

Earache.—For earache dissolve assafoetida in water; warm a few drops and drop in the ear; then cork the ear with wool.

—A piece of cotton moistened and filled with salt and alum applied to an aching tooth will give instant relief.

Important Hints about the Feet.—As the feet are kept more closely covered than any other part of the body during the day, they should be thoroughly washed and rubbed till dry every night. Impurities gather as the result of the confined perspiration, and these should be removed before sleeping.

To Cure Corns.—Take the substance which sticks to the side of a soft-soap barrel after the soap is used out, and mix with pulverized white chalk to the consistency of a salve. Apply every twelve hours in a rag until the corn is removed. It will cure every case of corns in six days.

Cubeb-berries for Catarrh.—A new remedy for catarrh is crushed cubeb-berries smoked in a pipe, emitting the smoke through the nose; after a few trials this will be easy to do. If the nose is stopped up, so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one pipeful will make the head as clear as a bell. For sore throat, asthma and bronchitis swallowing the smoke affords immediate relief. It is the best remedy in the world for offensive breath, and will make the most foul breath pure and sweet. Sufferers from that horrid disease, ulcerated catarrh, will find this remedy unequalled, and a month's use will cure the most obstinate case. A single trial will convince any one. Eating the uncrushed berries is also good for sore throat and all bronchial complaints. After smoking, do not expose yourself to cold air for at least fifteen minutes.

Bleeding.—To stop bleeding take the fine dust of tea and bind it on the wound—at all times accessible and easily obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard for these instructions may save much trouble.

Sure Remedy for a Felon.—Take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air-slaked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition and insert the finger therein, and a cure is certain.

Chapped Hands.—Rub the hands thoroughly with linseed oil, then wash in castile or bar soap. It will remove pitch, and when the hands have become grimy by hard work it will make them clean and soft. It is the best thing to remove cracks or sores in cows' teats; moisten them with oil after the milk is drawn. It will also remove any scent from the hands after milking.

A New Cure for Rheumatism.—One of the latest things is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed, it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is almost always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from becoming known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with the boiled celery; serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success.

A Recipe for Rheumatic Liniment.—Such excellent results follow from the following recipe for rheumatic affections that it would be doing good to a great many to place it within the reach of all: Oil origanum, one ounce; oil cedar, one ounce; gum camphor, two ounces; cayenne pepper, two ounces; castile soap, two ounces; alcohol, one pint. Apply with

flannel and heat. *Not to be used in the region of the lungs.* Any physician can tell you that it is safe; any one who has tried it will be likely to say it is more.

Scalds and Burns.—Instantly and liberally apply dry flour, and keep it in its place by a bandage. Another excellent application is "prepared lard"—that is, lard without salt. Druggists keep it. If only salt lard is at hand, wash out the salt in cold water. Do not apply cold water, salt, spirits or vinegar. If the burn be in the leg or foot, slit the stocking, so as to avoid breaking the skin.

Dressing Scalds or Burns.—Do not wash the wound, and do not dress it oftener than on alternate days. Do not rub or roughly handle the affected parts. If there be much discharge, do not wipe, but gently sop with soft cloth. No ulcer should be often dressed, as by removing the excrement we are likely to rub off also the new flesh.

Scalds and Burns.—One of the simplest and most useful remedies for scalds and burns is said to be an embrocation of lime-water and linseed oil. These simple agents combined form a thick, cream-like substance which effectually excludes the air from the injured parts and allays the inflammation almost instantly. The remedy leaves no hard coat to dry on the sores, but softens the parts, and aids Nature to repair the injury in the readiest and most expeditious manner. The mixture may be procured in the drug-stores; but if not accessible, slack a lump of quicklime in water, and as soon as the water is clear mix it with the oil and shake it well. If the case is urgent, use boiling water over the lime, and it will become clear in five minutes. The preparation may be kept ready bottled in the house, as it will be as good when six months old as when first made.

New Cure for Burns.—It has been ascertained that the very best remedy for burns and scalds is the application of common cooking soda or any other alkali in a neutral form, which will afford instantaneous cessation from pain. In all cases of superficial burning this simple treatment will effect a perfect cure in a few hours, and the severest burns and scalds soon yield to it.

Burns.—Alcohol applied immediately will give instant relief to burns and scalds, and generally prevent blistering. If it is a part of the body that cannot be immersed in the alcohol apply it with a piece of cotton wet with it. Avoid the fire when using it, as it is inflammable.

Burns and Scalds.—The true physiological way of treating burns and scalds is to at once exclude the air with cotton batting, flour, scraped potato or anything that is handiest.

Sick Stomach.—The following drink for relieving sickness of the stomach is said to be very palatable and agreeable: Beat up one egg very well, say for twenty minutes; then add fresh milk one pint, water one pint, sugar to make it palatable; boil, and let it cool; drink when cold. If it becomes curds and whey, it is useless.

Fainting.—Lay patient flat on the back, with head as low or lower than the body; unloose dress; apply smelling-salts to nostrils, or, if they are not at hand, burn a piece of rag under nose; dash cold water in the face; give fresh air.

Poison.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed may, it is said, be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet oil. A person with a very strong constitution could take nearly twice the quantity. This oil, it is alleged, will most positively neutralize every

form of vegetable, animal or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

Antidote for Poison.—A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases. Poison from bees, hornets, spiderbites, etc. is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of salt and bicarbonate of common soda well rubbed in on place bitten or stung.

Poison Ivy.—The *Medical Record* gives a specific for the troublesome eruption produced by the poison oak or poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) so common in our woods, and so often mistaken for the Virginia creeper, which the plant somewhat resembles. The specific is found in bromine. The drug is dissolved in olive oil, cosmoline or glycerine, in the strength of from ten to twenty drops of bromine to the ounce of oil, and the mixture rubbed gently on the affected part three or four times a day. The bromine is so volatile that the solution should be renewed within twenty-four hours from its preparation. The eruption never extends after the first thorough application, and it disappears within twenty-four hours if the application is persisted in, and the patient is entirely cured.

An Alleged Remedy for Hydrophobia.—When bitten by a rabid dog bathe the wound with warm vinegar and water, and when, this has dried pour a few drops of muriatic acid upon the bite, which will destroy the poison of the saliva and relieve the patient from all danger. An old German forester discovered the remedy, which he said had been used successfully for fifty years.

Hydrophobia.—Garlic has always had a great reputation among anti-hydrophobia remedies, and is found as a principal integral portion in a large number of formula long kept secret. A young man bitten by a mad dog was shut up in a loft. In his delirium he seized upon some bundles of dried garlic, ate greedily of it, fell into a deep sleep, and awoke calm and cured.

—Youatt, the well known veterinary surgeon who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystals of the nitrate of silver rubbed into the wound will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal.

Bunions.—To cure bunions use pulverized saltpetre and sweet oil. Obtain at a druggists five or six cents' worth of saltpetre; put it into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to dissolve it, shake it up well, and rub the inflamed joints night and morning, and more frequently if painful.

Cure for a Bone Felon.—Of all painful things, can there be anything so excruciatingly painful as a bone felon? As soon as the disease is felt put directly over the spot a fly blister about the size of your thumbnail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

Purified Air.—To purify the air by the cheapest and simplest method set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature a pail of water will contain 2 pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence, water kept in a room a while is always unfit for use. For the same reason the water from a pump should always be pumped up in the morning before any of it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.