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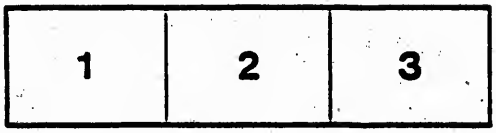

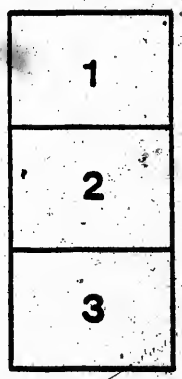

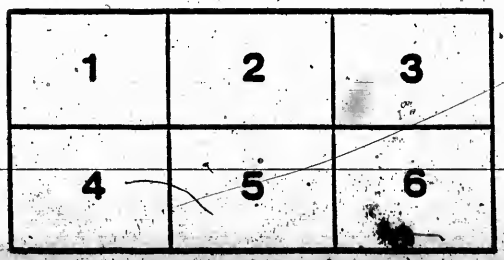

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THE

PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH

Vigorous and Old Age,

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF

Dr. J. W. KERMOTT'S MEDICINES

BY

A PRACTITIONER.

LONDON, S.W.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE

TO

HEALTH, PROSPERITY, AND GOOD OLD AGE

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF

DR. J. W. KERNOTT'S MEDICINES, &c. &c.

We are not going to impose upon you a long preface, neither have we any apology to offer for thus presenting you this little work. We are not going to dip our pen in the sphinx and breathe poetry for you; but we wish to come before you with honest Nature's own language, and unfold to you the truth as it is in medicine, the depth stripped of all its mystic coverings and professional fallacies. You have all your peculiar opinions with regard to medicine and the men who prescribe them. You have your favorite doctor, whom you extol from among others as being the most skillful; the uneducated one is chosen by your neighbor, who thinks your doctor an ignorant and conceited. Thus the whole human family are divided in opinion not only in regard to the physicians of the educated, but have their differences in the choice of the various modes of practice. Some of you believe in the old routine practice, handed down to you from generation to generation, viz. calomel, blood-letting and blistering. Others are tenacious of old material, cling to Homœopathy, which is equivalent to giving the patient a severe letting alone. A third take the "Water Cure Journal," and repudiate all other sort of treatment, while a fourth stands with Bacchus in one hand and Indrogas in the other, and swears allegiance to Thompsonianism as the sine qua non in the cure of disease. Continued, amid all the pains and [illegible]

Thus we live in the midst of discrepancy and jargon, and despite the skill of these various votaries of medicine, do not live out half our days. From time immemorial, medicine has been a theme of speculation and imposition. We are informed that Æsculapius was the god of medicine, but whether such person or personage ever existed we have no authentic account, as his life is involved in fable. It has been said this may be, a temple was erected in dedication of his name, called the temple of Æsculapius, to which the multitude resorted to get cured of the various maladies with which they were afflicted, the means resorted to being some sleep-charm, fumigation or hieroglyphic. Would it be worth while to have you counted the symptoms of the disease, and then, during the Hypocratic, who lived 460 years B. C. and who is called the father of medicine, collected all the medical knowledge of the people, and published different modes for the prevention and cure of disease, you would be astonished that half a century so much research by our political physicians, Galen, the disciple of Christ, enlarged the principles of Hypocrates, and held the minds of the people for the space of 1300 years. In the fifteenth century, the medical world was divided between Galen and Hypocrates, which were the standard above, no original works on disease made. By prejudice was [illegible] the people, giving rise to two parties, the one for Galen, the other for Hypocrates.

At this time Reason awakened the minds of the people to a sense of reasoning for themselves. The reformation of Luther broke in upon them, the old theories of medicine fell to the ground, out of the ashes of which arose others, to fall in like manner. At one time a certain article of medicine is held up as a perfect panacea, a specific in the cure of certain diseases. In course of events it is found to have no virtues at all, is torn from the Pharmacopœia, and cast to the dogs.

In judging, therefore, of the past, have we not sufficient testimony to warrant us in the conjecture that the present system of practice is equally as foul, compared with the age, as it was in the days of Hypocrates. If we have no proof positive we have proof presumptive, that such may be the case—the fact that great men, scientific men, and men of unimpeachable character give it their sanction, have proof of its infallibility. Error is not confined to Science, fools may have, but the wise are too proud to learn, and would rather hug old theories all their lives than search for anything new. At one time we see a little boy walking the streets of Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under his arm, at another we see him drawing the lightning from the heavens and identifying it with common electricity. A celebrated French chemist remained in his sanctum sanctorum for two years trying to discover what he intended to call a general solvent, or, a something which would dissolve everything with which it came in contact, when all his labors and sanguine anticipations were at once suspended, by a country boor walking into his laboratory and asking him what he intended to keep it in if his search proved successful.

Should we admit the truth of the science of medicine on account of its antiquity and the number of learned men engaged in it, how are we to reconcile the following quotations, which we copy from the authors' own pen. The celebrated Dr. Good says: "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon, and the effects of our medicines upon the human system are in the highest degree uncertain; always indeed that they have already destroyed more lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined." Again, listen to Dr. John Forbes, editor of the "British and Foreign Medical Review," physician to Prince Albert, do: He says: "That in a large proportion of the cases treated by physicians, the disease is cured by nature and not by them — that in a large, but not a small proportion, the disease is cured by nature in spite of them; in other words, their interference opposing instead of assisting a cure; that in a considerable portion of cases it would be better for the patient if entire abstinence, especially drugs, were abandoned." Dr. Abercrombie writes: "We might, as well conclude the whole truth is not, that our whole pretended science is but a system of guessing, the art of conjecture, more learned quackery. We know neither the seat nor the cause of disease, nor the nature of remedies. Our practice resembles the conduct of a blind man armed with a club and striking in the dark, if we hit the disease we kill it, if we hit the patient we kill him." Boerhave, after a long life of experience, comes to the following conclusion in his old age:—"I have examined the medical thoroughly, and think the best plan is to keep the head cool, the feet warm, and reject all physicians." What opinion must we form of a profession when the very leaders and champions of which are no faith in it themselves? Still these same men are quoted in all the standard medical works, revered by all of our Allopathic friends, and looked upon as leaders in medical science. Imagine

Reader, you are perhaps an invalid; you are troubled with a frequent pain in the head, backache, side, or have been ailing for years with a complaint which renders your life a life of misery and pain. You consult your old physician, who gravely informs you that your liver is diseased, and gives you a severe reprimand for not having called in his assistance at an earlier period, but gives you a very encouraging assurance that his medicine will effect a speedy cure of the many previous failures of the same disease whom he had attended to perfect health, again a large bill, and you are [illegible] and [illegible]. You follow his directions, and for a short time [illegible] feel as if you are much better, but time rolls on and you are still an invalid. You feel [illegible] disease in your liver, and call in a second—and read the diagnosis, with [illegible] the disease [illegible] says you have disease of the lungs instead of the liver, again [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] of calomel. You supply one third, he pronounces your disease dyspepsia; a fourth calls it nervous debility. All administer calomel; all profess thoroughly to understand your case; all promise you a cure, and are very careful to extract their pay, but have not a sigh nor a tear for your condition, leaving you minus teeth, gums, constitution and cash, and while the grave is opening to receive your tortured remains, we ask: is it strange that we should doubt the skill of the profession?

Since the days of Adam the human family have been more or less afflicted with disease, and equally as antiquated is the adoption of certain remedies, for the same experience has taught the only school which has handed down to us any items of value, and by it alone can we establish anything like a correct system of medicine. In giving you our opinion as to the most rational mode of curing disease, we would first call your attention to what we consider the four great causes of at least nine-tenths of the ills to which flesh is heir to, and which, like swooping terrorts, "hurry mortals home:" 1st. Intemperance in eating and drinking. 2d. Changes of temperature in the climate, producing colds and their consequences. 3d. Impurity of the atmosphere. 4th. Congenital taints, or those diseases which are handed down from parents to children.

1st. Intemperate habits.—The stomach is the great depot of nutriment—it therefore calls for nutritious food. Give it anything else and you inflict upon it a certain amount of injury. It may be injured, also, by giving it too much to do. The stomach requires rest as well as the wearied limbs after a hard day's toil, and he who is in the habit of eating too large a quantity, or too frequently, or indulges in unwholesome food, stimulating drinks, &c., will be disappointed if he expects to enjoy good health. On the contrary he predisposes himself to dyspepsia, general debility and a multitude of other diseases, which follow in the wake of such intemperance, the first great cause of which consists in having diminished the power of the digestive organs, manifested by a passive state of the bowels, derangement of the liver, loss of appetite, and consequent constipation. The patient laboring under such affections complains of pain in the side, pain between the shoulders, headache and giddiness, flushes of heat to the face, hands and feet, disagreeable taste in the mouth, [illegible] to the morning, afternoon, through the day, sometimes [illegible] producing [illegible] [illegible] mind, [illegible] blood, in short, rendering his life a burthen to himself and his friends. Now [illegible] this is but one class of ill—these difficulties can be [illegible] to the great effects of the stomach and liver, (and we defy the whole medical faculty to produce any [illegible] objections,) what course of treatment does reason at once suggest? The little A, B, C school-boy would reply, restore the strength of the stomach by the administration of a tonic and stimulate the liver to aid in the digestion of the food, abstain from the exciting causes and you conquer all its concomitant diseases. You may take calomel, blister and physic all your days, and pay your doctor's fees besides, but all to no purpose; the pale monster Death will gnaw at your vitals, and the grave yawns to receive you.

A safe and simple remedy is all that is necessary to effect a cure, and our honest convictions are in favor of *Dr. Kennedy's Vegetable Tonic Mixture* and *Mandrake Pills*. We have seen enough to convince us that we cannot speak too highly in their praise or recommend them too strongly to the public. But they speak for themselves; their extensive demand for the last ten years is without a parallel in the annals of fame.

This Vegetable Extract is a mild and powerful tonic, communicating vigor to the stomach and stimulating the whole biliary apparatus to a healthy and vigorous action; it is unparalleled in the cure of dyspepsia, constipation, billious diseases, and general debility.

It is a most powerful aid, particularly in chronic affections of the liver, and where the constitution has been injured by the use of mercury—given in connection with the Mandrake Pills, my one pill is worth a [illegible] It is unparalleled in the cure of these diseases above mentioned.

[illegible] Dr. Kennedy's [illegible] from prominent [illegible] in the neighborhood of Boston and elsewhere who have been the [illegible]

use of these Pills and Bitters, been restored to health, after being brought almost to the border of the grave from the effects of these diseases. *Price*—2s. 9d. C'y per bottle.

Prepared, Wholesale and Retail, at the *Eclectic Medical Dispensary*, Dundas St., London, C. W.

Dose. Half a tablespoonful, morning, noon, and night, before meals.

Westminster, January 1st, 1853.

Dr. J. W. Kennott:—Dear Sir,—Having learned that you have complied with the solicitations of your friends, and are now preparing your invaluable Pills and Bitters, that the public at large may participate in the benefits to be derived from their use, I beg leave most cordially to bear testimony as to their powerful and salutary effects in removing disease, and restoring the system to health. I have for the last three years laboured under the most intense suffering from disease of the Liver, Dyspepsia, and General Derangement of the Nervous System; from the recommendation of others I was induced to try your Pills and Bitters; in a very short time they wrought an effectual cure. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all those who are suffering from the above complaints.

George Bangham.

London, 12th Sept., 1852.

To Dr. J. W. Kennott:—Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty I owe to you and the public, to give my testimony in favor of your Mandrake Pills and Vegetable Tonic Mixture, in the cure of diseases. Two of my family were laboring under severe Inflammation of the Liver, with loss of appetite, Costiveness and General Debility—and from the use of your invaluable Pills and Bitters they were in a very short time restored to perfect health. I have known similar good results from their use in other very alarming cases, and cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Nathan Jacobs, J. P.

Westminster, 14th February, 1853.

To the Public,—I take great pleasure in bearing testimony as to the powerful effects and great good resulting from the use of Dr. Kennott's *Vegetable Tonic Mixture*, in the cure of my wife who has been reduced to the borders of the grave from Dyspepsia; she has taken only two bottles, and the result has been wonderful; she is restored to perfect health and vigour of body and mind.

Samuel Lewis.

(To the Editor of the Western Planet.)

Dear Sir:—Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to express my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. J. W. Kennott, of London, C. W., who, by the use of his *Tonic Mixture* and *Mandrake Pills*, has cured me of disease of the Liver of years standing. For the two and a half years previous to the month of June last, I had suffered much, and had become so far reduced by complete prostration of the nervous system as to be unable to leave my room without assistance; during which time I had employed the assistance of all the most eminent of the Medical Profession in this section of the country, and all to no purpose.

About the first of June last, I commenced the use of the medicines above named, continuing them for three months, when, from being unable to turn myself in bed without assistance, I am now (thank Heaven and the instrument) entirely cured!

I cannot too strongly recommend the above medicines to persons suffering under like afflictions.

Respectfully, to serve the cause of humanity, &c.

Joseph Wood.

Morpeth, C. W.

The above are only a few of the many acknowledgments in commendation of this valuable Bitters. In accordance with our division of the general causes of disease, we shall briefly notice, secondly, that which we have called change of temperature, producing what is termed common colds, out of which arise the various types of inflammation, impairing the constitution and rendering it susceptible to disease in a multitude of forms. A few words with regard to the physiology of a cold, and we shall then anticipate the treatment indicated. The effect produced by a rush of cold air upon the surface of the body, is first to close the pores of the skin, in accordance with the general law of nature, that heat expands substances and cold contracts them. The pores of the skin being closed, perspiration is checked, and likewise other excrementitious matter which is constantly being thrown off through the medium of the pores of the skin; excessive pain, often due to an injury to the skin, ensues; the circulation, therefore, carries it to the lungs, and hence caught up in a rush of cold, it being nothing more than an effort of nature to expel this foreign substance from the system.

Allow it to remain and it contaminates disease to the lungs, hence the origin of inflammation, consumption, &c. This serves to rid the lungs in expelling it, and you shield them from a disease which may secure or have terminate in death. A strong expectorant or cough mixture in all that is indicated, if taken in time. Our country has for years contained with cheap nostrums, but since the introduction of *Dr. Kennott's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, they are on the decline, and we are sanguine in the anticipation that it will ere long rid us of those Yankee humbugs and be the means of replenishing the extent of our purse and likewise our lives.

DR. J. W. KENNOTT'S VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.

This Medicine operates by producing a free and copious expectoration, and by imparting vigor to the debilitated vessels, changing them from a diseased to a healthy action. Hundreds of cases might be recorded of persons who have been consigned to the grave by their medical attendants, and by the use of this valuable remedy are now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Dose.—One teaspoonful from three to six times per day, or oftener if the cough is severe.

Price.—75 cents per bottle. Prepared, Wholesale and Retail, at the *Eclectic Medical Dispensary* Dundas St., London, C. W.

London, Sept. 18, 1854

Dr. J. W. Kennott:—Dear Sir,—Being informed that you are preparing your *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, in order that the public at large may appreciate its virtues, I cheerfully submit to you the following statements of facts,—use them as you think proper. In the autumn of 1852, my eldest son was attacked with pain in the chest, shoulders and side, accompanied with a very severe cough. We used every medial within our power, employed the most skillful physicians, and, after their vain attempts, had recourse to some of the most popular nostrums for the cure of consumption, but all to no purpose, he gradually grew worse. In 1853, he became so feeble and emaciated, he so he could not bear his weight; his face and lips became swollen, phemphed profusely at night, expectoration, cold expectoration, had chills and fever alternately, in fact all who knew or saw him, pronounced him in the last stages of consumption, and a victim for the grave. At his own request we sent for you, he without the slightest hope of receiving any benefit; still, as you insisted, he with a hope, he commenced using your Balsam, and after taking some half dozen bottles, began slowly to recover, till in three months' time he was restored to perfect health. One year has elapsed since the cure was effected, and he is still hale and sound.

Ever grateful, I am, dear sir, yours respectfully, JAMES DAVIDSON.

The following certificate, from one who was given over to die of Consumption, and so reduced that he was unable to leave his bed, is only one of hundreds that can be furnished from well known parties. Read it:

This may certify that I have for the last two years been afflicted with disease of the lungs, severe Cough, spitting of pus, and sometimes blood. I tried many different medicines, but all to no effect, till some nine months since I was recommended to try Dr. Kennott's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and I can truly say the change is here wrought in my system, has been wonderful. I was reduced, indeed, the latter in the fall of the year, was confined [illegible] the winter till I had recovered to health. I cannot too strongly recommend the above medicine to [illegible] JAMES DAVIS.

London, 1st April, 1853.

London, 14th Sept. 1853.

[illegible] I have for the latter part of [illegible] healthy, and enjoying [illegible] cough, and all the [illegible] [illegible] pulmonary [illegible] but A

tion; I tried the different Syrups and Portmain in vain; the treatment of Physicians only seemed to aggravate the disease. I was recommended to try Dr. Kermott's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and think Providence it has cured me; my cough is good, my health is fully restored, and I cannot but strongly recommend the Pulmonary Balsam to persons labouring under like afflictions.

GEORGE GARNSEY.

☞ Prove its virtue by a fair trial.

We next call your particular attention to diseases brought on by impurities of the atmosphere. Death suspended in air — how silent yet how deadly his aim. Above us and around us float them and greets. Whether in the form of Plague, Putrid Fever, or Cholera, how innocently do we inhale their poisonous vapor* and in that hamlet, town, and city where to-day joyously reign health and happiness, to-morrow we may behold them struggling in the grips of death. That a great number of the most formidable diseases take their origin from impurities floating in the air, is a fact too well established as to need no proof, but whether we shall ever be able to forestall them mankind is something we are unable to determine; they have thus far triumphed over medicine and put at defiance the physician's skill.

Time and space will not permit us even to enumerate the different diseases brought on by the above cause, but we shall select the two most common among us, viz: Intermittents, more commonly known as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, &c., and derangement of the bowels, such as Diarrhea, Dysentery, &c. Rid us of these two forms of pestilence, and we are a happy people compared with our present condition. The justly celebrated Extract of Willow and Extract of Blackberry have thus far proved themselves antidotes, and we have no hesitation in saying they will ere long supplant all other articles of the kind.

DR. KERMOTT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,

A SAFE AND SPECIFIC CURE FOR

Ague, Chill Fever, and all Bilious Diseases.

This Remedy is without a parallel, and for the last twelve months has been extensively used by all classes of Physicians, who acknowledge it to be superior, because safer and more effectual, than Quinine or any remedy extant. We have their opinion in favor of supplanting the use of Quinine as soon as it becomes generally known. It is purely vegetable — taken from the extract of Willow. A trial of one bottle will convince the purchaser of its intrinsic virtue in the cure of the above diseases.

Directions.—For Ague and Chill Fever, one tablespoonful three or four times per day, in the absence of fever. Dose for children accordingly.

In Bilious diseases, one teaspoonful three times per day, before meals, in connection with Dr. K's Blackberry Pills, say two at bed time.

Price—One Dollar per bottle. Prepared, Wholesale and Retail, at the *Eclectic Medical Dispensary*, Brandon St., London, C. W.

This is to certify that I have sold two dozen bottles of Dr. Kermott's Vegetable Ague Remedy to as many men, working on my contract on the Great Western Railroad. Every bottle proved effectual in curing the patients, and the men were speedily restored to health, and able to go to work, and in curing the patients, and the men were speedily restored to health, and able to go to work, the gentlemen being delighted there I sold the last bottle. I cheerfully recommend it to the public, as a sure cure, and in my opinion unequaled.

G. E. JACKSON.

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* Dr. K. is daily receiving orders from Montreal and others for a fresh supply of the Willow. During the last season not less than 5,000 bottles have been sold, want of an article of Intermittents. And equally as popular in

DR. KERMOTT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,

A CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Dr. K. has subjected this remedy to the test of some of the most scientific medical men both in Canada and the United States, who all with one voice acknowledge it to be superior to any other medicinal agent, in the cure of the above diseases. It is purely vegetable, acts promptly, and yet mild, a healthy tone throughout the whole Alimentary Canal. It has proved effectual in thousands of cases; and in the town of London and vicinity, during the summer of 18[illegible] this medicinal agent was administered to more than 500 patients, in the worst stages of summer complaints, all of whom were effectually cured. Suffice it to say that, in five years' extensive practice, we have yet to learn of a single case of failure.

Directions.—Dose for an adult, one tablespoonful every two hours; and for children in proportion to their age.

Price—2s. 6d. per bottle.

This is a sovereign remedy and might well be styled the Anodyne of the bowels. We consider it one of the greatest discoveries of the age; is perfectly safe and effectual; will cause no uneasiness even in the most delicate infant; does not check the action of the bowels by any astringent properties, thereby producing costiveness, but held in restraint by an anodyne; gently stimulates them to a healthy action, with the most happy effects in all diseases of the bowels. It is purely vegetable, taken from the wild Blackberry, with which every schoolboy has formed an acquaintance. We have not words to express its excellence in value; every family should be provided with it. By all means give it a trial.

We now come to our last division of the general causes, viz: those which are handed down from parent to child. It is lamentable, but nevertheless true, that we hear in many instances the sufferings of our parents, live as they lived, die as they died, without overthrowing beneath the hereditary of a healthy constitution. Better had we never existed than to have been born at the expense of some violation of the laws of nature. It is a question whether we shall or shall not, even with strict adherence to the laws of health, ever eradicate these diseases from among us. All that we can do by way of medicinal agents, is to cleanse and purify the blood. At the head of medicines calculated to produce this effect, stands Sarsaparilla. The most celebrated physicians acknowledge it superior to any other known alterative. You will find a great deal of trash under the name of Sarsaparilla: We have been credibly informed that in one of the largest establishments in the United States, as soon as the article became popular, the Sarsaparilla was omitted. We know of but one preparation which we are positive contains Sarsaparilla, in addition to which you have the combined influence of Stillingia, an invaluable article for renovating the constitution.

DR. J. W. KERMOTT'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,

THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN FOR

Syphilitic, Scrofulous, and other Diseases.

And every variety of Pulmonary Disease, bleeding at the Lungs, and where the system has been injured by the use of Mercury and other poisonous Drugs.

☞ Warranted superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla ever yet invented.

Prepared, Wholesale and Retail, at the *Schools Medical Dispensary*, Dundas St., London, C. W.

Price—One Dollar per bottle.

London, 13th March, 1853.

Dr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in recommending your invaluable extract of Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. I have used it myself for a Scorbutic affection, and have found it superior to any other alterative yet known. I have known its effects in very many cases, and can conscientiously recommend it as the best preparation of Sarsaparilla I have yet known.

[illegible], Druggist.

London, 21st March, 1853.

To the Advertiser.—This may certify that I have, for the last three years, been afflicted with a scrofulous disease, weakness of the lungs, spitting blood, &c. I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I had used the most of the popular medicines in vain—I consulted with some score or more Physicians, and tried their remedies to no purpose; when I was recommended to try Dr. Kennedy's Extract of Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. I took seven bottles, and for the last four months I have enjoyed perfect health. I cheerfully recommend the above medicines as powerful to do good.

George Weir.

We now leave you to try them and judge for yourselves. We should be sorry to come before you in the shape of humbug. We are honest in the belief that they are the medicines to restore your health, and save you many a tear and groan, as well as many a misspent shilling to fee your doctor. Many will be ready with open mouths to lavish upon them the terms quackery and humbug, but we leave you to determine which is the quack, he who restores you to health by simple remedies, or the college bred tyro who advises your life away by rule, but under the immediate protection of the license law. To him all is quackery except that which emanates from college avenues where he zealously studies his craft, leans back upon his Hippocrates, and spends a few years in pursuit of the latest method by which he shall be able to gull an unsophisticated populace. We are too apt to misplace our confidence in those collegiates simply because we have been informed that they have seen the elephant, and like the disciples of Pythagoras, think it must be true because—he said it. If we would more frequently sample their *gas-light*, we would find a less amount of wisdom than what we had anticipated, and often would we be led to chime in with the poet Burns when he says:

> What's a the learning of your schools,
> Your Latin names for stocks and stools?
> If honest Nature's made you fools,
> What serves your grammars?
> You'd better take up spades and shovels,
> Or hingin' hangmen.

London, C. W., Nov. 23, 1854.

Dr. J. W. Kennedy:—Dear Sir,—Permit me to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for the miraculous cure performed on me. I know of no way by which I can sufficiently recompense you for having taken me from the margin of the grave and restored me to perfect health, contrary to my own expectations, those of my friends, and to every appearance, contrary to the very laws of nature. I was first taken with common cold, which terminated into what my physicians called Chronic Bronchitis. They gave me to understand that it had degenerated to the point that I was a prey to Consumption, and left me without a hope of recovery. I expectorated corruption, had a constant pain in my chest, perspired profusely at nights,—in short, became so reduced as to be unable to rise from the bed for the period of three months. It was not until we had given up all hopes of recovery that we were persuaded to apply to you, and even then many of my friends were opposed to my taking medicine, [illegible] of procuring the least benefit. I commenced, however, taking your Pulmonary Balsam, in connexion with your Tonic Bitters and Pills, and after having taken half a dozen bottles of each, I am thankful that I am able to assure you and the world, that I am restored to perfect health.

These are facts—appreciate them as you think fit. I would merely suggest that you lay them before the public, that others may share the opportunity of rejoicing likewise.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, yours,

[illegible] Rossmore.

DR. CHANTLER'S FLUID WIG,

AN INVALUABLE COMMODITY FOR LADIES

For Baldness, Dandruff, and all Affections of the Scalp.

Its efficacy in promoting the speedy growth of the hair is unparalleled, in which instances that have been bald for years can bear testimony.

One application is generally sufficient to remove Dandruff. A trial of one bottle will convince the purchaser of its intrinsic worth in rendering the hair soft, and imparting to it a rich and beautiful gloss.

Directions.—In case of baldness apply with brisk friction two or three times per day; to invigorate its growth, apply it to the roots of the hair; for dandruff, wash first with Castile soap.

Price—37½ cents per bottle. Prepared, Wholesale and Retail, at London, C. W.

If fierce distress grief or care,
Have worn away your locks of hair;
Or if old Time has robbed his prey,
And taken your grey locks away;
This grand Wonderful Liquid Gem
Will restore their natural growth;
Who then would be without it will
Restore luxuriant heads of hair?

Every toilet table should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Chantler's Fluid Wig. We believe it the only genuine article of the kind in use. For the last three months the sale has been such that we have been unable to supply the demand. The hue and cry is

WIG! WIG!! WIG!!!

We cannot omit the following, which we copy from *Punch*:

We don't like to see ladies put grease on their heads
And narrow their sense till the sight is their sure;
Then in bald lamentation sorrow it to fate,
Or say (Sad) we have neither sensibility of hair,
A wonder, that which is conceived enough,
We're days on the wife of burning not yet,
And should we attempt to remember the fair,
Faithfully we'd tell you—put Wig on your hair!

USEFUL RECIPES.

To Destroy Flies.

To one pint of milk add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, and two ounces of ground pepper; simmer them together eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes. The flies drink it greedily, and in a few moments are suffocated. By this method kitchens, &c., may be kept clear of flies all summer, without the danger attending poison.

Lady Cake.

Two pounds double refined sugar, and separate of this double one pound of fresh butter, half powder, five eggs, one spoon rose-water, the juice of one lemon. Make the sugar fine, and sift it through a hair sieve, rub the starch fine, sift, and the gum arabic sift also; heat of air all well together. Take the whites of the eggs, whisk them well, put one spoonful of rosewater, one spoon of the juice of lemon, beat well together, and put in the butter, gently dropping, till you put it, then beat it until the cake is baked; lay it on with a knife, and the ornaments, if you have any; and if it does not [illegible] from the [illegible]

It may not be generally known, particularly in the country, that blue vitriol, when mixed with lime, forms a beautiful as well as exceedingly cheap, coloring matter for walls. Take good lime and slack it as usual, one and a half pounds of blue vitriol, dissolve the crystals with boiling water; when dissolved, add it with the lime, and add one pound of pipe clay. This should be prepared in a glue-pot, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed, the first coat must be put on horizontally, or from side to side, and the second coat vertically, or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles sometimes seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly, generally, as lime.

Poison for Bugs.

Corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac, each half an ounce; whiskey, one pint.

Vinegar.

Vinegar may be made from cider much quicker and better by diluting it one-fourth with soft water, and exposing a large surface to the air, by filling the cask about two-thirds full and exposing it to a temperature of about 77 degrees.

It may be made much quicker and cheaper by the following:—Molasses and whiskey, each one gallon; water, thirty gallons; cider, five gallons; brewer's yeast, one-half gallon; expose as above.

To Clarify Cider.

Mix together one quart each of lime and clean dry ashes, and two quarts of new milk. Pour them into a hogshead of cider just from the press. In ten hours it will be fit to rack.

Indelible Ink (with its Preparation.)

The Ink.—Dissolve one drachm pure nitrate silver, in five drachms of soft water; add sixty drops of mucilage (solution) of gum arabic, and one grain of lampblack. *The Preparation.*—Put into a separate bottle one ounce of a solution of gum arabic and five grains of soda.

To Dye a Madder Red.

For each pound of cloth, soak half a pound of madder in a brass kettle over night, with sufficient warm water to cover the cloth you intend to dye. Next morning put it in two ounces of madder compound for every pound of madder. Wet your cloth and wring it out in clean water, then put it into the dye. Place the kettle over the fire and bring it slowly to a scalding heat, which will take about half an hour; keep it at this heat half an hour, if a light red is wanted, and longer if a dark one, the color depending on the time it remains in the dye. When you have obtained the color, rinse the cloth immediately in cold water.

To Dye a Permanent Blue.

Boil the cloth in a brass kettle for an hour, in a solution containing five parts of alum and three of tartar for every thirty-two parts of cloth. It is then to be thrown into warm water, previously mixed with a greater or less proportion of Chemic blue, according to the shade the cloth is intended to receive. In this water it must be boiled till it has acquired the desired color.

Lotion for Tooth-Ache.

Take one ounce of the oil of turpentine, and let it dissolve, when it will be fit for use.

To Dye a Green.

For every pound of cloth add three and a half ounces of alum and one pound of fustic [illegible] (not boil) till the strength is out; soak the cloth till it [illegible] a good yellow, then remove the dyes and add the Chemic Blue by degrees, till you have the [illegible] color.

To Cure Hams.

To one thousand weight of hams, apply the following mixture, well rubbed on:—Five-eighths of a bushel of fine salt, four pounds of saltpetre, two ounces of red pepper, one-half gallon of molasses, one gallon of hickory ashes; let the hams be packed away for five weeks, with whole grains, then smoke for three or four weeks, with green hickory wood and tobacco stems, [illegible] smoked, cover them with pepper and ashes, and sew them up in bags to protect them from [illegible]

Shoulders.—Take a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of finely powdered saltpetre mixed with a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and rub the whole on the inside of the bone; lay them away with Liverpool rock salt, taking care to cover them well up; let them remain in salt four weeks, then hang up and smoke with green hickory every clear day for [illegible] weeks; when they should be taken down and buried in hickory ashes, and [illegible]

A Soap for Chapped Hands.

Take three ounces of palm oil, one ounce of mutton suet, one-half of an ounce of white curd soap; render down the suet, and work it well till it is as smooth as possible; then stirring the soap into it and work with the suet in a mortar. When it is thoroughly [illegible] add the palm oil, while it is simmering, and take it off the fire as soon as it is thoroughly mixed with the other ingredients. Pour the whole into a vessel and keep stirring it till it is cool, or the soap will separate. Perfume to your taste. Rub this well into the hands on going to bed (after having well washed and dried them,) then put on a pair of white kid gloves, and it will very shortly make them soft, and entirely prevent chapping. Applied to the face in the same way, substituting a piece of linen instead of gloves, it prevents chilblains.

To Make Hair Dyes.

The Liquid Hair Dyes in general use are nothing but solutions of Lunar Caustic (Nitrate of Silver) in water. They are certainly very [illegible] and dangerous [illegible] skin. The powder dyes are decidedly the best, as they do not [illegible] skin. [illegible] made as follows:—Wash any quantity of lemons, a pound and [illegible] by pouring a quantity of the clear juice on them, [illegible] quantity of soft water, [illegible] Dr. Gardner's Hair Wash.

Medicine for Destroying Warts.

Take of Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury, 2 grains; [illegible] Mercury Ointment. Mix and apply to the warts twice a day, [illegible]

Aqueous Extract of Cantharides. — Cantharides (Spanish Flies), two ounces; Water, [illegible] water very often, while [illegible]

Aqueous Mixture. — Tincture Ferri Sesquichloridi, 1 drachm; apply to the warts with a camel's hair pencil, after having well guarded the surrounding parts with court plaster.

To Dye a Green.

For every pound of cloth, [illegible] one pound of [illegible] Sheep (not [illegible]) fill the [illegible] a good yellow, then remove [illegible]

Wash for Cankers in the Mouth.

Take the scrapings of [illegible] Root, a few Sumac [illegible], a little sugar and some Gold Thread. Put with these a little alum, some vinegar and honey; simmer this on hot ashes with a little water. Wet the mouth often. — It seldom fails of a cure.

To Cure Hams.

To one thousand weight [illegible] — Five pounds of a bushel of fine salt, [illegible] a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, [illegible] dry [illegible] for three weeks, and [illegible] smoke cover them with [illegible] and smoke [illegible]

Make Various Kinds of Tooth Powder.

Formula No. 1. — Prepared chalk, 4 ounces; pulv. orris root, 2 ounces; pulv. myrrh and [illegible] bark, half an ounce; prepared chalk, 4 ounces; oil cinnamon, 5 drops. Mix.

No. 2. — Take prepared chalk, 2 ounces; myrrh, 1 drachm; Peruvian bark, half an ounce; white sugar, [illegible] ounce. Mix well.

No. 3. — Take of [illegible] 4 ounces; prepared chalk, 4 ounces; Peruvian bark, 1½ ounces; [illegible] 2 ounces; [illegible] oil wintergreen, 10 drops. Mix.

No. 4. — Take prepared chalk, 4 ounces; alum, 2 drachms; cream tartar, 2 ounces; white sugar 1 ounce; orris, 1½ ounces. Mix.

No. 5. — Take pulv. cuttle fish bone, 2 ounces; orris, 2 ounces; cream tartar, 1 ounce; drop lake, 2 drachms; oil cloves, 16 drops. Mix well.

No. 6. — Take [illegible] orris root, rose petals, and prepared chalk, [illegible] 2 ounces; [illegible] 1 ounce; oil cinnamon, 10 drops. Mix.

Dr. Hall's Liquid Dye for the Tooth-Ache.

Take alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, 2 drachms; [illegible] 2 drachms. Mix and apply them to the tooth.

To Make Hair Dyes.

The liquid hair Dyes are [illegible] solutions of lunar Caustic (nitrate of silver). Tincture [illegible] of [illegible] camphor, 3 drachms of liquor ammonia, 10 drops of ammonia water. Make [illegible] solution. The powder dyes are decidedly the best, as they do not [illegible] powder and [illegible] be thoroughly air dried made as follows: — Dissolve any quantity of lunar caustic powder, and [illegible] by leaving it exposed to the air for two or three weeks in a dry place. [illegible] with an equal [illegible]

Dr. Hall's Liquid Dye for the Tooth-Ache.

[illegible] Dr. Hall's Dye.

To Make Indelible Ink.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... half a pint of this until it is brown — then take it ... will stop the most alarming cases of diarrhea.

[illegible] — It ... it threshes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, [illegible]

[illegible] — Nothing doth so fool a man as extreme passion. This doth make them fools which otherwise are not, and show them to be fools which are so.

The Book of Life! It is a great work. Every year is a volume, every month a chapter, every day is a paragraph. Study it well.

[illegible] ... the last year of the last century. [illegible] Dec. 14, 1799.

[illegible] ... city and New York ... Babylon ... The area of Babylon was two hundred and twenty-five square miles ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... health, good humor, and complacency of temper, ... the face, and make the decays of it invisible.

[illegible] ... should be the embroidery of the conversation, not the web ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... years that are exactly divisible by 4 and 400, and not by 100.

[illegible] ... if you would enjoy ... take a clear conscience to bed with you.

[illegible]