard water. —

Put into the Kettle a flat oyster shell



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and keep it constantly there, it will attract the strong particles that are in the water to itself and prevent their forming on the kettle. —

#### Sulphur for Plants. —

Flower of Sulphur tied up in a piece of muslin and dusted on the leaves and shoots of young plants will destroy insects and worms which infect and prey on vegetables. —

#### Lime for Turnips. —

Lime sown by hand as soon as the turnips are up — it should be checked before using. —

#### Salted meat or Fish. —

When meat or fish be from intense heat, or long keeping are in danger of spoiling, put 3 or 4 pieces of charcoal about the size of an egg in the water you boil them



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in, and they will be quite sweet when cooked. —

— Sal Soda. —

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb. dissolved in 1 qt. soft soap - Steep the clothes in water all night - have ready a kettle of water milk warm or cold will do - Take them out and give them a good washing put in the Sal Soda and the clothes Boil an hour - take them out and give them a good washing this the same they were boiled in, being careful to take out all the streaks - then rinse in 3 waters. proceed as usual. —

- 3 lbs. Sal Soda - 3 lbs. yellow soap - 10 qts. water - but the soap in thin slices, boil all together 3 hours, then strain - let it cool, it is then fit for use - put the clothes in soak the night before



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and to every pail of water in which  
you boil them add 1 lb. soap - they  
will need no rubbing - merely milk  
them out, and they will be perfectly  
white.

— Method of fattening Chickens expen-  
ditiously. —

Take a quantity of rice, grind or pound it  
into a fine flour, mix sufficient for  
present use with milk or a little coarse  
sugar, stir the whole over the fire, until  
it becomes a thick paste, feed the chick-  
ens in the day time only, but putting  
as much as they can eat, but no more  
in the troughs. — It must be eaten  
while warm, and if they have also  
been to drink, they will soon get very  
fat. —



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— To take Red stains out of Black Silk. —  
 Touch the spot with spirits of Hartshorn. —  
 — To take spots of Grease out of Books,  
 Prints, wood or paper. —

After having gently warmed the paper, &c  
 that is soiled with grease, oil or any  
 fatty body, take out as much as possible  
 by blotting it with blotting paper and  
 passing over it repeatedly, a heated iron —  
 Then dip a small camel's hair brush  
 into rectified oil of turpentine (not common  
 oil of Turpentine which would leave a  
 stain) heated, to and draw it gently  
 over both sides of the paper, and again  
 apply after each application blotting  
 paper and the heated iron. When the  
 grease is entirely removed, to restore  
 the paper to its former whiteness. Dip  
 another brush into a mixture of equal



parts rectified spirits of wine and sulphuric ether, and draw it over the stained part, particularly round the edges, to remove the border, which may still present a stain, - By employing these means carefully the spot disappears, if the process has been employed on a part written on with common ink or printed with printers ink, it will not suffer the least alteration -

#### Dyeing Feathers. -

Feathers after having been washed in soap and water may be dyed in the following manner. -  
Red colour. - Draw the feather thro' Turmeric juice, and then thro' a solution of the red colour of Chastanets, which is sold under the name of red saunders. -  
Yellow. - by drawing the feathers thro'



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a Spirituous tincture of Turmeric. It is rendered bright yellow by adding a little lemon juice —

— Easy method of restoring Linen or Cotton wearing apparel and other goods, when discolored by age, bed washing &c to their original whiteness, without injuring their fabric, and discharging from them at the same time spots of salt wine, tea prints, coffee &c —

Take 1 quart, (say 1<sup>lb.</sup>) of common Soda, put it into a jar or stone jar — pour over it 8 parts / 8 lbs or 8 pints / of boiling soft / not hard / water. Let the articles be immersed in this fluid 12 hours, and then boil them in it  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour, this being done take them out and put them into a liquid prepared as follows. — Take one part of hyperoxyginate of lime 1 part =



chased under the name of washing powder  
 put it into a stone or glass bottle and pour  
 over it 8 parts of soft water. Leave the mixture  
 to stand at least 3 days, during which stir  
 it frequently - This being done decant the  
 clear fluid from the indissoluble  
 residue at the bottom, and immerse  
 into it for 24 or 30 hours the articles which  
 are intended to be bleached. Ink stains  
 will not be effected by it. —

— Cement for China, Earthenware, glass,  
 marble - metals. —

Dissolve 5 or 6 pieces of mastic, as large as  
 peas, in as much highly rectified alcohol  
 as will render it liquid. In another  
 vessel dissolve also as much Singlals  
 which has been previously soaked in water  
 until it is swollen and become soft in  
 as much French Brandy or Rum, as will



make 2 ounces or about 5 tablespoonful, -  
 by measure, of strong glue, add 2 pieces  
 of gum ammoniac of the size of a pea,  
 which must be ground till dissolved.  
 Then mix the whole with a very gentle  
 heat, keep it in a phial, well stopped.  
 When it is to be used, set the bottle in  
 hot water, and after having warmed  
 the things, apply the cement, and keep  
 the joined surfaces in close contact  
 for 12 hours. The joining made with  
 this cement can scarcely be perceived -  
 they will firmly adhere and cannot be  
 separated, indeed so strong is the union  
 that the substances will sooner break  
 elsewhere than at the joined part. -



Method of Destroying the Insect that injures Apple trees —

There is an insect, a species of the Aphis, which eats the bark of the Apple trees, so much that it destroys the tree. As soon as the insect appears, which is generally known early in the Spring, by exuding a white flocculent cotton like substance upon such of the rough knotty surfaces of the bark as have afforded it shelter during the winter. Cut away with the pruning knife all the dead bark from the parts affected, and then immediately cover the wounds by means of a painted brush, with a kind of paint, composed of Oil of Tar and yellow Ochre, mixed to the consistency of cream, and also cover such other parts as may be likely to harbour the insect or subject to its attack.



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The application may be made at all seasons, and by the addition of a little lamp black, may be readily made to correspond in colour with the bark of the tree so as not to become at all offensive to the eye. It is indeed so convenient a medicine of defence against the bad effects of both insects and weather, that it should be used after the knife on all occasions. —

— Grease spots can be taken out of floors, with strong Saleratus water, mixed with sand. — and on goods, or paper — fresh chalk grated thick on them, cover with soft brown paper, and put a moderately hot iron, and let it remain until cold.

— An excellent mixture for cleaning Knives &c by soft Soap —  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Cotton Stone — beaten to a paste with boiling water. —



— Sidran Cement. —

Gum Mastic  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz — Gum Libanum  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz —  
to be finely powdered and dissolved in  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz of  
of wine. Balsams  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. water and  
mixed with the first. —

— Lemonade —

Leaf sugar. 1 lb. 2 oz — Ess. Lemon 1 Ounce. Salt:  
Acid. and Soda, of each  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. put 100 or 200  
springsful into a pint of Spring water. —

— To make Soap for immediate use —

2 lbs Grease to 1 of Potash — heat the grease,  
and pour it on the potash — then add  
2 or 3 quartsful of boiling water, let it stand  
until next day, then pour on water  
sufficient to shake it the proper consistency,  
churning it well.

— Dairy secret for increasing the quantity  
of Cream. —

Have ready 2 pans in boiling water, and



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on the new milk's coming, take out the hot pans, put the milk in one, and cover it over with the other.

— To Keep Potatoes. —

Dig a trench in the ground in a dry place, put in your potatoes and cover with soil about 2 feet of earth, if not snow enough in the winter to cover them, put 2 or 3 inches or more of manure over them, and they will keep well until Spring. —

— For preserving the skins of Animals. —  
 Asseminate of potash, sulphate alumine,  
 and Camphor each 2 drachms. white  
 soap in powder  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. — Lpts: wine 5 oz. — 2ss: of  
 a mild Rhymer 30 drops — Lpts: wine to be 55  
 degrees — and spread on the skins with  
 the aid of a pencil. —



— To mend old Crockery. — Cement 160  
Pound and sift some unslacked lime on  
a plate — take the white of an egg and  
mix with it as soon as possible amount  
the edges, and place them neatly together —  
add a piece of linen if necessary. —

— Cements for China. —  
Equal parts of Blue — white of egg — white  
lead — The juice of Garlic is also a good  
Cement, also boiling the curd of skim milk  
with lime. — Another excellent Cement is  
made by steeping 3 oz. Blue, for some hours in  
distilled vinegar, and afterwards boiling  
them together. Then pound to a soft pulp,  
a clove of garlic and ½ oz. of ox-gall — the  
juice of which must be strained thro' a  
linen cloth and added to the vinegar  
and glue. — Then a dram of gum Sassa-  
parilla, powdered — 1 dram. Sulphurine ½ dram.



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Sarcocol, and of Mastic powder, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. highly rectified Spts. wine, put together into a closely stoppered bottle, and put into a place where the mixture can be gently heated - here it must remain 3 hours, and frequently shaken. This solution must be poured on the solution of glue, while hot, and both must be stirred with a stick. Part of the mixture must be evaporated by the fire when it will be fit for use. This Cement must be wet with vinegar, and melted over the fire, before it is used. When glass is to be cemented, some powdered glass should be mixed with it. —



— Topoath Blank Lace. —

Double the lace, and sew it on linen - rub the linen with white soap - let it steep for a night in cold water - in the morning squeeze and wring it, cut the thread - open it and put it out to dry a little - put a little Lemnals dissolved in the boiling water - run it with an Iron not hot. —

— For Destroying Cockroaches. —

The following method is at once simple and effectual - Procure from the apothecaries a small quantity of that odorous vegetable called Poke-root - Boil in water until the juices are extracted, and mix the liquor with good molasses - spread the mixture on large platters or soup plates; place these wherever the cockroaches bite, and the enemy will be found slain by fifties and hundreds in the following



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morning. A gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he has slaughtered 576 in one night, by the above process. And that the coat ~~was~~ which has been boiled, being thrown into a chest, thickly infested by the vermin, the place was purified entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the floor! —

— To clean Water Casks. —

Scour the inside well with water and sand afterwards apply a quantity of charcoal dust. Another and better method is to rub them with a pretty strong solution of Oil of Vitriol and water, which will entirely deprive them of their foulness. —

— To sweeten rusty Casks. —

After scalding and washing clean, capsize it over a portable furnace or kettle, com:



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tanning charcoal, evenly set on fire, let it  
stand 8 or 10 minutes, or until partially dried.  
let the coals be raised a little, so as not  
to smother the fire. If several are to be  
rectified, throw some small bits of coal  
on the furnace each time.

Macassar Oil.

3oz. Oil Almonds - 3oz. Olive Oil - 20 drops oil of  
Cinnamon - a small piece of Alkanet root.

To render Boots water tight and very  
durable.

1 lb. Tallow -  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. resin -  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Lead -  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Resin  
-  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Turpentine. - Heat the whole  
and mix well together, take from the  
fire and stir until cool - warm and rub  
the boots, and while warm rub them well  
with the mixture several times. To make  
the boots polish, rub them 24 hours after with  
the following -  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Resin -  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. Spirits Turpentine



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1 teaspoonful of lamp black. —

To destroy Flies. —

One pint of milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. raw sugar — 3oz. ground  
pepper, mixed and simmered together  
for 10 minutes, to be put in shallow vessels.

To furnish for leather.

In 1 pt. of wine, dissolve 1oz. Gum Shellac,  
near a porous stone or fire — then add 2oz.  
benzine turpentine and lamp black sufficient  
to blacken it well, bottle and cork tight.

N.B. mix the turpentine and lamp black to-  
gether, before adding the rest.

To make Carmine.

Boil 10 qts. rain water, allow to cool, strain,  
put into a clean earthen vessel and  
make to simmer — add 1oz. finely pulverized  
Cochineal. —



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Pollen - rubbed on the hands, to enable  
persons working fine works, to be freed  
from the evil effects of sweating hands.

— Liquid Blacking. —  
1 lb. Spongy Black. — 1 lb. good molasses — 4 oz.  
sage or olive oil — mix well — then add  
4 oz. oil of Vitriol — ½ oz. green copperas pow-  
dered — 1 qt. Demiglacé — ½ oz. gum arabic  
dissolved in 1 qt. cold water. —

— Galbani's receipt for Catching Rats. —  
5 drops oil Rhodium — 15 drops oil Sillibred  
1 grain musk — 12 drops oil Carraway — Salerian,  
as much as will lie on a copper — The  
above to be mixed together, with 2 ½ lbs. of  
oatmeal & hops laid to be boiled hard and  
grated down, and a little to be put in  
the trap alone. before touching the trap,  
rub the hands with the mixture



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## — Mixtures of Perfumes.

Subins "heliotrope" 1 table spoonful —  
 Otter Rose - 30 drops - Bergamot 1 table spoon-  
 full - musk 30 drops - the remainder  
 to consist of good Eau-de-Cologne to make  
 1 pint.

## — Another mixture. —

Subins "Sockey Club" - 3 table spoonful  
 Otter Rose - 35 drops - musk 30 drops -  
 Bergamot 1 table spoonful - the remainder  
 of good Eau-de-Cologne to fill a pint  
 bottle.

## Es: Senon.

Take the juels of Senons very thinly  
 pared, beat it with sugar in a milk,  
 then dry it, when dry, powder for use,



## Cement for Glass.

Singlals boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture insensible and perfectly secure. —

— To remove stains and marks from Books. —

A solution of Oxalic acid, Nitric acid, or Tartaric acid, is attended with the least risk, and may be applied upon the paper and prints without fear of damage. These acids taking out writing ink, and not touching the printing, can be used for restoring books where the margins have been written upon, without attacking the text. —



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— To clean Alabaster.

A pint of cold rain water - ounces of aqua-fortis mixed together. Wash the alabaster in this liquid, with a brush for 5 minutes. Then rinse it in clean water - wipe it, and let it for 5 or 6 hours in the sun to dry. No soap should be used, it discolours the alabaster.

— Dying Tanken color.

Boil leaves of the willow in very clear water, afterwards pass the decoction thro' a linen bag, and add singals till the liquor is entirely limpid. The willow leaves, besides the colouring matter which they contain, have still the property of tan, a property which would weaken the colouring matter and render it insolid, if singals was not added. This water will serve to dye thread or



Cotton stuffs, varying the shades at pleasure  
 To render the dye more perfect, the stuffs  
 should be soaked in a wash of vitriolic  
 acid mixed with water, which renders  
 the color more brilliant, and prevents it  
 from turning pale. Besides the beauty of  
 this color, the process is so simple, and gives  
 so fine a dye, that any one can prepare it.  
 — To preserve glasses & frames from the marks.  
 Boil 3 or 4 onions in spirit of water. When with  
 a gilding brush, do over the glasses and  
 frames and the filth will not light on  
 the article washed. —



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3/4 ozs Carb. potash - pulv.  
1/4 lb. charcoal - pulv.  
1/2 lb. Hyposulphur - pulv.

To purify Oil for Eating -  
To 1 gal olive oil. Take the whites of 4 eggs, - Tartaric Acid, the size of a filbert nut, - A handful of Charcoal well pulverized - Mix the ingredients, boil up the oil, when just to the boil, put in the ingredients and boil a few minutes, while cooling, stir frequently, let it settle, when cool bottle for use. - Obs: Milk is sometimes used with the above, in purifying.

To clean Kid Gloves.

Lay them ~~on~~ flat on white paper - or, still better fly them on a wooden board - then, with a flannel dipped in pure oil of Turpentine / Lamp Glass, rub until the dirt is removed. Rub partially dry, by means of a flannel, then keep in a hot room, before the fire, until the smell of Turpentine is dissipated. Obs: Lemon may be used, instead of Turpentine, but is more expensive.



To clean Hair Brushes.

Use Soda dissolved in cold water, instead of Soap and hot water. The latter very soon softens the hair and the rubbing completes the destruction. Soda, having an affinity for greases, cleans the brush, with a little friction. Hair brushes are generally chosen by the whiteness and delicacy of the hair, which is therefore prepared, for which means injured, to suit the fastidious taste. Dark we do not mean black, but not white, foreign, thick, coarse looking, bushes, make the most durable brushes.

To give Bristles the appearance of Marble.

Dissolve Gum in water to a strong solution by means of heat. The brush is then thoroughly dried, and, in that state, plunged in the liquid solution where it is left for



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15 to 30 minutes, then suspend over the liquid till it ceases to drop. When it is cool, apply more of the solution to it by means of a sponge, and continue the operation until the album forms a crystalline coat on the surface. When perfectly dry, polish with sand paper, and finish by polishing with linen, slightly moistened with pure water. Use a tub of wood, heated by means of a boiler of water for the solution, in preference to metallic substances, which will discolor it more or less.

To preserve salt meat & keep from rusting  
 1/2 lb. Muriatic acid to 10 gal of pickle.



— Coloring for Walls. —

May be made with fresh slacked lime, to which a little sulphate of iron / copperas / added will give a warm tint. This coloring is useful for a brick house that has become dirty and black; it should be done before the wall has been fresh pointed, and if the tint be well chosen the house will look nearly as if just built. Printing stone or stuccoed walls with oil colors has been found sometimes a good practice, and preserves them very fresh. Lime whitening is a wash, made by mixing lime with water alone, and laying it on with a large flat brush; it is used for areas and similar places. If required to be capable of rubbing off some coarse size may be added. An excellent lime wash for walls or boarding of out-



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houses or cottages may be made as follows:—  
Half fill with water a tub of 5 or 8 gals:  
and add to it as much of clean, sharp,  
and rather coarse sand, and of lime,  
fresh burnt, in about equal quantities,  
as much as will make, when stirred  
up and mixed, a wash about the  
thickness of cream.— Lay this on the  
walls with a large brush, taking care  
to stir up the mixture every time the  
brush is tipped in, so as to take up as much  
sand as possible. The fresher the lime is  
the better, which if good and proper for  
the purpose, will make the water hot.



— Efferecing Drinks —

Purchase in the proportion of 100. of Tartaric Acid to 2 of Soda - Keep each closely corked. As used, put a small teaspoon of the Soda, into two thirds of a tumbler of water. Dissolve or mix it smoothly, & then stir in briskly about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a teaspoon of the acid, & think it foaming. Syrup & sugar, or sugar to make Siddy Powders, add Rochell's salts to the Soda; & to prevent flatulency, also a little ginger. or to make quick beer, a little ginger & molasses, before stirring in the Acid. Spirit Vinegar may be used instead of the Tartaric for making very fine Efferecing drinks. —



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To remove marks from a Table.

If a whitish mark is left on a table, by carelessly letting on a pitcher of boiling water, or a hot dish, pour some Lamp oil on the spot, & rub hard with a soft cloth. Then pour on a little spirits of wine or Cologne, and rub dry with another cloth. The mark will disappear and the table look as well as ever. —

— A cheap filter for water. —

Take a large jar or tank, & filter the water by ascension thro' a sponge stuffed in a hole at the bottom of flower pots: using two pots, — the lower one being <sup>half</sup> filled with charcoal, and loosely covered with fine flannel — the upper one placed in it, so as to sink the flannel with it & then secured with a string. Nothing can be more simple, or more safely cleaned. —



## Chamfrigue Spruce

Put to 5 lbs loaf or crushed sugar - 1oz  
 bruised Jamaica Ginger - 10 qts boiling  
 water - when barely cold strain into  
 a cloth, then add 50 drops Essential  
 Oil of Spruce dissolved in half a gill  
 of Alcohol - and about 3 table-spoonful  
 of fresh yeast - after having been  
 worked for a day or two - bottle in  
 strong bottles with good corks, well  
 tied down - It will be fit to use in  
 a few days - to be kept in a cool  
 cellar.



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— To give a fine gloss to linen —

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire) and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of this gum water poured into a pint of starch made in the usual manner will give to lincens either white or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white smocks and bobinet. —



To Kill grub in Ground  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. nitrate soda to 1 gal. water, with which  
 mixture water every second day. Each  
 intermediate day using water alone.  
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$\frac{1}{4}$  lb. nitrate soda to 2 gals water, and  
 use every day. In each case give  
 up watering when the grub begins to  
 form.

— Garden fertilizer —

4 oz. Sulphate ammonia to 1 gal. water, with  
 which, water plants and trees once a week.  
 the other days using water only. Continue  
 this from 2 to 4 weeks, Sometimes longer.  
 92.

4 oz. sulphate ammonia to 5 gals water,  
 may be used every day, until vegetation  
 is vigorous; discontinuing gradually.



— Bay Poison —

1 oz Corrosive sublimate to 1 pint Alcohol —  
Fuming Ammonia

Solution of 1 lb. Common green copperas to  
1 gal. water, sprinkled over manure heap  
in an ordinary watering pot.

Canker worms

Muriate of lime spread under trees & dug in — will  
kill them and is also a good fertilizer

Punigatory

Manure

Right soil, fowl manure charcoal gypsum



Common Chloride lime (Deodorizer)

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1 Bbl. lime — 1 Bus. Salt —

dissolve the salt in as little water as will dissolve the whole  
slack the lime in the water, putting no more than  
will dry slack it & form thick paste, put on the  
remainder daily until the lime has taken all the water

Alibated Soup

10 lb turkey —  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb fat of fresh pork

1 qt Port wine —  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb fat of salt do

1 Small onion —  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb fried fat salt do

2 dwts Pepper — Suet paste of 2 lb flour

10 gr Cayenne pods —  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a small French burnt onion

Soft water to cover well — & boil long

Furniture paste

1 part bees wax — 1 part resin — in 2 parts

purified Coal Naphtha or nearly pure Benzine — dissolve  
by heat, carefully, — allow to cool and is fit for use.



### Cretan Poor Soup

150 gal. water — 4 Bus. Peas  
 2 1/2 lbs. oatmeal — 52 lbs. meat  
 20 lbs Onions — 9 lbs. Salt  
 13 oz. pepper — 5 lbs. fat Pork  
 Coar mill with water and boil well.

### English Cocoa

1 qt. cold milk  
 1 qt. Cold water } Boil half  
 1 heaped table spoon ground cocoanibs } an hour  
 Strain

To Purify blood in Spring.

Sulphur ʒss - ʒss } mix in Treacle.  
 Cream tartar ʒij - ʒij } Dose - a teaspoonful at  
 night

Sub carb. Soda in lump to soften hard water ʒss



To wash Woolens

5 lb English Soap

1 lb Washing Soda

1/4 lb pulverized Resin

2 lb Common Salt

1/2 Pt Turpentine

5 gal, soft water (rain preferred)

Soap to be cut small to dissolve freely -

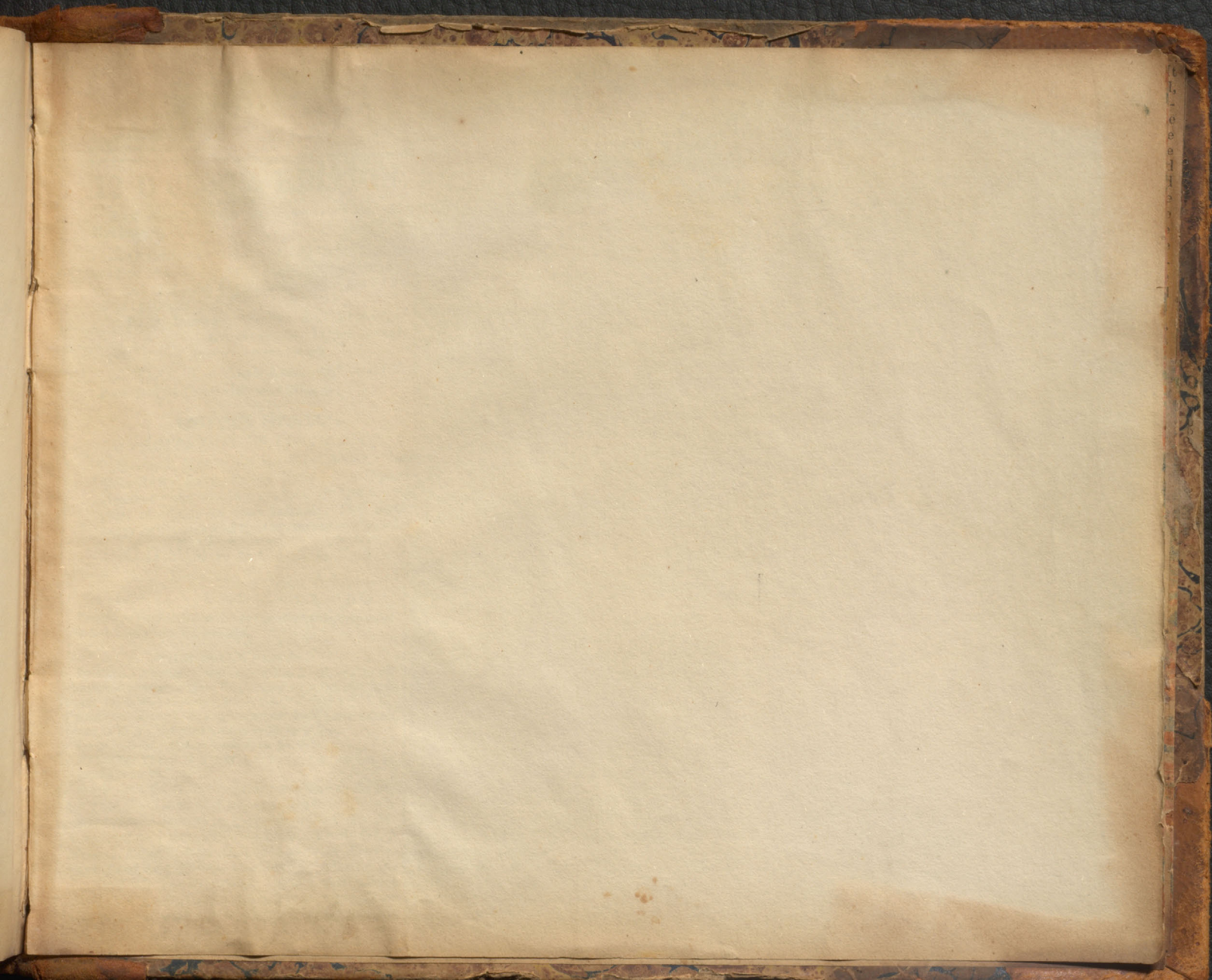
All the ingredients, except the Turpentine, to be put in the water and boiled - when in "full boil" take off of the fire & instantly add the Turpentine stirring in gently.

Cloric Ether burned in a Camphine Lamp will dispel noxious vapours any where - is the best thing known











GLYCERINE AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.—Glycerine is one of the most valuable articles our pharmacopœia can boast, while, as an article of food, it is one of the best and most fattening nutrients. Sweet oil, or olive oil, has for ages been an article of daily diet in Palestine, and other old countries, and glycerine is the essence of it. It is a perfectly neutral and bland fluid, and the most penetrating, perhaps, in all nature. Oil itself will penetrate where water will not, and glycerine, which may be considered the ethereal part of oil, has this property to a most remarkable degree—it penetrates the solid bone. A medical journal tells us that if poured into a mixture of blood and matter, such as is expectorated from consumptive lungs, it will get between the globules of each and show them with great distinctness. Being thus penetrating, it is the very best application for feverish sores, for inflamed or dry surfaces, simply from its quality of penetration and evaporability. If applied with a common brush to the surface of the throat, in diphtheria, in a few minutes its permeative quality enables it to sink between the molecules of the false membrane, dissolving and detaching it in a few hours. It is the best application known in case of burns.—*Ruralist*

WATERING PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.—It has lately been shown, by careful experiment, that sickly potted plants, even some that have almost died out, can be greatly benefited, and sometimes, indeed, entirely restored to vigor, by applying warm water to them instead of cold. In certain cases, oleanders which had never bloomed, or did so only imperfectly, after being treated with luke-warm water, increasing the temperature gradually from 140° up to 170° F., produced the most magnificent luxuriance of bloom. Similar results occurred with an old plant of Hoya, and also with an India rubber tree which had nearly withered away. In all these cases the application of water heated to about 110° F., without any other precaution, caused a new and flourishing growth.

—Wire clothes lines are getting to be used by all persons who have found out how much superior they are to the common rope. We have had one in use more than a year. It is never removed, and if the supporting posts are firm there is no sagging. Of course it must be galvanized wire, about the thickness of that used for telegraphs.



## USES OF SPIRITS OF AMMONIA.

BY AN OLD HOUSEWIFE.

Sisters in household labors, have you any idea what a very useful thing ammonia is to have in the house? If not, give your maid of all work ten cents and an empty bottle at once and send her to the first chemist's for a supply. Tell her to be sure to get the spirits of ammonia; it's the same as hartshorn, but if she asks for that they'll give her, for the same money, a few drops in a smelling bottle not as big as her thumb. While she's gone I'll tell you how to use it.

For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off wood work; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot and iron lightly. In washing laces put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap-suds, put in your silver ware and wash it, using an old nail brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, &c., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed rinse them in cold water and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it.

If you want to make your house-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water adds much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water.

Ammonia is used as a rising in cake making &c., but I cannot recommend it for that purpose; and ten drops in a wine-glass of water are said to be an excellent remedy for headache and acidity of stomach, but I don't believe in newspaper doctoring, and so will not endorse the remedy. However, for a score of needed practical household purposes, spirits of ammonia are invaluable, and I am not afraid to proclaim it.

Farmers and chemists are profound concerning the native article in its free state, and admit its all-important services, but housewives throughout the country really know very little of the manifold uses that can be made of a pint of the spirits "kept in the house, bottled and labelled." I say emphatically, labelled, because it is a sin not to have all such things so conspicuously marked that no mistake need occur.

Let me add here, by way of caution, that ammonia directly applied is not good for the eyes. It has a way of melting them that is anything but agreeable.

**HOW TO MAKE WRITING INDELIBLE.**—A correspondent of the "Rural New Yorker" gives the following information, which may prove serviceable to some of our readers:—

"A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing or drawing as indelible as if done with ink. Lay the writing in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spots not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. When the paper is all wet over with the milk take it up and let the milk drain off, and whip off with the feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber. It is an old recipe and a good one."

**FIVE WAYS TO DESTROY ANTS.**—1. Copiously, hot water, as near the boiling point as possible, down their burrows, and over their hills, and repeat the operation several times.

2. Entrap the ants by means of narrow sheets of stiff paper, or strips of board, covered with some sweet, sticky substance. The ants are attracted by the sweets, and, sticking fast, can be destroyed as often as a sufficient number are entrapped.

3. Lay fresh bones around their haunts. They will leave everything else to attack these, and when thus accumulated, can be dipped in hot water.

4. Pour two or three spoonfuls of coal oil into their holes, and they will abandon the nest.

5. Bury a few slices of onions in their nests, and they will abandon them.

**CARROTS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS IN PUDDINGS.**—It is not generally known, and will not, perhaps, be credited, when it is observed that boiled carrots when properly prepared, form an admirable succedaneum for eggs in the making of puddings. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and mashed and afterwards passed through a coarse cloth, or horse hair sieve. The pulp, when thus cleared of any fibrous or granular matter, may be introduced among other ingredients constituting the pudding, with the total omission of eggs, in a quantity proportionate to the size of the former. A pudding composed of the above material will be found to be considerably lighter than if the same had been made with eggs, and will impart an agreeable flavour. Upon the principle of economy, the above fact is well worthy the prudent housewife's attention; and there are some housekeepers, approved culinary practitioners too, who, in making their Christmas plum puddings, adopt the receipt under notice in preference to using eggs for this purpose.

**PASTE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.**—Dissolve a tea-spoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold stir in flour to give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps: stir in as much powdered rosin as will lie on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves, to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water; pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. In a few minutes it will be of the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on and put it into a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water.

To DARE RED ANTS FROM THE HOUSE.—Drop some quicklime on the mouth of their nest and wash it with boiling water; or dissolve some camphor in spirit of wine then mix with water, and pour on their haunts; or used effectually.

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