

HINTS FOR THE SICK.**"Don'ts for the Sick-Room."**

Don't light a sick-room at night by means of a jet of gas burning low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Use sperm candles, or tapers which burn in sperm oil.

Don't allow offensive matters to remain; in cases of energy where these cannot be at once removed, wring a heavy cloth, for instance like Turkish towelling, out of cold water, use it as a cover, placing over this ordinary paper. Such means prevent the escape of odors and infection.

Don't forget to have a few beans of coffee handy, for this serves as a deodorizer, if burnt on coals or paper. Bits of charcoal placed around are useful in absorbing gases and other impurities.

Don't have the temperature of a sick-room much over 60 degrees; 70 degrees are allowable, but not advisable.

Don't permit currents of air to blow upon the patient. An open fire place is an excellent means of ventilation. The current may be tested by burning a piece of paper in front.

Don't give the patient a full glass of water to drink from, unless he is allowed all he desires. If he can drain the glass he will be satisfied; so regulate the quantity before handing it to him.

Don't neglect during the day to attend to necessities for the night, that the rest of the patient and the family may not be disturbed.

Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat or drink, but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way.

Don't throw coal upon the fire; place it in brown paper bags and lay them on the fire, thus avoiding the noise, which is shocking to the sick and sensitive.

Don't jar the bed by leaning or sitting upon it. This is unpleasant to one ill and nervous.

Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick chamber.

Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest.

Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing. Human nature longs to be soothed and comforted, on all occasions when it is out of tune.

Take it as a rule, the most violent poisons, and the substances that produce the most deleterious effects on the human system, are from the vegetable kingdom.

The mineral drugs which may cause harm are few in number, and, if we except arsenic, are not especially violent poisons. There is a considerable amount of poisoning from lead, but not through its medicinal uses; and the same may be said at the present time of mercury. In

fine, it is the purely vegetable drugs which are the most dangerous, because it is these which stimulate the brain or benumb the senses, induce morbid habits, and eventually establish physical degeneration. We wish that the public could be made to understand this, when it is confronted with alluring notices of the perfect safety and harmlessness of "purely vegetable" drugs.

Remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. JOHN T. METCALFE, a well-known physician of New-York, writes to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal that the following formula was learned by him from one of his patients whom he had sent to Cuba with the hope that a change of climate would afford relief from sciatica. A French physician who there attended him used this remedy with the best results, and Dr. Metcalfe has tried it so often since with success that he speaks of its value with great confidence.

Equal parts of the tinctures of aconite root, colchicum seeds, belladonna, and actaea racemosa. Six drops to be taken every six hours until relief is felt.

The doctor says that "as an internal remedy it is worth all others put together of which I have knowledge."

PHENOL CAMPHOR. Dr Theodore Schaefer, of Beecher, Ill, says that he noticed, in Dec, 1882, the fact that when crystallized carbolic acid is liquefied by means of heat, and camphor is gradually added, a permanent liquid is obtained which is colorless, refractive, possesses the odor of camphor without a trace of that characteristic of carbolic acid, and has a sweetish camphoraceous, but biting taste, not so caustic as that of carbolic, but somewhat numbing to the tongue. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and ethereal oils, but is insoluble in water, and is heavier than the latter. It burns with a smoky flame, and possesses the advantage over carbolic acid of being less irritating and caustic, and of having a pleasant odor.

Dr. Schaefer has used it successfully for lessening the pain of toothache and in growing toe nails, and as a local application in certain parasitic skin affections.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

Dr. J. R. Irwin writes to the North Carolina Med. Journal that one of the best and most pleasant things that can be used to relieve this painful state of the dental nerves is chewing cinnamon bark. It destroys the sensibility of the nerves and suspends the pain immediately, if the bark is of good quality. "After repeated trials, and in different cases, I am convinced that it is generally as efficacious as any of the other remedies suggested for odontalgia, and not attended with the unpleasant consequences of creosote carbolic acid, etc., which relieve the pain but leave the mouth as sore and painful as the tooth was previously, though these

results are usually due to carelessness in using."

Corn Remedies.

We take the following from the American Druggist:

The best kind of application will be one which remains for some time in contact with the corn. Among those which have been reported as really efficacious are the following:

Extr. Cannabis Indica..... 10 gr.
Salicylic Acid.....60 gr.
Collodion.....1 fl. oz.

Mix and dissolve. It is applied by means of a camel's-hair pencil, so as to form a thick coating, for four consecutive nights and mornings. The collodion at once covers and protects the corn from friction. The Indian hemp acts as an anodyne, and the acid disintegrates the corn, so that after a hot bath on the fifth day, it will usually come out, adhering to the artificial skin of collodion.

Another similar preparation, also suggested by a Russian apothecary, is the following:

Turpentine.....30 gr.
Salicylic Acid.....45 gr.
Collodion.....1 fl. oz.

Still another is Baudot's Corn Plaster, the formula for which we print below:

Resin Cerate600 gr.
Galbanum Plaster.....600 gr.
Subacetate Copper.....230 gr.
Turpentine.....75 gr.
Creosote.....45 gr.

Mix and make a plaster.

There are a number of proprietary corn plasters which contain nearly the same ingredients as the preceding, merely ringing the changes.

Laroche's Corn Plasters are made as follows:

Olive Oil.....30 parts
Yellow Wax.....10 "
Wheat Flour.....90 "
Acetic Acid.....60 "
Boric Acid.....30 "
Oil Lavender.....3 "
Vinegar.....30 "

Mix. Apply to the corn for 24 hours. This is a proprietary preparation, which has the above formula, according to Hager.

A patented fluid for removing ink from paper or parchment, in order to instantly rectify a mistake or clean off a blot without any injury whatever to the printer's ink upon any printed form—such as a deed, mortgage, or bill-head, or the ruling upon any mill-ruled paper—such as legal cap, foolscap, etc.—saving the time and labor of scratching, and leaving the paper or parchment as clean and good to write upon as it was before the mistake or blot was made, consists of one ounce of chloride of lime, combined with two drops of acetic acid.

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