



NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
Bethesda, Maryland

Gift of
James Harvey Young

In memory of his parents
William Harvey and Blanche DeBra
Young





NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
535 N. Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
1911

THE
MAGIC WAND
AND
MEDICAL GUIDE.

The most Wonderful and Entertaining Book ever published. Full
of Strange, Curious, and Marvelous Disclosures,
and Practical Hints, of use in

LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE.

ALSO, SURE METHODS OF

CURING AND PREVENTING DISEASE.

It contains Wonderful and Mysterious Disclosures of the Great
Secrets of Ancient and Modern Days, New Revelations
in Natural and Celestial Magic, Alchemy,
Transmutation, etc.

EDITED BY R. F. YUNGS, M. D.,

*Late Fellow of the Royal Academy of Physicians and Surgeons,
London, Eng., and Editor of numerous Works on Medicine.*

New York:

PUBLISHED BY THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 29 BROADWAY.
1881.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE preparations advertised in this book are prepared by Physicians and Druggists, who are Doctors of Medicine, and who have regularly graduated from some prominent medical institution, and have received diplomas; and they are the same physicians who answer communications sent to our Institute for medical advice and prescriptions. Be particular to address all letters for anything advertised in this book to the

EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875,

BY THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

PREFACE

TO THE TWENTIETH EDITION.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
New York, *October 1st, 1880.*

We are gratified that the great demand for the Magic Wand has obliged us to issue this, our twentieth edition of the work, and we have embraced this opportunity to immensely enhance its usefulness. At a great expenditure of *time* and *labor*, as any one will admit who gives the matter a thought, we have added an index of the subjects treated of in this work, embracing nearly five hundred in number, so that the reader can find at a glance the topics on which he wishes instruction, and if he did not see with his own eyes, he would scarcely credit the fact that such an *immense amount* of information in such great variety was embraced in the pages of the work. Grateful for the large patronage the book has received, and for the confidence reposed in us by those who have so liberally sent to us their orders, and applied to us for advice and treatment in their ailments, we assure the public that our *best* services are still at their command, and our *best* efforts shall be devoted to their interests.

EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PREFACE.

In offering this work to the public, we would state, that never before has so much valuable knowledge been comprehended in so small a compass, and no man can thoroughly appreciate the amount of experience, deep study and persevering research, required to elaborate a treatise like this, as it penetrates the most profound mysteries of Nature, and furnishes the key to unlock every secret. The matter comprising this volume, might easily have been extended to a ponderous book, had we not been aware of the wants of the public, and confined the explanations and remarks, to the narrowest limits connected with a proper understanding of each subject. With this book at hand, you are precisely in the same condition that you would be, in communicating with your dearest friend. Nay, the book is better than any friend could be to you, for it responds to questions which you are continually asking in your own heart. It tells you many things of which you can gain a knowledge through no other source, and gives the reader an insight into the nature and treatment of diseases, which no man could possibly have made known, had he not, together with a genius of the loftiest character, enjoyed the opportunities of a life long experience of travel, in every known portion of the habitual globe, and also an intimate association with, and minute observation of the manners and customs of its many different people. In these enlightened days of the Nineteenth Century it has become necessary to discard the old system as totally unworthy of the age we live in. And in practice, to adopt exclusively the Herbal System of treatment.

It cannot be denied, that medical science, as it now stands, is miserably imperfect, and full of theoretical and practical errors. The free intelligence of the age—the progress of research and science—are daily detecting the shocking errors and outrages of the olden

schools. Honor, truth, justice and benevolence, all demand that antiquated falsehoods should be contemned with scorn, and improvements presented that can stand the closest test of the most extensive experience. The public has become tired of the high pretensions and pedantic learning, but unsatisfactory results of medical science. Indeed, not only have the public become weary, but physicians themselves have experienced weariness and disgust. Many abandon their profession, because the public have not appreciated and rewarded their labors, while many have abandoned it also from a total dissatisfaction with its power, under the system they have studied, to relieve human suffering. Yet the medical profession is almost everywhere lamentably crowded. The community is so supplied, ad nauseum, with practioners of various sorts, that the sending forth a new crop of young physicians from our medical colleges has become a standing occasion for jest. Though these young men may be possessed of unquestioned talent, and thoroughly educated in the most famous schools, they will never meet with appreciation and success, so long as they adhere to exploded authorities, and narrow themselves down to the "five drug" routinism of the most "illustrious" practitioners of the present day.

In the following pages, the great laws of life and health are discussed, and the proper treatment of disease indicated. For every disease, there exists a remedy, and this may be had without recourse to minerals, as will be clearly shown. In this book, as much as possible, the use of terms which nobody but the professional man can understand have been discarded in order to bring it within the comprehension of all, and convey information, regardless of elegance of diction, or the beauty of periods.

We have endeavored to discuss the great question of medical and moral reform, in a plain, convincing, practical manner. The great enemies of mankind are Disease, Error and Prejudice—We oppose to these Truth, Nature and Experience, with Light and Love as adjuncts.

Not only in medicine, but in the moral sciences, are we befogged, depraved, and inconsistent. We have cast nature aside, and embraced artifice. It is plain enough to understand our beautiful destiny, both as it is affected by the present and the future. Nature owns no mystery to which she has not furnished a key, and if we

but search faithfully, industriously, and with an eye single to our purposes, we may discover the clue to any singularity under Heaven. We have searched for, and we have found, the key to the mystery of disease—to the mystery of want and poverty—to the mystery of general unhappiness. We unlock those mysteries in these pages. Take this book, therefore, and read it carefully. Give heed to its contents, for every line thereof affects you personally. Read it calmly, deliberately, studiously and without prejudice, and after you have read it, we fear not your verdict as to its merits.

Here we would caution you to beware of the vile and sickly imitations of this book with which the country is flooded. Unprincipled and shameful imposters, who have copied from our work unsmitten by their guilty conscience, and not desiring to copy outright, they have issued descriptive circulars, claiming for their work subjects which they do not contain. These circulars have been scattered broadcast throughout the land, bearing with them falsehood and deception in almost every other line.

Our descriptions of diseases and their treatment they have palmed off as original with themselves. They have also counterfeited our chemical and medical discoveries, or adopted our descriptions as belonging exclusively to their worthless concoctions. Again we say, beware of these charlatans. Their impositions will be readily apparent to all, upon comparing this book with their miserable imitations.

The "MAGIC WAND AND MEDICAL GUIDE" is a work that has cost years of deep and ardent study and research. It contains more than a third more reading matter than any other medical work of a like nature before the public, and we challenge the world for a superior.

All who send to us may be assured that their orders will be faithfully attended to, and their communications kept inviolably secret.

Address all letters to

"EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DO NOT SEND MONEY—Only by Registered Letter or Post Office Order or Draft on New York, payable to our order, at our risk. U. S. and Canada postage stamps taken in sums of less than one dollar.

We cannot be responsible for losses *by mail* unless the above directions are followed. Any postmaster will register your letter, and it will cost you only *ten* cents besides the *three* cents postage.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

We are aware that in publishing a work of this nature we are treading on the corns of those old fogies who it seems would check, and, if possible, arrest the onward course of medical and physiological science because they have trudged along all their lives in the old beaten path, and have become so habituated to their accustomed mode of treatment of diseases that they actually close their eyes to the glaring light revealed by the true principles of these modern days—principles which should be adopted without a moment's delay by every physician who has at heart the welfare of his patients. These very same old fogies have witnessed the improvements in almost every other branch of the various arts and sciences. They have seen the lightning fluid made subservient to the will of man. They have witnessed the great improvements and advantages of steam whereby we are now wafted from one point to another almost as if by magic, and as it were nearly annihilating space. They have seen improvements in all the Mechanical and Agricultural pursuits and all these they acknowledge and accept without a murmur, but when their attention is called to improvements and new discoveries for the more successful prosecution of the Medical profession whereby Health, Happiness and Prosperity may be enjoyed, these they reject, not because they do not approve them, but merely because by accepting them they acknowledge that they have been wrong all their lives, and this is a confession they are unwilling to make.

It will be observed by a perusal of the following pages that they contain none of those disgusting plates which fill most other works of this nature and which of course prevent their perusal in public by all modest and respectable persons, for they know not what disagreeable sight may be brought to view by the turn of each succeeding page. The "Magic Wand and Medical Guide" contains nothing offensive to the most modest and refined, thus rendering it a book that can be read anywhere and by any one, and in which all may find rare and valuable information concerning them personally either in a moral, physical, or pecuniary point of view.

Connection of the Brain with our Mental Faculties.

WHEN we investigate the condition of the various orders of vertebrate animals, which alone admit of a comparison with our own species, we find, on the one hand, great differences among them, with regard to both their physical and mental faculties, and on the other hand a not less marked difference as to the structure of their brain. In all of them the brain has a central organ, which is a continuation of the spinal cord, to which has been given the name of *Medulla Oblongata*. In connection with this, there are other bodies placed in pairs, of a small size and simple structure in the lowest species of fish, becoming gradually larger and more complex as we trace them through the other classes, until they reach their greatest degree of development in man himself. That each of these bodies has its peculiar functions, it is apprehended there cannot be the smallest doubt, and it is, indeed, sufficiently probable that each of them is not a single organ, but a congeries of organs, having distinct and separate uses.

The *Corpora quadrigemina* are four tubercles, which connect the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum* and *medulla oblongata* to each other. If one of the uppermost of these bodies be removed, blindness of the eye of the opposite side is the consequence. If the upper part of the *cerebrum* be removed, the animal becomes blind and apparently stupefied; but not so much so but that he may be roused, and that he can then walk with steadiness and precision. The most important part of the whole brain is a particular portion of the central organ *medulla oblongata*. While this remains entire, the animal retains its sensibility, breathes, and performs instinctive motions. But if this small mass of the nervous system be injured, there is an end of these several functions, and death immediately ensues.

Advice to Males.

WHERE the hindrance to cohabitation arises from organic defects, congenital malformation, or diseases of some of the organs of generation, the disqualification may generally be considered absolute or irremediable. It is remarkable, however, to what extent mutilation or disease may occur, without total annihilation of the procreative powers; the smallest remnant of the penis, for instance, capable of entering the vagina, provided the testes be sound, being sufficient for impregnation.

A learned lecturer on medical jurisprudence gives it as his opinion, that the smallest quantity of seminal discharge, deposited in the lower part of the female generative apparatus, *provided the female be apt to conceive*, is sufficient for impregnation: and it is astonishing how *minute* a quantity of this plastic agent is necessary for that purpose in some species of creatures. Spallanzani took three grains by weight of the male fluid of the frog, and mixing it with seventeen ounces of water, found that impregnation of the eggs was produced by as much of this exceedingly weak mixture as would adhere to the point of a fine needle.

Although, in human formation, it is not essentially necessary that the male material should be deposited in the upper part of the vagina of the female, yet there is little doubt that the deeper entrance of this substance conduces impregnation.

Malformation of the genital organs has already been stated as a cause of impotence. Such cases furnish much uneasiness at first, but are easily relievable. I have met with many instances, where consummation has been prolonged from months to years, which a slight knowledge of the functions of the parturient organs might have relieved in a few days; and with respect to the latter, it may be pardonable to mention that, as the husband should be the first to instruct his companion in what is to be expected,

but little disappointment will be experienced, except with the vicious and unworthy.

There is room for much ingenuity in these matters; and as marriages are made for better or worse, there exist powerful inducements to resort to the contrivances of the ingenious humane.

The following cases of malformation fell under my own observation; and the adjoining delineation is a true picture of the circumstances. The penis, at its under surface, was adherent, from birth, to the scrotum, consequently, when erection ensued, it presented the form of a half circle; the urine escaped near the roots of the penis. The penis itself was impervious, but sensible to amative passion. The gentleman submitted to a division of the fold which united the penis with the scrotum, which former, on being thus released, assumed its proper position; sexual congress was thereby attainable, and during erection the orifice of the urethra was drawn sufficiently up to allow of the ejection of the semen into the vagina. Of the ultimate result I have yet to hear.

It may appear almost incredible, that the sketch here presented can be a true one, of the penis and testicles of a young man upward of 19 years of age. No less was it a source of wonderment to myself than it may afford a doubt to others. I carefully examined the individual, and saw him urinate; the stream was certainly small, but surprisingly large for so minute an organization. He was quite unconscious of amative feeling; the testicles were distinctly perceptible by the finger, but they certainly were not larger than cherry kernels. The young man, in other respects, preserved the male attributes; he had a slight beard, and his voice, though not powerful, was by no means effeminate. I had several interviews with him, and then lost sight of him.

The loss of erectile power is occasioned through more causes than one. Erection ensues independently of the will or imagination, as instanced on waking in the morn-

ing—the cause is most probably a distended bladder; the phenomena may be a sympathetic irritability of the muscles of the perinæum, especially the erectors; there is a general pelvic disturbance, the nervous excitement is increased, and the rush of blood (obedient to that excitement) is sent to the penis: such, I believe, is the sympathy between all these structures. The will exercises the same, and the results of the imagination do not materially differ; consequently where the mind fails in producing these effects, local excitants may be found to supply its office, hence the usefulness of art in combating the eccentricities of nature. The mere handling of the testicles kindles desire, and in like manner, stimulatives applied over the scrotum generate amative heat.

A curve of the penis is sometimes an obstruction to connubial intercourse; this arises from the adhesion or obliteration of the cells of the *Corpora Caverosa* on one side only, preventing the uniform flow of the blood into those structures, and consequently the equal distention of the penis. The curve is of course laterally, and occasions in the act of coition pain to both parties, or the power of penetration is insufficient. Occasionally this malformation is only temporary, and consequently remediable.

Franck gives an instance in which so considerable a portion of the penis had been carried away by a musket-shot, that when the wound healed, the organ remained curved, and yet proved adequate to the performances of its functions.

An opinion formerly prevailed, that the existence of the testes was unnecessary for effective copulation; but that is no longer a point of dispute; their absence, whether natural or artificial, invariably rendering the invalid unfruitful. It is not, however, to be inferred, that a person is impotent in whom no testicles are discovered in the scrotum, instances occurring where they do not descend from the abdomen (their embryotic abode) through the whole period of life. One testicle, provided it be sound, is sufficient

for procreation. Complete extirpation of the testes, although destructive of procreative powers, does not extinguish venereal desires. Where the genital organs exist, but are malformed, or pathologically altered, their virility may be nullified.

A contracted state of the prepuce, its adherence to the glans, or that condition of it termed *phymosis*, form impediments to the emission of the semen, which can only be removed by an operation; and if that be neglected, the evil continues through life.

Among the diseases which occasion sterility in the male, those affecting the penis and those incident to the testicles may be numerated. With regard to the former, there often exists an excess or deficiency of muscular or nervous energy, inducing *priapism* or permanent erection in some instances, or paralysis or permanent flaccidity in others. In *priapism*, the erection is so vigorous, and all the parts so distended, that the semen cannot pass into the urethra; while in *paralysis*, from some inaptitude of nervous or muscular powers of the genital organs, the *corpora cavernosa* receive but a limited supply of blood, insufficient to create erection, or provoke a seminal discharge.

Strictures of the urethra are among the barriers to sexual intercourse; but happily, only in extreme cases, where the urethra is all but closed, so as to oppose the passing of the finest bougie.

The testicle is subject to a variety of diseases, wherein such a relaxation or obliteration of its structure ensues, that the seminal fluid is no longer formed; and where both testicles are alike affected, sexual desire is most usually wholly extinguished—the smallest portion, however, of either gland remaining uninjured, may still be capable of secreting semen sufficient for impregnation.

Impotence may follow accidents to the testicles, such as produced by a bruise; or even a testicle, which shall have become inflamed from clap, shall become so chronically hardened as to be useless. Bruising the testicles

was the mode adopted by the oriental courts for destroying masculine efficiency in the attendants of the harem.

There are certain conditions of health, in which, although the genital organs may be perfect, yet, owing to some constitutional frigidity there is an incapability of erection. The offspring of too young, or very aged, infirm persons, or of those worn down by debauchery, are but too common instances.

The appearance of persons of this temperament is thus described by a French writer: "The hair is white, fair and thin; no beard, and countenance pale; flesh soft and without hair; voice clear, sharp, and piercing; the eyes sorrowful and dull; the form round, shoulders narrow; perspiration acid; testicle small, withered, pendulous and soft; the spermatic chords small; scrotum flaccid; the gland of the testicle insensible; no capillary growth on the pubis; a moral apathy; pusillanimity and fear on the least occasion."

The most frequent cause of impotence, at that period of existence when man should be in the zenith of his procreative power, is in a general weakness of the generative organs, induced by too early an indulgence in coition, the pernicious and demoralizing crime of masturbation, or the abuse of venereal pleasures. In these cases, erection will not take place, or but feebly, although the mind be highly excited by lascivious ideas. The erector muscles are paralysed from over-use, and the semen, if any is secreted, from the lax and withered state of the testes, is clear, serous, without consistence, and consequently deficient of prolific virtue. Sometimes there is a want of consent between immediate and secondary organs of generation; thus, the penis acts without the testicles, and becomes erected when there is no semen to be evacuated; while the testicles secrete too quickly, and an evacuation takes place without any exertion of the penis; the latter disappointment is of extensive prevalence.

Impotence is sometimes occasioned by particular disea-

ses during their continuance, such as nervous and malignant fevers; while, strange to relate, an opposite effect is sometimes produced by other diseases, such as gout and rheumatism, hæmorrhoids, etc.; and instances are on the record, that others produce such a change in the constitution, that an impotent man may find himself cured of his impotency on their cessation.

Of all the functions of the animal economy, none are so subservient to nervous influence as those of generation, which, when the organs are perfect, and respond not to the natural application of them, the cause may be classed among those impediments termed moral.

As the parts of generation are not necessary for the existence or support of the individual, but have a reference to something else in which the mind has a principal concern; so a complete action in those parts cannot take place without a perfect harmony of the body and mind, that is, there must be both a power of mind and body and disposition of mind; for the mind is subject to a thousand caprices which affect the action of these parts.

As these cases do not arise from real inability, they are to be carefully distinguished from such as do; and, perhaps, the only way to distinguish them, is to examine into the state of mind respecting this act. So trifling often is the circumstance, which shall produce this inability, depending on the mind, that the very desire to please shall have that effect, as in making the woman the sole object to be gratified.

Treatment.

In venturing upon this part of the subject, it will be as well, first, to distinguish those cases that are curable from those that admit of no relief. Among the latter may be enumerated all those arising from an original or accidental defect in the organs of generation. Where, also, old age

is the cause, little is to be done : medicines are of no avail, and temporary stimuli not unfrequently worse. Let those who are afflicted with impotence, write to us, at once, and if the case is curable, or otherwise, we will honestly reply by return mail.

That certain medicaments, ailments and so forth, do possess an *aphrodisica* power, is not to be denied ; but when adopted by those weak beings, whose bodies are either worn out by age or excess, and who pin their faith to such restoratives, the little remaining sensibility in their frames, the source of life and energy can not sustain the shock of reaction ; and the result is, total annihilation or death.

From what has already been stated, it will be perceived, that the mind exercises no inconsiderable influence over the functions of the organs of generation : and as the state of mind depends upon the particular circumstances under which it may be placed, any attempt to establish a code of instructions, applicable to every instance in which a sportive fancy, or disturbed imagination, constituted the prevailing cause, would be abortive, and would be considered as pandering to a vicious and depraved appetite, whereas the object of this treatise is only to encourage the diffident, to assist the afflicted, and render a service to those legitimately deserving it.

As excess in sexual indulgence impares the generative power, no less injurious may entire abstinence be considered. The due exercise of an organ tends to its perfection, as the neglect or mis-use of it, to its impairment. Besides, there is not any wonderful virtue in abstaining from the proper use of the sexes. Why, in the name of morality, were such powerful impulses and desires bestowed upon us ? Why were such wonderful organizations given to us, if they were not originally designed to be used by every one who is possessed of them ? Society, in its present form is not perhaps constructed with a philosophical regard to our own natural instincts, and our own original rights.

Among the causes that induce *impuissance*, or that dis-

treassing condition under the cognomen of *nervous debility*, there is not one more reprehensive than the unworthy and pernicious practice of self-abuse. It is much to be regretted, that some medical writer, of talent and estimation in society, has not turned his attention to the subject, and given the influence of his name in denouncing to the world the misery and devastation which are the unerring consequences of this sordid and solitary vice. It is indeed an unpleasant and thankless task; and there probably exists in most minds, an unwillingness to enter upon a subject in which there is so much difficulty in selecting language sufficiently appropriate to exhibit the folly in its true colors, without offending the ear of the chaste and virtuous.

But a question of such paramount importance should not be sacrificed to any false or prudish notions of delicacy; we shall therefore offer such observations, as we may think calculated to check the progress of a vice, that has done more to demoralize the human mind than the whole catalogue of existing causes besides. It may be deemed an exaggeration, when it is stated that full three fourths of the insane owe their malady to the effects of masturbation: but the assertion is corroborated by one of the first writers on medical jurisprudence, and is fully borne out by the daily experience of proprietors of the lunatic asylums. The practice of self-abuse usually has its origin in boarding-schools, and other places where young persons congregate in numbers; and there are few of us who may not have observed the vice practiced, although it may be unpleasant to avow as much, that could resist the contamination.

“One sickly sheep infects the flock,
And poisons all the rest.”

And thus it is, though ninety-and-nine be pure and spotless as the driven snow, if the hundredth be immoral, the poison is soon disseminated, the flock become initiated into vice, which, if indulged in, will blast their intellectual faculties and probably consign them as outcasts of society;

rendering them slavering idiots, or the inmates of a lunatic asylum. It is not only in private schools that this sin rages, our public foundations and colleges are not exempt from it. The heads of our universities are particularly scrupulous in driving from their neighborhood the frail fair, lest they should contaminate the votaries of learning; while a vice far more degrading in its practice, and infinitely more baneful in its effects, rages within the very sanctuaries of classic lore. Many a brilliant genius has sunk into fatuity beneath its degrading influence. Loss of memory, idiocy, blindness, total impotence, nervous debility, paralysis, strangury, etc., are among the unerring consequences of an indulgence in this criminal passion. We need not bring a greater proof of the dire effects of an indulgence in the practice of masturbation, than the deplorable state of mind to which it reduced one of our greatest poets.

Advice to Females.

A FEMALE may be impotent, and not sterile; and sterile not impotent. Impotence can only exist in the female, when there is an impervious vagina; but even this condition does not necessarily infer sterility, many cases being recorded, where the semen, by some means or another, through an aperture that would not admit a fine probe, has found entrance to the vagina and occasioned impregnation.

Impotence may arise from a malformed pelvis, the absence of a vagina, adhesion of its labia, unruptured hymen, or one of such strength as to resist intromission. In the two former instances, sterility is irremediable; but art, and indeed nature, may overcome the latter impediments.

Where hermaphroditism exists, the sex is usually more masculine; it is a vulgar error to suppose that the two sexes exist entire, and that they are capable of giving and receiving the offices of married life.

Leucorrhœa is often attended with barrenness; at all events. It is very debilitating, and thus impedes conception. A notion once prevailed, that women who did not menstruate could not conceive; it has since been disproved, except in those instances where menstruation never occurred: a single monthly discharge indicates an amplitude for conception. It is observed that barren women have very small breasts. Women who are very fat are often barren, for their corpulence either exists as a mark of weakness of the system, or it depends upon a want of activity of the ovaria: thus spayed or castrated animals generally become fat. The same remarks apply to the male kind, who are outrageously corpulent. There are many other peculiarities in matrimonial life, fertile subjects for speculation; such as, for instance, the lapse of time that often occurs after marriage before conception takes place, and the space between each act of gestation; the solution of which may be that these occurrences are modified by certain aptitudes, dispositions, state of health, etc.; the same may explain why persons have lived together for years in unfruitful matrimony, and who yet, after being divorced and marrying others, have both had children.

It is not always that the most healthy women are more favorable to conception than the spare and feeble. High feeding and starvation are alike occasionally inimical to breeding. The regularity of the "courses" appears principally essential to secure impregnation; and the intercourse is generally held likely to be more fruitful that takes place early after that customary relief.

Women in health are capable of bearing children, on an average, for a period of thirty years, from the age of fifteen to forty-five; but their incapacity to procreate does not deny them the sexual gratification, it being well accredited, that women upward of seventy years of age have been known, who have lost but little of the amative inclination and enjoyment which they possessed in their early days. Men certainly possess their procreative power to a longer

period, it being common for men to become fathers at eighty, ninety, and one hundred—old Parr becoming a parent at the age of one hundred and thirty. Women rarely falls pregnant beyond fifty.

Some female endure intense pain during coition, so as to occasion fainting or great exhaustion. Such suffering is usually traceable to internal ailments—such as *piles*, *fistulous openings* between the *rectum* and *vagina ulcerated wombs*, *vaginal tumors or abscesses*. Cases continually present themselves, where, on the removal of the cause, the effect is cured.

The number of children that women have individually given birth to is very variable. It is attested, among a collection of facts of this nature, that one female gave birth to eighteen children at six births; another, forty-four children in all, thirty in first marriage and fourteen in the second; and in a still more extraordinary case, fifty-three children in all, in one marriage eighteen times single births, five times twins, four times triplets, once six, and once seven. Men have been known to beget seventy or eighty children in two or more marriages. With regard to the aggregate proportion of male and female births, it appears that the males predominate about four or five only in one hundred. The average number of children in each marriage is, in England, from five to seven.

To a continual irritability of temper among females may be ascribed infertility. Independently of ever fostering domestic disquietude, it produces thinness and feeble health; and, where pregnancy does insue, it most frequently provokes miscarriage, or leads to the birth of ill-conditioned and puny offspring.

Perhaps one of the most indispensable and endearing qualifications of the feminine character is an amiable temper. Cold and callous must be the man who does not prize the meek and gentle spirit of a confiding woman. Her lips may not be sculptured in the line of perfect beauty, her eye may not roll in dazzling splendor, but if the native

smile be ever ready to welcome, and the glance fraught with clinging devotion, or shrinking sensibility, she must be prized far above gold or rubies. A few moments of enduring silence would often prevent years of discord and unhappiness; but the keen retort and waspish argument too often break the chain of affection, link by link, and leave the heart with no tie to hold it but a cold and frigid duty.

The treatment of this delusive and mentally annihilating propensity, falls equally within the province of the philosopher and the physician. Without a total abandonment of the practice, the case is hopeless; and he to whom the consequences shall have been portrayed and heeds them not, is unworthy of our sympathy, but deserves the evils he entails upon himself.

Now, as the consequences of all criminalities continue to ensue so long as the provocative be kept up, it is evident that, as a first toward the restoration of order and health, the cause must be removed or withheld. The mere will or resolution is seldom sufficient; virtue, like vice, has its allurements, and those belonging to the former must be called into requisition as antagonists to the snares of the latter. Physic can not check bad principles, or bad indulgences.

No method is or can be superior to that full employment of the mental faculties on noble and intellectual subjects, on objects worthy the high ends for which Nature has adapted them. And though the difficulty will be great in inducing new and good habits, to the exclusion of such as are unworthy and degrading, yet the effectual accomplishment of such a resolution is not of uncommon occurrence; and the sufferer may be placed under circumstances where good habits may be more frequently called into action naturally, to the exclusion of vicious propensities. The time should be well filled, so as to leave no room for flying to the various usual sources of amusement that fill up the life of the thoughtless and gay. Every hour and every minute should be provided for, so as to exclude the admission of idleness and sloth, the forerunners of mental and bodily

disease. Studies connected with education should be encouraged. Modern languages have a great claim on the consideration of all who are engaged in business to any extent, and are of incaluable use after they have fulfilled the immediate end for which their culture is here recommended. The various sciences being more or less on the pursuits and employments of every man are earnestly recommended to the choice of the unfortunate victim of sensuality. Geology and botany would call him into the healthful fields, or fill up his time by his fireside, in studying the many excellent works on those subjects: the still higher utility of chemistry, as being made of practical use in almost every business, and demonstrating the else unintelligible phenomena of a multitude of natural processes and changes, may be held up as another inducement to call forth his best energies.

Travelling, to those who can afford the expense or the time, is one of the best means of conquering this baneful habit. The numerous objects thereby presented to the eye of the invalid in the manners, government and productions of art and nature, of the countries he visits, are an incessant source of pleasing and useful excitement, and can not fail, especially if the traveler be accompanied by an intelligent and moral friend, to weaken and eradicate the bad impression of the past.

To diverge, and at the same time to conclude this part of the subject, we have only to offer a few remarks relative to the medical and therapeutic treatment of those cases of impuissance, that age, disorganization, and total incapacity, do not exclude from consideration. We have already expressed our belief, that generative imbecility is consecutive to general debility; hence, whatever tends to improve the latter, tends also to remove the former. The diet, therefore, should be full and generous, with a liberal portion of spices; but all stimulating liquors, such as wine, brandy, and the rest, should be avoided.

Bathing, in its various forms, constitutes no unimportant

feature in the treatment; the cold plunging, the tepid shower, the douche, the warm and the vapor baths, possess their several influences. The various medicines that come under the denomination of aphordisiacs, are not wholly un-influential, such as stomachics, aromatics, gums and balsams, oils and others; but as their administration can only be permitted under professional direction, no real utility can follow any specification or formulary of their proportions. We would therefore earnestly advise all who are suffering under any form of impotence or sexual debility, to apply by letter immediately to us. The course of medicines sent, and the full and explicit directions for use, enables the patient to treat himself in precisely the same manner as if he were under our personal supervision. Our medicines contain no minerals; as I believe in the herbal treatment exclusively. The price of a full course of medicines, guaranteed to cure the worst forms of sterility and debility, \$5. Sent to any part of the United States, by express, securely packed, upon receipt of price.

The Road to Marriage.

THE proper age for marriage, according to the law of this country, is twenty-one for the male, and eighteen for the female; But in Nature's law, twenty-five for the male, and twenty-one for the female, to accord with the complete development of the adult.

The great cause of unmarried adults in christian communities, is owing to the difficulties young people experience, in endeavoring to procure partners. That is, in fact, no bachelor has been so from choice, and, in nine of ten cases, the reasons he will give you for his celibacy, are not the true causes.

By far the greatest number of old bachelors, has been occasioned by circumstances which have kept them aloof

from female society, or the bashfulness which would never permit them to bring a lady to the simple answer "yes" for "no."

We have known young men with every advantage of person and fortune to be deeply in love, but who, in consequence of their backwardness in revealing their passion, have waited until some person, without the moiety of their deserts, but with a *stock of assurance*, carried away the object of their affections.

Again ladies are obliged to remain single for the want of an opportunity to procure husbands. This is generally owing to selfishness of parents, who exclude young men yet from their house, except those too insignificant to win their daughters affections, till at last the lady is compelled to remain single or favor inferiors.

Homeliness of person is never the cause of want of partners, for every age has its model, and fancies are as various as are the peculiar notions of individuals.

When a young man finds himself unusually fascinated by a young lady, perhaps at first sight, he should at once come to a stand-still, and make a thorough examination of his own circumstances, in case he should be successful; and also the situation of the other party, including character, disposition, prior engagements, etc.; and then, should everything co-operate, or nearly co-operate with his wishes, in God's name let him 'go ahead.' We insist, however, that a little precaution in the beginning may save a great deal of trouble in the sequel, because a man may stifle and destroy the effects of first sight love, if he will only remain away from the occasion of it; whereas, if he rushes considerably into it, it may afterwards turn out that his reason and respect will prompt him to eschew a passion which, his yet powerful affections may keep him inevitably bound to.

When a man finds his heart is "gone," and that the possession of a certain female is requisite to his happiness, he should at once begin to study her character, so as to direct his own accordingly. This we maintain is a most

important point; for a gentleman who attempts to woo a lady after a fashion opposed to her prejudices, has almost as little chance of success, as a person who might undertake to solve a mathematical problem with an improper number of figures; or even as one should endeavor to stop the course of time by letting his watch run down.

When, therefore, a man goes in quest of a wife, as a sort of business speculation, and with the chief intention of becoming a domestic man, and making himself comfortable, he should first carefully examine himself, in order to determine the nature of the being that might contribute most to his happiness; for, otherwise, his blissful anticipations of a domestic heart, cheerful companion, and connubial felicity may all find a termination on the very day on which he had hoped to launch for ever into their undisturbed enjoyments.

Hence, a covetous man should avoid marrying with a generous girl, for she will not only make him miserable by her expenditure, or her complaints, but she will also learn to dislike him for his principles.

A man of generous disposition, however, would do best to provide himself with a frugal wife, for she will honor and boast of his nature, at the same time she will prevent it from bringing its possessor to poverty; and again such a husband will best know how to appreciate such a wife: for the thriftiness which is mean in a man is commendable in a woman, especially if she has got a wasteful partner to deal with.

A man of phlegmatic nature should be careful how he marries a warm and buoyant woman, for, in case a woman of his temperament does not feel that his affections are returned, nothing but the strictest sense of morality will prevent her bringing them to another, even though it should be an unlawful market.

For the same reason a man of an amorous organization should never unite himself with a cold, unexcitable, and matter-of-fact female: for, unless he is another Joseph, he will most assuredly be untrue to her, as he will be unable

to bear with the vexation of the continual repulses; while the too partial usages of society make it optional with him to find a resource.

Again, a jealous man should rather commit suicide than matrimony with a handsome woman; for every word spoken in her favor, and her every glance, action, and inquiry that is not the immediate occasion of, will sink like a dagger in his heart.

We shall now record a few remarks on the philosophy of making love, which are founded on long study and ample experience.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO THE LOVER, who has once been truly accepted, and rejected afterwards, through the interference of friends. In such cases, if he is determined to win, for the sake of love, pride, satisfaction, or any other cause—let him but go to work judiciously, and the day is his own in spite of a world of opposition. Woman, for the most part is not fickle, when her affections have been secured; for, however the threats and admonitions of parents, guardians, &c., may discompose or change their currents, they will speedily return to their channels, and even more securely and deeper than ever. If those whom it may concern could only understand the mysteries of a woman's heart, they would see the necessity of not interrupting its bent, in matters of love, unless under very urgent circumstances; and if bachelors could also appreciate the nature of the erratic material, they would rather put their right arms in the fire, and burn them to their sockets, than unite with parents and guardians in endeavoring to coerce the affections of a lady in their favor, whose heart had been given, and therefore belonged to another.

Personal beauty is not less essential to a successful conquest, cleanliness, and "A careless comeliness with comely care," most unmistakably are. No lady would admire a filthy swain, with a bald pate and dirty teeth; and with a gentleman, *vice versa*. It is decidedly unromantic to press, even very pretty lips, in the ardor of a kiss, if the ivory

they curtain is coated with a yellow encrustation, which gives a sewer fragrance to the breath. A man to be manly, must have a luxuriant head of hair, and, in these days of patriarchal imitation, a thrifty beard. A lady to look wholesome and attractive, must possess an abundance of the material with which to make a girlish curl or graceful braid. Old age seldom mars the personal charms, if the cycle of time has not robbed the individual of his or her natural adornments. The handsomest couple we ever saw were centenarians, (this is a fact) Let, therefore, he who would win the fair hand of the lady he loves, in addition to the following and carefully prepared directions in the various parts of this book, endeavor to show a manly face, a cleanly mouth, and an unblemished skin. A female, too, should avail herself of every invitation of art to preserve those ornaments which the God of nature originally bestowed upon her.

Some men may imagine that an everlasting fund of small-talk is enough to captivate any woman in the world; but those persons, when they think they have the field all to themselves, are in general, made mere laughing stocks as soon as their backs are turned. They are usually kept in second-hand favor, however, as useful appendages in a walk or ball-room, and to supply their bantling inamorates with the chit-chat of the day.

Other men think that the secret of making love, lies in flattery; and hence they administer the dose so unsparingly, that it amounts to a surfeit. Flattery is, indeed, a powerful weapon, when managed with dexterity, but, in the hands of a person ignorant of its mysteries, it is worse than no weapon at all: as its edge is not unfrequently turned against himself.

Again, there are men who place all their dependence in their own personal appearance; but these are mere nobodies, who seldom succeed, when any man of sense and spirit thinks the object of their regard worth contending for

There is but one general rule for going to work, and that is, in the first place, after you have secured, or even partially secured her affections, begin to treat her as her conduct may apparently deserve, from time to time. Thus, if she becomes occasionally very eloquent in the praises of other men for the purpose of tantalizing, you should immediately begin to expatiate upon the superior qualities of some other woman; if she hints that your visits are troublesome, leave her to herself for a week or two; and if she affect to favor the approaches of a rival, the readiest and most effectual remedy for bringing her to her reason, is to commence, in seeming, to one of her acquaintances. In short, a man, to woo a female coquette, must become a male coquette; for, with such a lady, all the eloquence and devotion in the world will stand him less in need than a well-directed nonchalance. We would, however, as he values his happiness, advise no man to marry a downright coquette; for, however her peculiarities may pass for wit or playfulness, the real foundation of them is fickleness and dishonesty; and when she consents to an union, it is in nine cases out of ten, the result of pride, spite, or jealousy; and, even, though the latter should predominate at the time our word for it, the flame is either ephemeral or of so eccentric a character, that it is seldom directed for twenty-four consecutive hours towards the same focus of attraction. Taking everything into consideration, we would rather, of the two, trust the honor of a reclaimed votary of pleasure, that of a genuine coquette, if they were both placed in an equal sphere of temptation.

We never hear the word *dandy* used, that we do not ponder over its lack of meaning. Gross minded people—and there are many such, for whom there appears no earthly redemption—imagine that every well dressed, carefully “made up” man is a “dandy” and that the term is one of opprobrium and reproach. On the other hand, we think it a complimentary appellation. We would rather be termed “a dandy” than a “dirty careless fellow,” any day in the

year. And, after all, the dandies have the lead in all good society! You may be sure that when you meet a company of pretty ladies, a dozen or two dandies are very near at hand. The dandies have the post of honor at parties, balls, the play, and the opera, and on the promenade they are always favored with the care of the handsomest and freshest belles of the day. Take our advice; and, if you would be popular in the right quarters, be a dandy. It is a duty—a positive duty—that every individual owes to his or her fellow-beings, to look as attractive as possible. Therefore patronize the tailor, the bootmaker, the haberdasher, the barber, the cosmetician, the dancing master, the jeweler, the maker up of “fine linen,” the dentist, and the glover, as freely as your means will permit. Be sure that those to whom you give your patronage are masters of their several arts, and pay them ungrudgingly and with liberality, for it is by far the cheapest in the end, to pay well for a good thing, than to give a small price for an inferior article. We do not mean, of course, that there is any virtue in profuse and reckless expenditure; but we *do* mean that a first rate coat is cheaper at \$30 than a poor one is at \$9. In dealing with any of the persons above mentioned, give them a fair price, one from which they can realize some profit, and they will do their best for you. Be niggardly in your offers to them, and they will most certainly slight your orders.

Having said a few words with reference to dandies, let us devote a little attention to their counterparts in females. These are termed by dandy-haters, “dashing-flirts,” or “gay girls,” &c., and are stigmatized as persons whose judgement is fit only to pass upon dry goods, and whose intellect can compass toilet affairs only. A serious mistake. Your dressy girl must be something of an artist. And if she were not a person of refined taste her propensities for personal adornment would never have been developed. She must have a fine eye for grouping and arranging of colors. She must be competent to distinguish the finest textures from the mock commodities brought into market,

and hence must possess a fair knowledge of commerce and manufactures. She must be a lover of nature and alive to its beauties. She must be something of a lapidary, too, and be capable of distinguishing paste from diamonds. Indeed, no woman can be a sufficiently good dresser to attract envious remark without possessing a large and useful share of intellect.

Now we advise such of our female readers as are not "gay flirts," (we use the term flirts here in the sense of connecting it with apparel) by nature to take up the trade without delay. By study and perseverance they can learn to dress as well as the most natural of the "gay flirts." And let them not spare artifices. It is legitimate to adorn your houses with the best furniture and trappings you can get, and why should you not adorn your person with the same degree of care? In Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing," Benedict, that most fastidious of Bachelors, and afterwards happiest of married men says:

"One woman is fair; yet I am well: another is wise; yet I am well: another virtuous; yet I am well: but till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come in my grace. Rich she shall be that's certain; wise or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never cheapen her; fair, or I'll never look on her; mild, or come not near me; noble, or not I for an angel; of good discourse, an excellent musician; and her hair shall be whatever color it pleases God."

Let every one of our lady readers consider that she has a Benedict to please, *and act accordingly*. If she cannot realize his ideal of perfection, let her come as near it as she can. It will be seen that Benedict chose, for the color of his mistress's hair that which "God pleased," or, in other words, that which nature had selected. Shakspeare was well versed in human nature, and no man ever lived that understood the "fitness of things" so well. He comprehended perfectly well, that the hair nature gives us is colored to suit the shape of our features, the cast of our complexions, the expression of our faces, and the language

of our topics. We have a preparation—composed entirely from oriental herbs—that will restore hair to its natural color, no matter how grey it is. One of the ingredients is largely used by the ladies of a portion of the East to dress their hair. It has always operated like a charm. It never met with a failure. It also restores hair to bald places, and renders it thick and glossy. We will send one bottle to any address on the receipt of One Dollar, this sum barely covering expenses. Write for “Bazille’s Hair Tonic.” If the hair of your head is red, let it remain so. Do not color it black, for it would not deceive any body. It would look like just what it was—dyed article that had no appropriate place on your shoulders; but if it is grey restore it to the color that it bore when you were young.

In order to accomplish our object in writing this book, we must occasionally descend to the discussion of matters that appear frivolous. Do not hastily misjudge and despise them. Trifles are not to be despised with impunity, for they oftentimes make or mar a human being’s destiny. We know that all great discoveries and inventions have been originated by the merest of trifles, the paltriest of accidents. An apple falling, suggested to Sir Isaac Newton his invaluable discoveries with regard to the laws of gravitation. The telescope was suggested by the accidental placing of a couple of pieces of glass together in an optician’s shop, and the careless examination of them, in that accidental position, by a lounging apprentice boy. Trifles form the material of everything vast. The coral reefs and islands in the seas, are the work of animalcules scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. The globe itself is formed of atoms.

If you disregard trifles you will never become prominent or important in any degree, but will vegetate like a plant, and die unknown, unloved, and uncared for. Life is no trifle, but it is a conglomeration of trifles. Look therefore, upon the “day of small things” with a watchful, an earnest, and a curious eye. A spark fires a train of

gunpowder, and blows up a city. A mouse, remember, freed, the netted Lion. In all the little details and minutiæ which we are constrained to relate to you, and impress, upon your attention, there lurks a great consequence—there lingers a gigantic end. It is happiness; that which, to the unreflective and the ignorant, seems an unattainable shadow. But there is nothing so easily obtained, if pursued in the right way, as happiness. The old saying has it, “keep your feet warm, and your head cool, and defy the physicians.” There is a volume of truth in this. There is an equal amount of substantial truth in our theory, viz: preserve your health, acquire money, and make your self as agreeable in looks as care and ingenuity will allow you. This will enable you to win and retain the affections of the one you adore, and will make you hosts of friends besides. What more is requisite to attain perfect contentment. How strange it is that these simple truths, so plain and ingenious, that a child can appreciate them to their full extent, escape the knowledge of nine-tenths of mankind! How remarkable that the first intimation you have ever had of their force and value is received from the pages of this humble volume: We walk in darkness in the midst of light, do we not.

“Assume a virtue if you have it not.” All you want to annihilate your bashfulness, is a little confidence. If that unfortunately does not find growth in your composition you must counterfeit it. One or two efforts, and the difficulty is all over. If you meet with accidents at the first going off, pass them over with an air of ease, as if they were matters of no moment, and as if you did not give them a moment’s thought. By treating them thus cavalierly, and by placing so small an estimate upon their worth, you induce others to do the same; for men are imitative as well as monkeys. Practice! yes that’s the word! will make the most bashful person able, after a while, to endure the gaze of ten thousand eyes without flinching. Instance the case of

the actress who was five years before she could make up her mind to face her audience without trembling like the oft-mentioned Aspen Tree.

We will now proceed to specialities, in which we hope to convey such information as will enable every one of our single friends, old and young, to get partners at will, while we shall instruct persons of every age, in the easiest and best methods of preserving the love they may have gained in all its original freshness and purity. Our remarks, it must not be forgotten, are intended for the delectation and benefit of persons of *all ages*. It will be seen by the following report recently made by the register of Boston, (where east winds and a peculiar climate are not especially favorable to the development of amative-ness,) that *none* are too old to marry. The report is interesting of itself, as it shows at what ages the most marriages take place. It is a fair criteria to judge other parts of the United States by.

The whole number of marriages in Boston during the past year, was 2,855; and it appears from tables that the favorite period of life at which males select their partners, seems to be that between the ages of 21 and 23. The number that married in 1855, within that period, 1,018, nearly 35,65 per cent. of the whole number married. A second favorite period is that between the ages of 25 and 38, when 961, or 33,66 per cent. changed their condition. A third period, that between 30 and 40, has many ardent lovers, 593, of whom, or 20,77 per cent. took to themselves helpmates.

The favorite matrimonial period for females appear to lie between the 20th and the 25th year. It will be observed that 1,297, or nearly 45.43 per cent. of the whole number of marriages, were consummated during that interesting period. The second period is the same as that of the males, between 25 and 30. Here 647, 22.66 of the females married, have received their husbands. The third, is that falling below the age of twenty, at which time the goodly

number 491 selected their partners. A fourth period—also a favorite with the other sex, lies between the sober boundaries of 30 and 40. During this period, 593 males and 306 females changed their conditions.

Of the females under 20 years, 31 married men over 30; and three obtained husbands who had passed their fortieth year. One female between 20 and 25 married a man who was upwards of 50, while another of the same age, received a husband in a man of the mature age of 66!

Of the marriages of the male, 2,449, or 85.77 per cent. were first marriages; 2,290, or 80.21 per cent. were to maidens; 156 to widows; and three to those who had been widows twice. The number of second marriages was 373; 353 of these were to maidens; 116 to widows; and four to those who had been widows twice.

Of the 25 third marriages, 14 were to maidens, 9 to widows, and 1 to a widow the second time, and one to a widow the third time. There was one fourth, and one fifth marriage: The first to a maiden of 30; and the other to a maiden of 23!

The first marriages of females, number 2,559, or 89.63 per cent. of the whole number. Of these, 2,290 were to single males; 252 to widowers; and 14 became *third* wives.

Diarrhœa Mixture or Asiatic Cholera Drops.—A certain cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaint, Cramps, pains in the stomach, Cholera symptoms. These drops are warranted to relieve the worst cases of complaints of the bowels in a very short time. It contains seven different ingredients. It is rather unpleasant to take, but in the worst cases may be relied upon. If a very bad case, let an adult take a table-spoonful at one dose in a little water sweetened. Give to children in proportion to their age. One dose is usually sufficient. Price \$1.

Stone in the Bladder.

We have a Preparation which possesses the power to dissolve or remove the calculi in the urinary passages. The researches of modern chemists have proved that these calculi consist mostly of a peculiar acid, named the lithic or uric acid. The secret was known only to a lady many years ago, and great anxiety was caused for the discovery.

So great was the success of this woman in effecting cures that the British Parliament bought the secret for the sum of five thousand pounds sterling. In many instances, stones which were unquestionably felt, were no longer discovered, and as the same persons were examined by surgeons of the greatest skill and eminence, both before and after the exhibition of the medicines, it was no wonder that the conclusion was drawn that the stones really were dissolved. Many persons have been cured by the use of this remedy, where it was evident that a stone so situated would not any longer produce irritation, but would also be quite undiscoverable by the sound, for, in fact, it is no longer in the cavity of the bladder. Send us \$10, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward the remedy, together with necessary instructions, and guarantee a cure.

Important Information.

Prepared for the perusal of both sexes, and especially commended to the attention of those whose constitutions have been impaired by youthful excesses,

How truly fearful are the reflections which must arise in

the mind of every lover of his race, when reviewing the wide-spread and growing evil of self-abuse, which has unhappily spread its cankering blight upon many of the fairest daughters and most promising youths of our land. That the "way of the transgressor is hard," is, in many instances, too truly recognized by such offenders in after years, but the bitterness of remorse is stifled by the reflection, that there were none to counsel them in their weakness, and sin, that they were not warned by their elders of the fearful train of consequences, which would ensue from what they considered at the time, a harmless indulgence, and found too late, its pernicious effects in a shattered and enfeebled constitution. Parents and guardians have much to answer for, if from weak and strong minded notions of delicacy, they do not instruct those under their charge, of the blasting effects of solitary indulgence. The authors of this little book trusts that what is here presented, may deter many from entering this delusive path, and bring back the erring to a sense of the duty owing to themselves and mankind, from which they have wandered. Of their competency to advise and treat those whose physical powers have become impaired, their diplomas, many years of experience and practice, and a study of the system pursued in the hospitals of Europe and America, is a guarantee. Attentively peruse the following remarks, be guided by its precepts and all may yet be well.

In approaching this subject as a *speciality*, we confess a considerable degree of mental disturbance. It is a subject that has been so frequently dwelt upon in catch-penny books—so adroitly handled by empirics, and so meagerly treated by all of the faculty who have designed to give it an extra attention, that we feel reluctant to broach it. Yet it must be discussed. Humanity bids us not only to speak of it, but to do it without fear of being too plain spoken. Its importance is *greater than that of any other subject that comes up for medical consideration*. Until you have had the experience that has fallen to us, you will not be likely

to believe that nine-tenths of the young people in this country *are or have been* addicted to the body and soul-destroying practice of self-pollution. It is indulged in by members of *both sexes*; girls and boys, men and woman, are the slaves of this most horrible and most ruinous of beastly habits. We do not wish to be misunderstood in our denunciations of the horror. It is the *vice* we so strongly denounce, not its pitiable and unfortunate victims. Owing to the *indelicate* modesty that prevails among parents and guardians, and others to whom the control of children is given, this subject is never touched upon in the presence of the young. There is a latent principle of sensualism in everybody's nature. The infant will unconsciously betray this by its actions. The infant grown to a reasoning and observing age, will soon imitate what it sees, and continue to imitate especially if the act of imitation confers that which is, or seems to be, pleasurable.—How careful then should those who have the care of these tender plants be to check every lascivious or improper word or action in their presence! Or, what would be still more effective, they should prepare them to receive such words or actions properly. If boys and girls were taught, with the alphabet, that self-pollution, or any other fitting action leading to it, or to indulgences and practices, would ruin them—would strip the flesh from their bones, would make them weak, ugly, sick and hateful, how many of them, do you think, would ever become the slaves of the habit? Not one in a thousand! Our first care has always been concerning a child under our control, to prepare it for bad examples of this character, and terrify it from following them. Let parents do this. They will, by adopting our advice, save themselves and their offspring “*seas of trouble,*” and “*mountains of disgrace.*”

Self-abuse has been practised as far back as history carries us. At one time, among the ancients, it was openly and unblushingly performed. They made no secrets of these unnatural debasements, and to this and other beastly

practices that figure in the same catalogue, may be attributed their rapid mental decline, and their ultimate physical and political downfall.

Let us now particularize a few, only a few, diseases in the fearful catalogue of the self-pollutionists,—and do you give heed to the awful and appalling record.

INSANITY, congestions of all vital parts, hypochondria (entailing, or rather embracing over one hundred afflictions, known by various names), hysteria, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, nightly emissions, sympathetic buboes, swelled testicles, hydrocele, brain fever, suppression of urine (leading often to bursting of the bladder), diseased kidneys, worms, wasting away of the testicles, shrivelling of the penis, impotence, discharges from the urethra, catarrh, CONSUMPTION, loss of voice, blindness, deafness ringing in the ears, FITS, emaciation, falling sickness, idiocy, destruction of speech, almost total failure of memory, giddiness, apoplexy, (serous) wasting of the muscles, pains in all parts of the body, melancholy, fear, anguish, *decay of the spine*, horrible dreams, nightmares, slow fever, nausea, palpitations, ossification of the heart, bursting of the heart, enlargement of the arteries, costiveness, tumors, piles, sores, dyspepsia, voiding of festering matter from the fundament, ulceration of the stomach and bowels, complaints of the liver, diseases of the spleen, loss of power to have sexual connection, ALL SORTS OF *nervous afflictions*, (any one of which is unceasing torture), inflammations, incapability of walking steadily, flightiness, baldness, gray hair, decayed teeth, wrinkles, &c., &c., &c.

There! we have not *commenced*, and yet see where we have got to! What need to go further? Why stretch our list? Is it not enough already, to show that masturbation is more prolific of evil—of misery—of torture—than aught else that can be written about or imagined?

Have you suffered from this terrible cause? Have you unwittingly fallen into this abominable practice, and made

impairé both your mind and your body! Oh, if you have—pause before it is too late. Dr. Bostwick says:

“The patient, by neglect of himself, or from a false modesty (which is too common with this class of patients), has delayed seeking for proper medical relief, until he is completely destroyed. Body and mind are in ruins. The generative organs are so wasted as to be entirely inactive, or so diseased as to secrete but a ropy, thin, and glairy fluid, having few or none of the characteristics of semen, and which continually flows away from the unconscious victim. He is finally either hurried to a premature grave by consumption, epilepsy, or apoplexy; or, insanity, taking the hopeless form of dementia, has removed him from his own home to the mad-house. It is safe to say, that of all the cases of incurable insanity, a large majority are caused by involuntary seminal emissions, or by masturbation.”

We cite this, because it tells all we would have you know of the ultimate consequences of masturbation in a few words. Do you wish to arrive at this hopeless—worse than hopeless—stage? We address even you who are just commencing to defile your bodies in secret, and by your own hands. If you do *not* wish to arrive at the end of the road above described and depicted, stop the habit.

Hippocrates observed “that the seed of man arose from all the humors of his body, and is the most valuable part of them.” When a person loses his seed (he says in another place), he loses the vital spirit; so that it is not astonishing that its too frequent evacuation should enervate, as the body is thereby deprived of the purest of its humors. Another author remarks, that “the semen is kept in the seed-vessels until the man make proper use of it, or nocturnal emissions deprive him of it.” During all this time, says Dr. Young, the quantity which is there detained, excites him to the act of venery; but the greatest part of this seed, which is the most volatile and odoriferous, as well as the strongest, is absorbed into the blood; and it there

produces very surprising changes. It makes the beard, hair and nails grow; it changes the voice and manners, for age does produce these changes in animals. It is the seed only that operates in this manner, for these changes are never met with in eunuchs, or those who have been deprived of their testicles. Can a greater proof of its vitalizing power be shown, than this fact, that one single drop is sufficient (under proper circumstances) to give life to a future being? Those, then, who waste their precious fluid are truly wretched. Disabled from rendering any service either to themselves or their friends, they drag on a life totally useless to others, and a burden to themselves, in the midst of that society which, if it could know, would despise rather than pity them for their self-inflicted sufferings. The moralist and legislator will do well, in estimating the sources of wretchedness, intellectual perversity, and crime, to take into account those habits which tend not more to enfeeble the physical constitution of man, than to demoralize his springs of action.

The undue loss of the seminal secretion in a natural way, that is, from too frequent intercourse with the other sex, is productive of dire evils; but where resulting from self-pollution, no language can describe the nature of those sufferings which violated nature is compelled to endure.—All the intellectual faculties are weakened; the man becomes a coward, apprehensive of a thousand ideal dangers, or sinks into the effeminate timidity of womanhood; he becomes truly hysterical, sighs or weeps upon the slightest insult, for want of sympathy with his hypochondriacal sensations. Such an one commences the career of incipient manhood by the abuse of nature's most secret and sacred functions and that a treatment when the system is incompletely formed when energy and passion reed as yet the controlling rule of ripen reason. Exclusively absorbed by this principle, all the powers of mind and body are wasted in delusive enjoyments, in imaginary creations; an

age of care and anxiety follows, brokea only by useless and unavailing regrets.

Under the various forms of this peculiar excitement, but especially in the diseased fancy of the victim of solitary vice, we find associated every species of morbid insensibility, erratic imagination, and their consequent results, often indicated by an indecision of character difficult of comprehension by those who are unacquainted with its cause.—Waywardness, stubborn self-love, selfishness in every modification, or that form of it which requires and would attract the anxiety and attention too exclusively upon himself—such are often the mental outlines of a character which secretly debasing passions have contributed to form. An incessant irksome uneasiness, continual anguish, or alternating with fits of unreasonable and childish merriment, depressed or excited without adequate cause—these form some of the mental inquietudes connected with the practice of masturbation. The evils which arise from self-solution may be set down under six distinct heads:

FIRST—All the intellectual faculties are weakened, loss of memory ensues, the ideas are clouded, the patients sometimes fall into a slight madness; they have an incessant irksome uneasiness, continual anguish, and so keen a remorse of conscience that they frequently shed tears.—They are subject to vertigoes; all their senses, but particularly their sight and hearing, are weakened; their sleep, if they can obtain any, is disturbed with frightful dreams.

Secondly—The power of their bodies decay; the growth of such as abandon themselves to these abominable practices, before it is accomplished is greatly prevented. Some can not sleep at all, others are in a perpetual state of drowsiness. They are affected with hypochondriac or hysterical complaints, and are overcome with the accidents that accompany those grievous disorders—melancholy, sighing, tears, palpitations, suffocations, and faintings.—Some emit a calcareous saliva; coughs, slow fevers and

consumptions, are chastisements which others meet with in their own crimes.

Thirdly—The most acute pains form another object of the patient's complaints; some are thus affected in their heads, others in their breasts, stomach and intestines; others have external rheumatic pains; aching numbness in all parts of their body when they are slightly pressed.

Fourthly—Pimples do not only appear in the face (this is one of the most common symptoms), but even suppurating blisters upon the nose, the breast and the thighs; and painful itchings in the same parts. One patient complained even of fleshy excrescences upon his forehead.

Fifthly—The organs of generation also participate of that misery, whereof they are the primary cause. *Many patients are incapable of erection; others discharge their seminal liquor upon the slightest titillation, and the most feeble erection, or the effort they make when at stool.* Many are affected with a constant gonorrhœa, which entirely destroys their powers, and the discharge resembles foetid matter or mucus. Others are tormented with painful *prurigo, dysuria, stranguries*, heat of the urine, and a difficulty of rendering it, which greatly torments many patients. Some have painful tumors upon their testicles, penis, bladder and spermatic chord. In a word, either the impracticability of coition, or any deprivation of the genital liquor, renders every one imbecile, who has for any length of time given way to this crime.

Sixthly—The functions of the intestines are sometimes quite disordered; and some patients complain of stubborn constipations; others of hæmorrhoids, or piles, and of a running or foetid matter from the fundament.

Such are the sufferings, closely connected with the unnatural and perverted enjoyments of the sensualist, altogether the reverse of that transporting emotion, incidental to the caresses of a pure and virtuous affection, which in some measure counterbalances the luxurious fatigue consequent upon the rational and temperate indulgence.

"Some time since," says Mary S. Gove Nichols, "I became acquainted with a lovely and intellectual young man, who was a student in one of our theological seminaries.— His health became so poor that he was obliged to leave the seminary and return to his friends. I saw him lose his reason and become a maniac. I was satisfied, from all the symptoms in the case, that this sin was the cause of his wretched condition. He died without recovering his reason: and a friend of his who was in the seminary with him, told me, after his disease, that he was indeed a victim to 'solitary vice.'"

Doctor Valentine, of Marseilles, was attending a lady of title for an intermittent fever, which, though several times cured, always returned under a regular intermittent form, preceded by extremely long-continued shivers. The physician several times expressed his astonishment at the disease, and ultimately received from his patient an avowal that she indulged in this pernicious habit, although she was both a wife and mother.

In the treatment on the dangers of this vice by the physician Lausanne, we meet with the following extract from a letter of Professor Stehlin, a physician at Bale, in Switzerland: "I also know a young lady, about twelve or thirteen years of age, who has brought on consumption by this detestable habit. Her stomach is large and dilated, and she is affected with a discharge and inability to retain her urine. Remedies have relieved her partially, but she is still languishing, and I fear the consequences." A full knowledge of the extent to which this sin prevails would astonish mankind. It is indeed a pestilence which walketh in darkness, because, while it saps and weakens all the higher qualities of the mind, it so strengthens low cunning and deceit, that the victim goes on in his habit unsuspected until he is arrested by some one whose practised eye reads his sin in the very means which he takes to conceal it, or until all sense of shame is forever lost in the night of idiocy, with which his day is so early closed.

Many a fond parent looks with wondering anxiety upon the puny frame, the feeble purpose, the fitful humors of a dear child; and after trying all other remedies to restore him to vigor of body and vigor of mind, goes journeying from place to place, hoping to leave the offending cause behind, while the victim hugs the disgusting serpent closely to his bosom, and conceals it in his vestment.

Excessive indulgence in venereal pleasures operates as the common cause of partial or total loss of sight. How much more speedily and effectively will the habits of the masturbator produce such a consequence! All eminent physicians who have given the subject their attention agree that these habits deaden every sense, and especially the sight. The eye is the first outward organ to tell the tale against the masturbator. His or her eyes, present dilated pupils, irritable and partially inflamed lids, show avoidance of the light, and have occasionally a wild stare, and sometimes a sleepy, dreamy appearance. The physician can tell what these significant signs mean, and so can the educated man of the world. Do not imagine that, because the spectacle-maker and the oculist have failed in doing away these defects of the vision and the seeing apparatus, that they can not be eradicated. Stop the practice, and write to us. Follow our directions implicitly—take our preparations as we order them—and in less time than you will anticipate, we will restore you to happiness and health.—Years of study have we devoted to the purpose of learning how to remedy *all the terrible effects of masturbation!* We will not build you up, as some of the wretches who turn your miseries to profitable account, would, with stimulants which infuse false strength for a few days, only to leave the sufferer more limp, more nerveless, more debilitated, more hopeless than ever. Of such practitioners (and they swarm in every city) beware. They are plausible, reckless as to the lies they tell, and, like Richard III., each has a tongue “can wheedle with the devil.” Ay, like that killer and tyrant, they can “smile, and smile, and murder while they smile.”

Some parents, under this head, have said to us, "Why, I never dreamed, until I consulted you to know the cause of my bodily and mental wretchedness, that the loss of the seminal fluid would injure. I thought that, so long as I had the desire, the emission was solicited by nature, and would do good instead of harm." What a strange idea! when the desire itself is unnatural, and is produced by unnatural manipulations, and a diseased imagination! What these and all similar patients had mistaken for genuine desire, was *morbid and hellish excitability*. Such is the condition in which the self-polluted places his organs of procreation! Reflect but an instant—can such a drain upon the sensorial energy eventuate in aught but the complete ruin (if unchecked) of both the mind and the body?

We address ourselves to those who are the victims of this foul but unfortunate habit, and have never yet sought relief. And we also address ourselves, in these pages, to those who have found out the horrible cause of their sufferings—their tortures—applied to quacks for remedies, and been maltreated. We beg all such persons to apply to us without fear. They shall be cured—they shall be made whole.

Let us look at some of the effects produced upon the poor victim by this constant wasting of the vital fluid; and here we will remark, that there are three stages in the disease produced by involuntary seminal emissions.

The first stage is that in which the disease is confined to the organs of generation, and has produced constitutional disturbance.

The second stage is that in which other organs than those of generation are involved in the disease, producing constitutional disturbance which we can readily cure.

The third stage is an aggravation of the second stage, the aggravation reaching a degree that no allopath can remedy, and that requires all the skill and perseverance of the scientific medical practitioner to overcome.

The reader's attention is directed to the following description of the different stages :

"The involuntary emissions may occur during both day and night. They take place as often as three or four times a week, and, not unfrequently, two or three times in one night, sometimes with, and sometimes without voluptuous dreams; though it is probable that the dream occurs in all cases, but is at times forgotten. On leaving the couch the patient feels very much exhausted, and frequently finds that he has perspired much through the night. A trembling weakness has seized upon his limbs: he has no appetite for the morning meal, to which the healthful appetite addresses itself with so much good-will. The diurnal emissions happen at urinating and at stool; and in almost all patients we find more or less steady dribbling away of the semen. In some it is perceptible by palpable drops, more or less frequent and in others by a continual moisture of the lips of the meatus urinarius.

"These are the unconscious losses of the seminal fluid in this stage. If these patients attempt to have connection with women, they have difficulty in entering, as their erections are almost always feeble and transient, and their emissions too soon; sometimes before they succeed in penetrating into the vagina, sometimes the moment after, with scarcely any pleasure to themselves and none to the woman, who is merely aggravated by this tantalizing operation. It is this to which patients refer when they say that 'they can not satisfy a woman.' They will sometimes have conscious emissions without any erection, or with merely a slight erection without any attempt at connection, or without self-pollution. A very little excitement—a female bust or leg, the touch of a woman's hand, the smell of the perfume used by a woman of they are enamored, a lascivious painting, or a mere voluptuous thought—will cause an involuntary, but a conscious loss of semen, without other pleasurable sensations than the mere excitement itself.—The patient, if he practice masturbation, receives little or

no pleasure from the emission he procures in this manner, and only continues the practice from his fixed habit of thus attempting to gratify his insane desires.

"The mind is often much enfeebled, particularly in its powers of concentration, and the memory is much impaired. There is frequent vertigo, and a ringing noise in the ears. The patient begins to lose his inclination for society and conversation; the whites of his eyes are frequently quite yellow, wander about, and have 'no speculation in them,' and the whole countenance is somewhat vacant. The gait is feeble and irregular, and the patient falters as he raises from his chair. He generally loses flesh, and feels an uneasiness in the stomach, which suffers from many of the symptoms accompanying dyspepsia. He is easily startled. The slamming of a door—the firing of a cracker—the fall of a book—a sudden touch, or even the passing or speaking to him unexpectedly, will cause him to start 'like a guilty thing.' Cowardice is a sure consequence of masturbation or involuntary seminal emissions. The appetite is irregular, sometimes poor, sometimes voracious. The bowels are also variable in their action, being often constipated. The prostatic portion of the urethra is frequently irritable, and sometimes it is very much inflamed; and there is often a thickening, sponginess, or puffiness of the parts immediately involving the ejaculatory ducts.

"The mucous membrane of the vesiculæ seminales becomes inflamed and thickened, and the size of these organs is increased. The testicles and the spermatic cord are so tender as to attract attention when the patient crosses his legs, and the semen is much thinner than natural. These patients have, very generally, dark spots under their eyes, and frequently flushes of heat in their cheeks, particularly when in company, and there is more or less palpitation of the heart. It may be added, in conclusion, that there are some persons who, from their rugged organization and great recuperative powers, are able to bear the loss of

semen, either involuntary from masturbation, for years, without any *apparent* constitutional injury.

"In the second stage, as in the first, the pollutions are both diurnal, and nocturnal; but by far the greatest and most debilitating waste is in that which takes place day after day. The nocturnal emissions are copious, and recur almost every night, and sometimes three or four times a night. So insensible to the usual excitement produced by passage of the semen, that the patient has no voluptuous dreams, and is astonished and horrified on waking and finding himself and bed-clothes saturated by a more copious seminal discharge than he was in the habit of emitting when in health. The semen is easily absorbed by the clothes, and dried up, because it has become thin, watery, and effete. But in addition to this loss, he is subject to one equally great on every occasion of urinating and defecating. This also takes place without any consciousness on his part and his only knowledge of the fact is from the alarming weakness he experiences after passing water or going to stool. He is sometimes completely impotent, not having the power of erection sufficiently even to attempt connection with a woman, if he should desire to do so, which, however, is extremely rare with such patients, as they are perfectly conscious of their state, and almost dread the sight of a female. If the disease has been brought on by masturbation, and the practice is persisted in, which not unfrequently happens, the emissions give not the slightest pleasure or satisfaction, and are often accompanied by a disagreeable and disgusting sensation. But, as if the poor victim was to be hunted down by the passion he had roused, it now and then happens in this stage of the disease that he unconsciously commits onanism in his sleep; and so fearful and deadly a hold has the habit upon him, that he can be prevented from this somnambulist self-pollution only by confining his hands to the bed-posts, or in some other way which will effectually prevent his manipulation.

"The mind is absorbed, as much as it can be, by the one

idea of its wretched situation; and the sufferer is haunted by the thoughts that his condition and its cause are known to the whole world, and that he is pitied or scorned by every person whom he meets. He is often hypochondriac, and fearful suggestions of self-destruction ever and anon present themselves. The power of mental concentration is entirely gone; and the memory is so feeble, that the patient continually forgets what he begins to say, even in reply to the enquiries of the physician as to his case. The dimness of vision is continual, and so great as to be a material annoyance; and the eye is wandering, or fixed upon the ground, never venturing to meet the gaze of another. The ringing in the ears, pain in the head and over the eyes, is almost perpetual, and sometimes accompanied with partial deafness. The heart is the seat of pain, and violent and long-continued palpitations. The patient is enfeebled as often to be unable to walk more than a few hundred yards without stopping to rest. He experiences an insatiable desire for sleep, and yet, on retiring, he lies awake for a long time, tormented by his troubled reflections, and at last falls into an uneasy slumber of short duration, and disturbed by horrid dreams. Hard, red pimples not unfrequently appear on the face, forehead, and body; a black semicircle shows itself under the eyes, and the skin is livid and clammy. The appetite is either very much impaired, or very voracious, and the digestion is bad. The patient is tormented with flatulency which he cannot control, and which, he justly dreads, will render him disgusting to all in his presence. The bowels are generally constipated, obliging him to strain much at stool, thus aggravating the irritation of the prostate and vesiculæ seminales, and increasing the seminal losses.

“The bladder is irritable, and will retain the urine but for a short time; the ureters and kidneys are also inflamed, and on post-mortem examination are sometimes found to contain abscesses; and they are the seat of great pain when pressure is made over the intervetebral spaces of the

dorsal and lumbar vertebræ or back-bone. The vesiculæ seminales have become indurated, and can be felt to be knotty and hard. The testes have dwindled away, and the penis has become small, and to the touch conveys a cord-like feeling. The spinal marrow is very sensitive throughout its whole extent; the cerebellum is the seat of a dull and heavy pain, and there is a great feeling of pressure upon the brain. Cerebral congestion now and then occurs.

“This stage of the disease is frequently accompanied by bronchitis, or a continual catarrh, and is subject to disease of the rectum and all the tissues near the generative organs.

“It is hardly necessary to say that the functions of the nervous system are completely deranged. Indeed nervous twitchings of the eyelids, head, and limbs, are occasional consequences of long-continued masturbation, of involuntary seminal discharges, and in this case hysteria sometimes occurs.”

Of the third stage little need be said. It embraces everything frightful, torturing, and difficult to cure.

If a person grown to man's estate have an involuntary or nocturnal emission once a month, without indulging in cohabitation or self-abuse, he need not be alarmed. The act is an effort of nature to throw off that which, in some constitutions, will secrete superabundantly. If an emission occurs oftener involuntarily, then debility exists, and impotency is in prospective. If, when the emission occurs, you suddenly awake, and experience a sense of exhaustion, and feel chilly, beware, and consult a physician without delay. Either self-pollution or venereal excess will produce nocturnal emissions. The semen of an individual afflicted in this wise becomes, after a short time, watery, thin, sickly odored, and loses its power of impregnating a female's ovaries. Here is a description of some of the

results of nocturnal emissions, *produced by any cause whatever.*

The muscles of the youth become soft; his body becomes bent; his gait is sluggish, and he is scarcely able to support himself. The digestion becomes enfeebled; the breath fetid; the intestines inactive; the excrements hardened in the rectum, and producing additional irritation of the seminal conduits in its vicinity. The circulation being no longer free, the youth sighs often; the complexion is livid, and the skin, on the forehead especially, is studded with pimples. The corners of the mouth are lengthened; the nose becomes sharp; the sunken eyes, deprived of brilliance, and enclosed in blue circles, are cast down; no look of gayety remains—the very aspect is criminal. General sensibility becomes excessive, producing tears without a cause; perception is weakened, and memory almost destroyed. Distraction, or absence of mind, renders the judgment unfit for any operation. The imagination gives birth only to fantasies and fears without grounds; the slightest allusion to the dominating passion (whatever it may be) produces a motion of the muscles of the face, the flush of shame, or a state of despair. The wretched being finishes by shunning the face of men, and dreading the observation of women. His mind is totally stupefied. Involuntary loss of the reproductive liquid takes place during the night, and also during the daily motions; and then ensues a total exhaustion, bringing on heaviness of the head, ringing in the ears, and frequent faintings, together with pains, convulsive tremblings, and partial paralysis. Should the person troubled in this way, and wicked enough to go uncured, have offspring, they will most assuredly be puny in body and weakly in mind, and will suffer through a miserable life, for the crime, the neglect and the meanness of their parent.

In the first year of the prevalence of the gold fever, we sailed for California in a vessel owned by a joint stock company, and after a ten months' voyage, reached the

"land of promise." Having visited London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Naples, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and, in fact, every city of note in Europe, on professional business, we determined, (although we were in no need of seeking either money or medical information.) to see the natural wonders of the Pacific countries. A spirit of curiosity and venture prompted us to make the journey, and for the sake of our suffering fellow-creatures we are glad such was the case. We must say what we have to say in plain, rugged, condensed sentences. To begin and end as soon as possible, then.

A man once a doctor, is always a doctor. He can no more divest himself of his medical character than of his skin, and though he be well-to-do, in a pecuniary point of view, and a maker of a resolution to henceforth live for his family alone, the force of habit impels him to continue to think, study, experiment, and prescribe as long as he lives. A retired physician is one of the most restless, most lonesome, and most dissatisfied beings that can be imagined. He feels the want of employment for his mind, and although he will not "make calls," he *will* keep at his books, and *will* rack his brains to discover infallible remedies for diseases difficult of treatment and cure.

Among the numerous diseases which are little understood by the faculty, and misunderstood by all classes of people, are those which afflict the *nerves*, the *brain*, and the *genital organs*. These diseases are known by such a multitude of names that it would require a large volume in which to print them. When we were students it struck us forcibly, from observation, that the gentlemen who superintended our class had given up all hope of *curing* the victims of an important share of nervous afflictions—of those especially which sprang from *sexual excesses*, an indulgence in *destructive solitary habits*, *neglect of contagious ailments* of the procreative organs, *constitutional debility* of the same, and *hereditary weaknesses* of the system generally. These

victims he would *help*, but we never heard him say he had restored one to perfect health. After we had graduated, we ascertained that not only our instructor, but all the old school physicians of eminence, had long tacitly and secretly pronounced these diseases incurable! One old practitioner concluded a conversation we had with him upon the subject, (which, for reasons best known to ourselves, always interested us *more than any other*,) by saying, "You can do nothing for such patients; they are doomed, sirs, doomed! They are shattered samples of humanity, sirs; they are like blighted trees. All you can do for them is to give them temporary relief; stimulate them sirs, get them half tipsy, sirs, and they think they are getting well, sirs. But they are a great bother, at the best, and years have elapsed since we would have any thing to do with them!"

We were ambitious, and we devoted almost all our attention to these terrible ills. We never stopped searching for their remedies, and although we discovered many palliatives that almost hit the mark, it was not until we went sight-hunting to California that we succeeded, by accident, in finding a **CERTAIN, SAFE, AND SPEEDY REMEDY.**

In a beautiful region of the country, about twenty miles from Sacramento, we found a small *ranche*, belonging to one of Sutter's men. The owner of this *ranche*, was near eighty years of age, but he was as lithe, as active, as clear-minded, as lively, as strong, and as healthy, every way, as a man of thirty. We formed a close intimacy with him. In the course of our conversation he told us that he had not consumed a gallon of intoxicating drinks in his entire life-time. We at once declared that to be the secret of his healthful and delightful longevity. He smiled a peculiar smile, and said we were mistaken. Plucking a long, delicate, deep-green leaf from a small bush near us, he said, "There, doctors, is the real Elixir of Life. I was once at death's door, and this saved me. It has been my preserver ever since. I do not know its botanical name;

but I have entitled it **THE BALM OF VITALITY**. I never saw it anywhere but here."

We chewed several of these leaves, according to his desire, and found that they had a pungent, aromatic, peppery taste, quite unique, and we moreover found that they were a magnificent exhilarant. A Digger Indian woman, who had maintained, for many years, among the members of her tribe, the reputation of being a prophetess, first made known to the old man the wonderful efficacy of these leaves in the cure of many diseases—among others that of barrenness, or unfruitfulness of the womb, having administered a preparation from this plant, with great success among the wives of chiefs, whose affections had been alienated from them by their inability to bear children to inherit the hereditary honors of the tribe. After hearing the old man relate this, our own curiosity was strongly excited, and we gathered a large quantity, made a strong tincture of them, and by mixing this tincture with several other medicines which we knew to be good for the class of evils we herein speak of, succeeded, after repeated trials and disappointments, in making a remedy which comprises one of the articles we use in these complaints.

We are aware that the leaves of what the old man called **BALM OF VITALITY**, are not to be had easily, or if they are, they are possibly known and sold by some other name. Nature is abundant in remedies for all evils. In this **BALM OF VITALITY**, she has afforded the substance of a cordial that will restore vigor, animation, and the perfection of good health, to a constitution shattered beyond all apparent hope of recovery. *You can not take one dose of it without experiencing an entire change for the better.* Its curative, exhilarating, and invigorating effects, by a persistence in its use accompanied by our other remedies are rendered *permanent*. Happiness, strength of mind and body, and a renewed hold upon existence, are its *miraculous consequences*;



THE MAGICIAN IN HIS PALACE.
Page 80.

As to the length of time required for performing a complete and satisfactory cure, that depends upon the nature of the case—its precise features—its duration—how it has been treated, if treated at all—and the age of the patient. We can cure a not very bad case *in ten days*.—The *very worst* of cases can be subdued entirely, by our method, in three months. Each of those who wish to become our patients will, after stating their case as clearly and briefly as possible, answer the following questions :

Are you stout or slender ?

Are you of an *excitable* or phlegmatic disposition ?

What is the color of your eyes and hair ?

What is your complexion ?

What is your height ?

Is your occupation active or sedentary ?

Are your *bowels regular, or costive* ?

What is your age ?

What is the condition of your private organs, as near as you know, or feel it your duty to state ?

And you may explain *all* without reserve, as our lips never disclose a patient's secret nor does any eye but our own ever glance at our letters. Correspondence is desired from all who are afflicted with diseases of any kind or nature. We will cheerfully answer all who write us, as we make no charge for advice.

Upon receiving a description of the case of any one so afflicted, inclosing FIVE DOLLARS, we will send at once, by express, a Course of Medicines, with ample instructions for use. The packages will surely and permanently cure all cases.

Persons living at a distance, who are suffering under any disease of a private nature, may place themselves under our treatment by writing to us as above, inclosing the usual fee.

Remember that we charge nothing for advice. All letters, upon whatever subject, will be patiently and promptly

answered. We can cure any case, if the patient will follow our directions.

Address EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Grains of Knowledge.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF MARRIED & SINGLE.

It is as well, in order that you may understand this book in its general scope and bearing, that you make yourself familiar with the following items of information. They will always prove useful:

Period of Child-bearing.—Women may be ten, eleven, and even twelve months in a certain condition, the ignorance whereof, causes much domestic trouble, and has occasionally been the means of divorces. On the contrary, full grown children may be born at the end of the seventh month after conception, and some say in the sixth, or even less, but we doubt them. At least, out of all our experience, we never had personal knowledge of a case of the sort but one, and then we had our suspicions, grounded on various circumstances, apart from the main one, which were rather unfavorable to the lady's character. The law which rarely, if ever, suffers itself to be guided by exceptions, holds it a proof of illegitimacy, if the period of child birth is delayed until the tenth month after the husband and wife have lived together.

Obstructions.—Should any unexpected barriers be discovered to the consummation of the rights of marriage, a physician should be consulted without delay. A false modesty in such cases, may be productive of the most serious consequences. The Duchess de Berri, is a case in point. After being married about six weeks, she was on the eve of separating from her husband, when one of the

ladies of the court learned the cause, and prevailed on her to consult a member of the faculty, who soon set all to rights. However, both the duke and the duchess had suffered much through their delay and ignorance.

The Fruitful Months.—It is estimated that the healthiest children are born in February, March, April, and May. Consequently, May, June, July, and August, must be the months most auspicious for conception. This is merely the popular opinion, but Dubois, La Bache, and a skillful writer in *Le Temps* assert that their experience corroborates it.

Twins.—A female may have twins, the offspring of different fathers. Thus, a woman in North America, being delivered the same day of a black and white infant, acknowledged that nine months before she had been on the same day with her husband and a negro slave. In births where one child precedes the other, for one or two months, it is fair to suspect adultery; and, indeed, the infants themselves mostly give evidence of a different male parentage.

Red Haired Women.—Fair haired ladies claim to make the most affectionate wives; but he who marries a red haired woman would do well not to be remiss in his attentions, for they woo warmly, and expect to be warmly wooed. A French woman with red hair is a rare occurrence; but whenever there is one, love has a decided votary.

Marriage and Poetry.—Marriage blunts the imagination. A married writer of fiction must hold Hymen in check, or weary his readers; and poetry is almost irreconcilable with the state of wedlock. Schiller observes, that one can not woo his wife and the muses; and there is, no doubt, much philosophy in the assumption. Thus it would seem that poetry is the escape of love when not otherwise directed.

Ideas of Beauty.—Men of poetical or sanguine temperament prefer the beauty of the face. Those of stronger animal propensities, the beauty of form. The latter make the most attentive husbands, as they are content with the realities of life.

Trapping Beetles and Moths.—A barrel smeared with tar or other viscous substance, having a lighted lamp inside properly protected, and placed in the orchard or garden during the season of moths and millers, will trap and hold large quantities of these pests. We have thus caught large quantities in this way, particularly the moths of the family of *Aprotidians*, from the eggs of which cut worms are produced.

A Good Disinfectant.—A very weak solution of permanganate of potash is an excellent disinfectant for light purposes, such as rinsing spittoons, neutralizing the taint of diseased roots, cleansing the feet, and keeping the breath from odor of tobacco smoke. Permanganate is not poisonous.

Nutritive Tubes.—Every animal, from man to the polypi, that clings to the rock, has a nutritive tube open at the extremities! Hence, the sponge (if an animal), being differently constructed, may be considered of a lower order than polypi.

Coquetry.—Beware how you marry a confirmed coquet; for her manners are not so much the result of affectation as the actual changes of her mind; and her phrenological developments will show that constancy is not her nature. Baillie had, no doubt, good grounds for saying that a confirmed coquet would rather have any man than her husband, after the first six months of marriage. A little well-directed coquetry, however, is the spice of courtship.

Living Bodies.—All living bodies spring from a

germ which was part of another being. This rule holds good throughout the vegetable and animal kingdom.

Expectorant.—A medicine which increases a discharge of mucus from the lungs. It may be relied upon for the cure of the most obstinate cough, colds, affections of the lungs, spitting of blood, &c., &c. The dose for an adult is a tea-spoonful several times a day. This medicine contains thirteen different vegetable ingredients, and for the complaints mentioned is superior to any I have ever tried. I have found it to succeed where others highly recommended had failed to cure. Price \$1.

For and Against.—Consumption in either sex has been corrected by marriage. The chances, however, are in favour of females; for it has been known to bring the decay of men to a hastier climax.

Cure for Epilepsy.—Marriage is the only certain cure for uterine epilepsy.

Matrimonial Regrets.—Men are liable to regret their marriage on the morning after its consummation, and to sigh for the freedom they have lost. But this is only an evanescent feeling, partially attributable to the fact, that, at the commencement, the realities of love are usually found to be unequal to the anticipations. A week corrects this uneasiness, and contentment mostly occurs before the end of the honeymoon.

Effects of bad Temper.—Constant bad temper in a wife will wear away the affections of the most devoted husband; and they can never be renewed! A man of lymphatic temperament, whose nature is difficult of excitement, is alone proof to the ceaseless bickering of an irritable woman.

Use of Cleanliness.—Cleanliness in youth is a corrective of puberty. So are meagre diet, light clothing and hard beds.

The Eyes.—Soft, languid eyes are an evidence of voluptuous, or, at least, of amorous dispositions. In women, they assist beauty, and may be the effect of a gentle and affectionate heart, under the influence of a virtuous desire; but, in men, they are effeminate, and, if united with a protruding mouth and heavy lips denote a libidinous disposition, and a want of manly fidelity.

Color of the Skin.—The complexion of the skin depends on that of the rete mucosum, a glutinous substance that lies between the under and outward skin. In blacks, this membrane contains an inky fluid, which is ascribed to carbon and the increase of bilious secretions in hot climates.

Puberty.—At the time of puberty, the blood of both sexes tends towards the parts subservient to reproduction, which causes these organs to awake from their torpor and to expand.

The Hair.—A profusion of hair is a sign of amorous disposition, as is also a rough, husky voice. When a man is castrated, he loses his beard, and his voice grows feminine. He is also liable to periodical hemorrhages, like the other sex. Likewise, he becomes artful, depraved and foolish.

Resemblances.—Children should resemble both parents, or there may be a fair doubt of their legitimacy.—However, notwithstanding the theories of Straus, Guillet and Walker, the rule is not imperative; for we and others have seen infants who, in face or form, bore not the slightest similitude to their female parents, which must be taken as proof positive in the premises. Still, this so rarely occurs as to be only the exception to the rule.

Alterative.—One of those medicines which are given with a view to re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy without producing any sensible evacuation, and which in some inexplicable and insen-

sible manner changes morbid actions of the system.
Price \$1.

Total Abstemiousness.—It has been frequently maintained that total abstemiousness from sexual indulgences, would invigorate the mind and exalt the genius. Facts, however, prove otherwise: for persons sworn to chastity grow weak in intellect; while eunuchs become foolish. Nevertheless, a man who wishes to distinguish himself must not give loose to his sexual passions, for excess of indulgences greatly impairs the faculties of the mind. Still, it is better to give way to nature, no matter how rashly, if diseases are avoided, than to resist her altogether. The former only injures; the latter destroys. It was the belief with a certain school of alchymists, that he only who was perfectly chaste, could discover the philosopher's stone itself, and could he possibly obtain the objects of his desires, it is more than probable he would find the stone a dear bargain at the price he paid for it.

Excesses.—Beware of youthful excesses, for sooner or later they have to be paid for. A great English philosopher truly says, "The debaucheries of youth are so many conspiracies against old age."

On Climate.—Married persons desirous of offspring, and who have been disappointed therein, should, if they seek a change of climate, choose one colder than that which they have been used to. It need scarcely be remarked, that races inhabiting moderately cold climates are more fruitful than those who dwell in hot climates.—There should be but little hope of becoming parents in persons who cannot accomplish their desire by the aid of warm stimulants, in a cool and bracing climate.

Causes of Laborious Menstruation.—One of the most active causes of laborious or obstructed menstruation is disappointment in love, and a transfer of the affections would work a cure without any other remedy

Superfluous Menstruation.—Emetics of Ipecacuanã and cold sea-bathing are the best remedies for this complaint. Either may do—combined they hardly fail of being effective.

On Puberty.—The age of puberty is not, by a universal rule, earliest in warm climates. In the inhospitable latitudes of Siberia, for instance, the women of the Mongolian race, feel its influence in their twelfth year, and a contemporary writer says that they are marriageable at that age; but this is preposterous; they are no more fit to encounter the duties of married life than a precocious boy, who may say smart things in the drawing-room, is qualified to undertake the multifarious and practical duties of manhood. The same may be said of the Esquimaux women, the women of Lapland, and indeed, of the inhabitants generally of polar regions, which is attributed by some authors to the smallness of their stature and fish diet. But this argument is easily set aside, for the same precocity exists throughout all the varieties of the Mongolian race—whether they reside in warm or cold climates, are short and tall, or live on fish, vegetable or animal diet. What then is the cause of this early precocity? we are unable to answer. But from the excessive development of the vital system of the north-eastern people, and their peculiarly voracious appetite, we are inclined to think that it lies in the admitted fact of their being the least intellectual, and consequently, most animal of the human family.

A writer of some note, though visionary in many speculations, says—“In taking a general view of the period of puberty, it appears that, in Europe, women reach it later in the north than in the south. In some elevated northern regions, it does not occur until after twenty years of age. In England, it occurs from fourteen to sixteen in girls, and from sixteen to eighteen in boys. In most parts of France, puberty, in women commences usually at fourteen years of

age, and in the southern departments and great towns, at thirteen. In Italy it takes place at twelve. This is also the case very generally with the Spanish women, and in Cadiz they very often marry at that age. In Persia, according to the Chardin, it occurs at nine or ten. Nearly the same is the case in Arabia, Barbary, Egypt, Abyssina, Senegal, and various parts of Africa. Thus, puberty in women commences generally in tropical climates from nine to ten." But still, no matter how early it may commence, or in what climate, the desires it creates cannot be gratified without injury to the health, untill all the other parts of the system have a corresponding development,

It is impossible that a mature child can be born before the seventh month after conception. The maturity, however, should be amply proved before a child born within the seventh month should be considered legitimate. And this cannot be ascertained by the weight, for some healthy children weigh but eight, while others weigh eighteen pounds when they come into the world.

Suckling.—A feeble woman should not suckle her infant, or it will partake of her own debilitation. Lowness of spirits, passion, etc., have corresponding effects on the milk, and consequently must make it innutritious.

Exercise.—Too much rest during pregnancy is injurious to both mother and child. Hence, ladies so circumscribed should be as active as at other times, and take as much moderate exercise in the open air as they can.

Strengthening Milk.—Porter milk is the strongest that a child can be suckled on; but it is apt to make them sleepy and peevish on being disturbed. The nurse will also be advantaged by a moderate allowance of bottled porter,

The best Nurse.—Hartsocker contended that a

child would thrive better on his mother's milk than that of a stranger. Natural, however, as this may seem, I can no say that it is borne out by facts.

Diet.—Milk diet, though it enriches the blood, moderates the desires. It might be advantageously adopted by married persons of warm dispositions, who can not have offspring; and which is the usual result, in such cases of intensity of enjoyment; violent love is but rarely fruitful love.

French Compound.—For the cure of diseases of a private nature, will be found to have no equal. Full directions are on every bottle, and every bottle will be assured to effect a cure. Other remedies always accompany this medicine. Price \$5.

CANCERS.

CANCER, OR MALIGNANT TUMORS.—The following few pages are devoted to a brief description of morbid growths, Cancer, or diseases of a malignant character. The claims which we here present are not founded upon mere theory, or based upon the teachings of any one class of medical professors, but they are the result of years of practical experience, close observation, and deep research into the producing causes of the disease.

During our many years of experience, opportunities have been afforded us to see and handle Cancers and Tumors in all their varied forms and conditions, from the smallest tumor up to the largest black and offensive ulcer. And from the success we have had and the many cures we have made, we consider it just to state that a Cancer, if taken in season, is as readily cured as any other form of disease.

The reason why we have met with such great success in the management of this disease, is from the fact that we have long since laid aside the knife, in the treatment of Cancer, and directed our entire energies in the field of science. Thus we have been enabled to discover the true and only reliable remedies which are adapted to the cure of this disease. The manner in which these remedies are prepared, and their adaptation to the different kinds of Cancer, not only enables us to apply them with certainty of success, but also enables us to cure the disease (in the great majority of cases) without either pain or any material inconvenience to the patient.

Disbelievers in any mode of treatment for the cure of Cancer may affect to doubt that Cancers are ever wholly and permanently cured; but those who would know the truth are invited to call at our office and see the specimens of Cancer, both large and small, that we have removed from persons, without pain and without the use of the knife. These persons are now well, and no more subject to Cancer than if the disease had never made its appearance. The public are earnestly requested to write to those who have given us testimonials, and see what they say.

In no country, probably, do more persons die of cancers than in this, and the reason is plain and self-evident. The majority of our practicing physicians do not understand the proper treatment of the disease. They adopt modes of treatment suited to a local disease, instead of exterminating its cause from the system.

A quarter of a century's experience enjoyed by the Physicians connected with the EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, of No. 29 Broadway, New York, has enabled them to avail themselves of the remedies used both in this and the old world—remedies which never fail to remove the Cancer and to extirpate all cancerous deposits from the system. This is the secret of the success we have in our practice.

Those who have been cured by our treatment inform their friends of their recovery, and the result is that our office is hourly crowded by persons from abroad, anxious to avail themselves of our skill in the removal of their Cancers and Tumors.

Many persons are deterred from seeking our advice and assistance by the representations of practicing physicians who, never having made Cancer a special study, do not understand its true nature, and, unable to cure it themselves, seek to prevent their patients from applying for relief to the only class of practitioners who have ever successfully treated Cancer, by decrying the mode of practice of the latter, and contemptuously styling them mere "Cancer Doctors," and not regular members of the faculty.

Many, too, are prevented from consulting us in the early stages of the disease by the assurances of their attendant physicians that the cause of their difficulty is not a Cancer, but merely a tumor, (as if a tumor were not a development of Cancer) and that it can at any time when it becomes troublesome, be removed by the application of the knife.

Now it is a well-known fact that in all cases of the removal of a tumor (or Cancer) by the knife, the life of the patient is shortened and their sufferings greatly enhanced.

He who wields the bloody knife
Has small regard for human life,
But he who'll Nature's plan pursue
Shall quickly see a cure ensue,

We are constantly receiving applications from, and attending patients who, having been sent by their regular medical adviser to some mineral spring or other for relief, and having failed to find it, come to us as their last and only hope. In this connection we would say that in the whole course of our long and extensive

practice we have never known of a single case of the cure of Cancer by the use of the waters of any mineral spring whatever. And no words of censure are too severe for the blundering old fools of physicians who, out of jealousy of the success of "Cancer Doctors," refuse to refer their patients to them, and prefer to send the sufferer to some far-off spring, when they too well know that no Cancer was ever cured or helped by such means.

There are many physicians throughout the country beside ourselves who have made the treatment of Cancer a specialty, and have met with good success, and we wish them all nothing but good success. We, ourselves, in the course of an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, have treated many thousands of cases, hundreds of which had been given up as incurable by other physicians who claimed to be the best medical authorities in the United States, and have met with greater success than has ever been known in the treatment of this disease since Time began.

At the present time we have more cases of Cancer under treatment than all the other physicians in New York combined. In making this assertion we mean nothing derogatory to the skill of other physicians in the treatment of other diseases. Many people outside of this city regard New York physicians, as a class, as being generally humbugs, and are deterred by this opinion from visiting the city for medical advice and treatment. Now we assure such that this is a mistaken idea. In no city in the United States has medical science attained such a high state, or are there as many skilled and honorable medical practitioners as in New York. There are, we admit, many ignorant and unskillful men to be found in the ranks of the profession here, and some of these, incited by our success, have taken up the treatment of Cancer, and style themselves "Cancer Doctors." Of these beware.

Many of the first physicians in this city and throughout the country are honorable exceptions to the class of whose jealousy we have spoken, and are honest enough to acknowledge their inability to cope with Cancer, and to refer their patients to us.

There are others who, honestly enough, perhaps, fancy that they can deal with the disease in its earlier stages, and tamper with it by applying ointments and other external applications whose effects they claim to be to scatter it through the system. This treatment they pursue, until at last the case becomes desperate or incurable, and then, in sheer despair, they turn over to us their almost dying victim.

Our statements as to our own success we are prepared to substantiate by certificates from parties who have been cured by us for many years back, by reference to many of the principal business men of this city, and by many editorial notices from some of the most influential journals of the land—elicited, not by our solicitation but by our wonderful cures.

We furnish in our pamphlet more certificates of cures from reliable persons than can be found in any other pamphlet ever published in the United States, and we can produce, in addition to those published here, any number from all parts of the country.

In the following pages we have given a brief and as comprehensive a description of diseases of a carcinomatous character, and our mode of treatment of the same, as the limits of our pages will permit.

MORBID GROWTHS.—Morbid growths are certain structures which grow in common with the living tissue, differing, however, from the animal tissue in their peculiarity of structure, high degree of vitality, and property of self-nutrition—in other words, they are specimens of nutrition so perverted as to develop a

living substance, unlike that which should have been produced, and which has no relation to any part of the normal tissue—either of the human or the animal organism.

CANCER.—Cancer is a disease common to both sexes, and in its various forms is seen at the commencement and end of our allotted days. It is not often seen in people under twenty years of age, and women are much more subject to it than men, and are attacked frequently after the discharge of the menstrual fluid has entirely ceased. According to the best medical authority, the mortality is six females to one male.

Cancer is liable to attack almost any organ of the human body. In women, the breast and womb are most frequently attacked—and in men the lower lip, stomach and liver are most commonly the seat of the disease.

Cancer usually presents itself in a variety of forms, each form of which possesses the characteristic peculiar to itself; such as scirrhus or hard cancer, encephaloid or soft cancer, colloid or gelatinous cancer, melanosis or black cancer. Some authors, however, make but three distinct species, viz: scirrhous, medullary and gelatinous—and from these species all other forms are supposed to be derived—the different characteristics of which we will speak of separately.

Although Cancer assumes a variety of forms, yet like many other classes of disease, it frequently undergoes a marked change during the process of development; thus the encephaloid variety may assume the place of the scirrhous, and the scirrhous and gelatinous have both been known to exist in the same tumor—therefore, in the incipient stages of the disease, it is frequently difficult to determine what form the Cancer will ultimately assume. But after they arrive at a certain stage of

development, they usually change somewhat, not only in appearance, but also in physical properties and intrinsic structure. All of them, however, with the exception of one or two, contain an element which is characteristic of the disease—this is a fluid called the “cancerous juice,” which frequently exudes from the structure when subjected to pressure. It is usually of a pale, yellowish white—frequently varied, however, in its color, containing blood, and occasionally an admixture of fat. To obtain this fluid, we scrape the cut surface with a knife. A very small quantity of it under the microscope invariably reveals to us the true character of the disease.

EXCITING CAUSE OF CANCER.—The exciting causes of Cancer are both general and local—the general causes most frequently are low diet, depression of spirits, abuse of spirituous liquors, excess in venery, scrofulous or syphilitic taint, and the suppression of any habitual discharge. The local causes most common are blows or injuries, undue pressure, long continued irritation, &c., &c.

These are some of the principal causes, though Cancer has frequently been known to make its appearance where no cause whatever could be traced. It is, however the conceded opinion of many physiologists that the causes above alluded to could have no effect in bringing on Cancer, unless the system was predisposed to the disease.

The general symptoms most characteristic of cancerous growth are—its constant progress, irregular shape, great hardness in some cases, lobulated or knobbed surface, the darting or lancinating pains, crawling and stinging sensations, and, at an advanced period, the dusky leaden color, puckered appearance of the skin, and frequently the attachment of the skin to the tumor.

These symptoms, however, as well as many others which are very distressing, depend much upon the size and character of the cancer. And as we have previously referred to the three principal species of cancerousness, we will now endeavor to give the peculiar character and symptoms of their principal offsprings, especially those most common at the present day, avoiding at the same time technical names, and using those best understood by the people.

The following are the principal forms of Cancer we wish to describe, viz: Fissure, Spider, Bone, Rose, Sleepy Wolf, Black, Scaly, Bleeding, Stone, Fibrous, Soft Cancer, and Noli Me Tangere, or Touch Me Not.

FISSURE CANCER.—The Fissure Cancer often makes its appearance in the form of a dry crack, and usually looks like a deep cut made with a knife. As the crack or fissure continues to enlarge, it gradually grows deeper and dryer, and as the surrounding tissue hardens up, there is frequently a predisposition of the muscles and glands contiguous to ossification. This Cancer is found on the lips, ears and nose of both sexes, and frequently on the womb of the female. It sometimes bleeds freely and is in its incipient stage very uneasy and painful.

ROSE CANCER.—The Rose Cancer, as its name implies, bears, when small, a very striking resemblance to a rose-bud, and, as it continues to increase in size, opens very much like a rose in bloom. It makes its appearance on various parts of the body, usually on the breast, nose and lips, and is frequently found in the vagina, ovaries and womb of the female. It commences somewhat in the form of a cold sore, and grows from the size of an egg to that of a man's head, and frequently reaches the enormous size of a water-pail. As it increases in size, it is accompanied by sharp lancinating

pains, prostration of the nervous system, constipation, weakness, debility, &c. As the ulceration increases, the edges become more ragged and painful, and the acrimonious discharge more fetid and excoriating to the surrounding parts.

This form of Cancer is one of the most distressing that a person can be afflicted with—the unhappy sufferer is literally destroyed by a slow but virulent poison with which the blood is contaminated. In the treatment of this form of cancer, the fluids must be restored to their normal condition, the constitution strengthened and supported, not by sloppy soups but by good nourishing food—that will tend to enrich the blood and nourish the system. As soon as this cancer makes its appearance, immediate steps should be taken for its eradication—but above all thing never allow it to be cut out. The very nature of the tumor and the structure of the parts diseased show conclusively that the act of cutting out a portion of the diseased mass tends to exasperate the disease. Dr. Beech says he has seen this, as well as other forms of cancer, grow more in one month after it had been cut than it would in three months previous to an operation. Our success in curing this cancer is invariably certain.

SPIDER CANCER.—The Spider Cancer very much resembles the spider in form, from which it takes its name, having numerous prongs or legs, running off in different directions. This cancer gives great uneasiness and sensitiveness to the nerves, with crawling and often stinging pains.

It is usually about the face—on the temples or under the eyes, but sometimes appears very large on the breast of the female, and occasionally manifests itself on other parts of the body, both externally and internally.

The Spider Cancer is always known by its numerous

little fangs or limbs, which differ in color, white, pale or red. It seldom grows very large, unless it is cut and divided with the instrument, when each fang will form a new cancer, and generally commence to eat and destroy the parts about it very fast. Never disturb the Spider Cancer, unless you can kill and destroy every little fibre, and take it out, root and branch.

BONE CANCER.—The Bone Cancer is known by its hard, ossified appearance. It is usually found on the bones of the face, the malar bone, lower jaw and gums. It is frequently caused by bad management in pulling the teeth, fracture of the jaw-bone and a severe cold. It sometimes appears on the under lip. It is surrounded by hard rings and is very painful. It emits a white, watery substance, which is extremely offensive to the smell. The virus in this cancer is very active in its disorganizing effect, destroying the live tissue wherever it comes in contact.

SLEEPY CANCER.—The Sleepy Cancer grows very slow, and is rarely ever troublesome until it becomes quite large, when all at once it becomes intensely painful, and discharges a foul and putrid matter which is very offensive, not only to the inmates of the house, but frequently to the passers-by. Those afflicted with this cancer usually long for death, as their sufferings are frequently indescribable. In the treatment of this form of tumor our Cancer Syrup is almost indispensable. It will afford great relief even when the tumor is too far advanced to be removed, and with the washes that we prepare for the advanced stages of this disease, we destroy the unpleasant smell and render the patient comparatively comfortable.

WOLF CANCER.—The Wolf Cancer, as its name implies, is the most rapid in its growth, and destructive in its disorganizing effects of any we have heretofore

alluded to. When very small it commences to eat and destroy the live flesh. In fact, it not only consumes the live flesh, but is extremely destructive to every variety of tissue it comes in contact with. The discharge is very offensive, and as it advances becomes very painful. It attacks every variety of tissue, and may appear on any part of the body, but it is frequently found on the breast, all parts of the face, the larynx and ears, womb, liver and stomach. To cure this cancer, it should be removed before it has made much progress. We have cured many cases, some of which were quite advanced, but we regret to say that many cases are rendered incurable by the constant delay of the patient, while many others have died prematurely by having them removed by the knife.

FIBROUS CANCER.—The Fibrous Cancer, on first making its appearance, differs but little from the Stone Cancer, but as it continues to increase in size, its peculiar characteristics are well marked. It is usually confined to the glandular structure, and like the Stone Cancer, appears most frequently in the breast. At first it appears as a loose tumor, and may continue in this form for some time. Finally, tumors of a lesser size make their appearance, and can easily be felt. Adjacent to and intimately connected with the first, these continue to enlarge, until they finally resolve themselves into one tumor. The process continues until the whole glandular substance of the breast is involved. It also extends to the glands under the arms, and when they become affected, the symptoms are of the most aggravating character. The pressure upon the bloodvessels involved produces inflammation and extreme pain—in fact, the blood is so retarded in its circulation that it is not returned from the hand and arm, consequently this extremity becomes swollen, black and completely paralyzed. The irritation to the nerves is frequently so

great that the whole side of the patient becomes useless, and remains so until death relieves the sufferer of his misery.

This tumor, like the Stone Cancer, is often neglected so long that its management is rendered somewhat difficult. If it can be treated in season, the prospects of a cure are quite certain; but if delayed until the arm is badly swollen, and the whole side affected, but little, if anything, can be done except to make the patient as comfortable as possible. Dr. Yungs has had fifteen years' experience in the treatment of Cancers and Tumors, and when he has commenced the treatment of this disease in any kind of season, has never failed to perfect a cure.

SCROFULA.—In its most violent stages effectually cured, without a possibility of failure.

DIABETES.—A truly terrible complaint. Our success in this disease (see Certificates) proves our treatment to be the only effectual remedy known.

DROPSY.—Hundreds will testify to our success. In fact, there is no such thing as fail if directions are strictly followed.

CATARRH.—Will guarantee a permanent cure in four days by our new method for one dollar.

EPILEPSY.—Have never failed in a single case brought us. (See Certificates.)

CONSUMPTION.—If not of a scrofulous diathesis, will deposit any amount on the certainty of effecting a cure. Our fee will be five dollars.

PILE SPECIFIC.—A certain cure for the outward, inward, and bleeding Piles. There are two packages, one to be taken inwardly, the other an outward application. This Specific has cured where various other means have failed. Price \$1.

FALLING OF THE WOMB.—We use a simple appliance, that any mother can make, that will effect a positive cure in a short time, certain and reliable

CANCERS AND TUMORS.—Will cure any form of cancer or tumor of the most malignant kind without pain or loss of blood.

LEUCORRHOEA.—Warranted a perfect cure in 48 hours.

HYDROCELE.—Cure warranted without the use of the knife.

APHONIA OR STAMMERING.—Will be cured by following three simple rules. Only one failure in sixteen cases.

RHEUMATISM.—Always cured.

DEAFNESS.—We will guarantee you a cure when all others fail.

BLINDNESS.—When an operation can be successful we perform it, and have cured chronic affections when celebrated oculists have failed.

NOCTURNAL DISCHARGES OR EMISSIONS
cured in twelve hours.

ERUPTIONS, SCABS, SKIN DISEASES, ETC.,
cured in two weeks.

NERVOUS FEMALES can always depend upon getting immediate relief for that most distressing of all affections, in two applications.

RUSH OF BLOOD cured in a few minutes.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Corns cured in one day by using R. F. Yungs' Chiropo. The preparation gradually dissolves the corn in a few hours, removing the very root. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID.— R. F. Yungs' Curling Fluid curls the hair immediately it is applied. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED to its original color immediately by using R. F. Yungs' Hair Restorer. It is permanent and perfectly natural in effect. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.— R. F. Yungs' positive cure for Drunkenness has saved thousands from a drunkard's grave. Sent to any address on receipt of \$2.00

FLIES.—No fly will light on a window which has been washed with water in which garlic has been boiled.

NOTICE.—Persons suffering from any of the preceding diseases should write to us immediately.

SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—This very painful eruption, with all the “remedies” recommended, is seldom arrested until it has run a certain course, after causing great suffering for two or three days and nights. The following remedy is vouched for by the Buffalo Advocate as a certain thing from its own knowledge:—“Take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glacier’s putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition and insert the finger therein, and a cure is certain.” This is a domestic application that every housekeeper can apply promptly.

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—A French chemist has discovered a liquid which when applied to dead bodies will cause them to be petrified. He has in a private room the dead body of his wife, who is standing on a pedestal, and is as natural as life. The secret is one which he has known for twenty years.

A NEW BRICK FOR GARDEN WALLS.—Mr. Foxley, of Stony Stratford, England, has invented a new brick, ingeniously contrived for avoiding the necessity of nailing for training trees to garden walls. The brick has a protecting bead in the centre of the face, which is drilled with holes so as to admit of the passage of a piece of string or bass, with which the branch may be tied. One advantage of the bead is, that it admits of a free circulation of air between the plant and the wall, preventing the formation of mildew and rot and the accumulation of insects. The cost is said to be little more than that of an ordinary brick.

NEW METHOD OF EMBALMING.—A French chemist named Audiger, has discovered a new mode of embalming which does away with the horrible profanation of the dead used in the old methods and their ruinous cost. Mons. Audiger simply pours down the corpse's throat, twice, with an interval of thirty minutes between each glass, a tumbler full of his liquor. In three or four months the corpse becomes solid stone. The most satisfactory experiments (so at least they appear to be) have been made with this new method in the hospitals of Marseilles and Algiers. These hospitals were selected for experiment on account of the climate, which is more prone to hasten putrefaction than northern climates. The cost of this new method is only fifty dollars.

MAIZE LEAF PAPER.—The celebrated paper manufactory at Schlagelmuhl, at Vienna, has succeeded, after many attempts, in producing excellent paper from maize leaves. Paper has often been made from this substance, but on no previous occasion of so good a quality. It is stated also to be very moderate in price.

ABOUT MAGNETIC IRON.—A new and singular source of magnetic iron has been discovered. It appears that the shavings of iron and steel, and especially the long spirals produced in turning iron on the lathe, are highly magnetic, especially in the case of soft iron. This magnetism is permanent; and M. Greiss, the discoverer, has observed that the south pole is always at the end which is first touched by the tool.

FOR THE FAMILY.

SUGAR GINGERBREAD.—Three quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, four eggs, a little rosewater, half a cup of yellow ginger, and one pound of flour. Bake it thin.

SPICE GINGERBREAD.—Take three pounds of flour, and one pound of butter, one pound of moist sugar, four ounces of candied orange or lemon peel, cut small, one ounce of powdered ginger, two ounces of powdered allspice, half an ounce of powdered cinnamon, a handful of caraway seeds, and three pounds of treacle; rub the butter with your hands into the flour, then the other ingredients, and mix it in the dough with the treacle; make it into cakes or nuts, and bake it in a warm oven.

GINGERBREAD.—The following receipt produces superior thin gingerbread. Flour, one pound; carbonate of magnesia, quarter of an ounce: mix; add treacle, half a pound; moist sugar, quarter of a pound; melted butter, two ounces; tartaric acid, dissolved in a little water, one drachm. Make a stiff dough, then add powdered ginger and cinnamon (cassia), of each, one drachm; grated nutmeg, one ounce; set it aside for half an hour, and put it in the oven. It should not be kept longer than two or three hours, at the utmost, before being baked.



POWER OF THE MAGI.
Page 81.

HARD MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.—One pint of molasses, half a pound of butter, one cup of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of soda, one cup of ginger, one tablespoonful of cloves, the rind of one lemon, and flour enough to make a stiff paste. Butter the tin sheets; roll the cake on them, with fine brown sugar, as thin as possible, and bake very quickly.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Two cups of white sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda, flour enough to make it as stiff as pound cake, and the rind and juice of one lemon. Bake in shallow pans one hour and a quarter.

SEED CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of white sugar, three eggs, half a cup of seeds, and flour enough to make a stiff paste. Roll it very thin, with sugar instead of flour on the board, and cut it in rounds. Bake it about fifteen minutes.

Females who have suffered long from womb diseases, or other weaknesses of their sex, are assured that it is their own neglect if they continue to suffer after reading this book. Our success in treating the peculiar complaints to which females are predisposed is unrivalled, and our remedies *never fail in effecting a cure!* even in the most complicated and confirmed cases. All diseases of this character, acute or chronic, are easily and pleasantly treated. Ladies may rely upon the

utmost delicacy being observed in the doctors method of treating cases, and all confidence placed in them as under the seal of inviolable secrecy. Falling or Inflammation of the womb, Diseases of the Bladder, Difficult or Irregular Menstruation, Fluor Albus or Whites, Sterility or Barrenness, and all diseases to which females are liable, can be quickly and permanently cured, by making known to us the symptoms of your complaint. Those who live at a distance, we will cheerfully communicate with by letter, (we make no charge for advice), and medicines to suit each particular case, forwarded by express well pack'd, and secure from observation. All letters should be addressed, plainly, with a three cent stamp in reply, and the town, county and State of the writer given. Price for a full course of medicines, suitable for each case, will be *five dollars*.

NATURAL AND CELESTIAL MAGIC.

Bricks eighteen inches long, eight inches thick and twelve inches wide may be cast into moulds of the following substances: Sand and refuse fourteen barrels, lime one one barrel, let it be as wet as brick clay. Thus every poor man can raise a comfortable, and even magnificent habitation of his own without much labor or expense.

To make Leather wear Forever.—Let it receive as much neat's foot oil as it will take. If regularly repeated every three months, leather seems to be impervious to outward action, and will last for years.

Increase of Milk and Butter.—If cows are given four ounces of French boiled hemp seed, it will greatly increase the quantity of milk. If pans are turned over this milk for fifteen minutes when first milked, or till cold, the same milk will give double the quantity of butter.

To prevent Cattle, Fowls, etc., from getting old.—If cattle are occasionally fed with a little of the extract of the June berry, it will renew or extend the period of their lives. We use it in connection with the vanilla bean, and we do know that the two in connection will produce the most wonderful results. It will act on people the same as on the animal kingdom.—New flax seed frequently given to cattle in small quantities will make them, whether young or old, or if as poor and thin as skeletons, soon to appear fat and healthy. Horse Jockies will make a note of this, but be careful and not deceive the inexperienced too much.

To Raise Double Crops, etc.—Throw a solution of sulphur and salt on your dung, before you spread and plow it in. The same will cause double crops of grass, and in fact of every grain and vegetable that is raised, it is a hundred times better than plaster and guano mixed.

To Bring Dead Trees to Life.—Bore a deep hole near the roots, and fill it nearly full of blue vitriol. If there is any life remaining in the roots it will soon be re-invigorated and flourish with exceeding beauty. It is by this process that different substances may be made to ascend through the sap of trees, and thus a given tree may be made to produce the fruit of all trees, vines, bushes and even vegetables, of the kinds that grow on the top of the ground.

To Catch Abundance of Fish, Eels, etc.—Get over the water after dark with a light, and a dead fish that has been smeared with the juice of stinking gladwin. Directly the fish will gather around in great quantities, and an immense number of them can easily be scooped up. Another curious thing of a like nature is, that when a black snake is killed in the day time hundreds of other black snakes will gather around him at night. Many kinds of serpents are attracted in a like manner.—

Who will say that here is not natural affinity, or Celestial and Terrestrial magic.

To Discover Things Lost, Stolen, or Hidden.—Learn the time and place the person losing was born under, and trace his horoscope. It will give the full particulars and where to find the lost article.

To Raise Grass, Clover, Mushrooms, etc., without seed.—Spread a little lime on waste moss ground and you will get an abundant crop of clover. Cow and horse manure mixed, will produce mushrooms.—Oats sown at the usual time, and kept beaten down or cropped down without getting ripe, will the next season from the same stalks produce an abundant crop of rye.—We can only account for these things upon the simple ground, that the most primitive types under a law to which that like production is subordinate, give birth to the type next above it, this again produced the next higher, and so on to the very highest known existence. It is well known that often when trees or forests are burned down that other species or genera of trees will rise in their stead of course without seed. It is also well known to all learned physiologists that the brain of mankind passes through the form, character and substance of seven different existences or types before we are allowed to breathe the breath of life.

A Mode of Preparing Paper to Resist Water.—Plunge unsized paper, once or twice, into a solution of mastic, in oil of turpentine, and dry by a gentle heat. This has all the properties of writing papers and may be used for that purpose.

To Render Paper Fire-Proof.—Whether the paper be plain, written, printed or even marbled, stained or painted for paper hangings, dip it in a strong solution of alum water, and thoroughly dry it. In this state it will be fire-proof.

A Composition to Render Wood Fire-Proof.—Dissolve some moist gravelly earth, which has been previously well washed and cleared from any heterogeneous matter in a solution of caustic alkali. The mixture, when spread upon wood, forms a vitrious coat, and is proof against fire and water. The cost of this process is very insignificant, compared with its great utility, being about thirty-eight cents for every hundred square feet.

Paste for Sharpening Razors.—Take one ounce of pulverized oxide of tin, and mix with it a sufficient quantity of the saturated solution of oxalic acid to form a paste. Rub it over the strop, and when dry, a little water may be added. It gives a fine edge to a razor.

To Prepare Water-Proof Boots.—Take three ounces of spermaceti, and melt it in an earthen pot over a slow fire; add thereto six drachms of India rubber cut into slices, and after it dissolves add of tallow eight ounces; amber varnish, four ounces; mix it, and it will be fit for use immediately.

The Apparition of a Ship in the Air.—In 1547 a ship with many passengers set sail from New Haven. In the next spring no tidings came from Europe of Capt. Lambertou and his vessel. New Haven's heart began to fail. In the June ensuing a great thunder storm arose, and the lost ship appeared at the mouth of the harbor, all sails set, the children cried out, there is a brave ship, and people blessed God and rejoiced. At last when the ship was apparently so near the wharf that a stone might be thrown on board of her, her main top seemed to be blown off and left hanging in the shrouds, then all her upper works seemed to be blown away. Soon after her hull seemed to settle and vanished into a passing cloud. This was the very model of the lost ship, and doubtless her tragic end. Here we have spiritual, natural, and celest

tial affinity. The above is narrated by the Rev. James Pierpont.

To Cause Various Dreams.—Before you retire, eat a little balm. Pleasant sights will appear in your dreams, as fields, gardens, trees and flowers, you feel that you see and behold the whole face of living nature. If you use oil of poplar and Balm of Gilead when awake, it enables you to see and behold all things in nature, and to foretell things to come. Dark and troublesome dreams are brought about by eating French beans, leeks, weabine and new red wine. You will think you are being carried into the air, with lightning and fearful apparitions.

Nervous Cordial.—This will be found an invaluable remedy in all nervous complaints, and a sure cure for jaundice, debility, and disorders of the stomach, piles, nausea, heart burn, loss of appetite, &c. Price \$5.

To Make the Face Clear and beautiful like Silver, and to remove Spots, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, etc.—Wild tansy, horse radish and sweet milk seed as an ointment will truly do all that is above stated, it is also good for neck and hands.

To Change the Color of the Eyes.—Anoint the forehead with a solution from the ashes of hazel nut, and by its oil you can make the eye white, gray or black, varying by solution.

The hair may be made to grow long and quickly by using an ointment of marsh mallows, lard, cummin seed, mastic and yolk of eggs. It may also thus obtain a durable and brilliant jet black, auburn, or as desired. Any one who may have been as bald as a sheet of paper for years, are informed that we can give a beautiful head of rich black hair by the above means. Persons who suffer from baldness, will do well to correspond with us.

Remedy for Dyspepsia.—This distressing complaint, under which so many suffer, without being able to obtain more than temporary relief, in many instances, will find this remedy a never-failing cure. Relief will be obtained in a very short time after taking it. It will strengthen the stomach, improve the appetite, &c., &c. Full directions accompany the remedy, which should be strictly followed. Price \$5.

To Change the Human Features.—To look pale, lean and oid, or full pimples. The fumes of saffron, brim-stone and sublimate of mercury, will do it. Then if the person acted on is put under the influence of lobion sulphuris, ether, or nervous e'her, made from extract of opium and aconite, both of which are dangerous in the hands of an unskillful person, the person operated on will look as the operator shall think or wish them to look like, and act an animal and intimate the same in gesture, action, etc. If any one shall go into a church or any public assembly with an uncorked bottle of this subtle substance, he can cause the preacher or speaker, or any one present, to do anything he desires. Ladies may thus be made to turn somersets in the streets. judges to quit the bench, prosecuting attorneys etc., to quit business, and to laugh, dance and sing, as if they were a company of jugglers or shaking quakers. There is nothing, absolutely nothing that the operator cannot make any one, or any number of people do, by the use of this subtle substance, together with a few other things. By combining spiritual influence with this means, all papers, goods, books, bonds, mortgages and signatures from all papers can easily and quickly removed, and no one but the operator can ever know how, or by what means it was done. It is true that packages of money and other valuable papers are every day moved by invisible means from one place to another. It is true that the operator or he who has this mixture with him, can go were he likes, without being seen or

suspected, and to remove what he pleases, and no one can ever be the wiser of it except himself. He can travel on boats, stages, railroads, etc., without ever being seen. He can cause any one to do anything for him that he desires—whether male or female. He can inspire fear, terror or gladness, and can by the same means, a little varied injure or kill people at whatever distance. Besides doing all of these wonderful things for sport, gain, profit and evil, he can cure many diseases. We forbear to write any further on this subject, and would direct the reader's attention to the accompanying illustration, which shows the effects of this preparation on a party of gentlemen who are amusing themselves by testing the experiment. But this is an article we would advise our readers not to meddle with; in the hands of unskilful persons, it might be the means of producing a great deal of mischief.

To Make the Human Face Grow.—The decoction of a chameleon, rubbed on the forehead, will make the eyes green. The hair of the head can be made to fall off by touching the body with the milk of boak or salamander. The leprosy, Pliny says, may be produced by similar means. Plutarch says that to soak a hen's egg in vinegar, the shell will soon get so soft as to be put into the smallest bottle. Also, that a hen's egg, kept in the spawn of the cuttle fish, will soon be larger than a man's head; also, by a similar means, rats may be made to grow as big as horses. About the eggs, we believe that, for we have done that, but about the rats, we should like to have the privilege of seeing it, before we could say that we fully believe it. We will not favor a deception if we know it to be such.

To Make a Room seem all on Fire, fearful to behold.—Salammoniac, half-an-ounce, camphor, one ounce; burn it. Be careful that no woman with child is in the room.

To Handle Fire without harm.—Quick

silver neutralized in vinegar, and the white of an egg smeared on, will preserve anything from fire. These are ways by which conjurors, buffoons and mountebanks operate. There is, however, nothing natural or celestial about them. It is sheer trickery and deception. The laws of the several civilized nations have denounced them as impostors.

To make a Light burn forever without replenishing.—A lamp filled in a glass globe and arranged with pipes, so as to continually return the escaping substance of the oil back into the lamp again without any loss, will of course produce the above result. This then can be done.

Fifty Hens' Eggs Changed into One Egg.—Break fifty eggs into a bowl, then put them into a bladder just the size and shape of an egg. Put the shells in vinegar, it will soon dissolve them. With this solution point the bladder over a few times, and the egg-shell is formed perfectly. This is curious, but is not the less true.

To Fry Fish on Paper.—On white paper put oil or fat, and your fish. Set it on a slow fire of coals that has no flame, the fish will soon be cooked.

How to Roast Chickens without Fire.—Clean a chicken, and run a red-hot iron through his body, and cover it up with wet cloths. In a short time it will be well baked.

How to make a Bird or Chicken Roast Himself.—The celebrated philosopher Albertus writes thus:—A fowl, that if a stick of witch hazel is ran through it, and it is hung before the fire, that the fowl will keep turning round till it is well roasted.

To Cure Drunkenness.—Keep the patient for one week on nothing but liquor. This is a sure cure. Extract of calerwart will also cure it. Laziness is also cured by giving to the patient an occasional dose of ferri. The

sulphate of ferri is the best. It acts on the liver and vital organs, and is a sure cure for Laziness.

Living Creatures are drawn together by Sympathy.—Throw a chameleon into water, or sand, or chaff, weazels, mice, cats, fleas, frogs, rats, dogs, etc., are brought together, so that you can catch and destroy them.

To make Dogs and Cats Bewitched and Stupid.—The Ophrastus says the herb almerra will do it. Henbane will also do the same thing. A dog's color may be changed by quick lime and litharage. A dog cannot run from you or bite you, if you have another dog's heart in your pocket. A bird cannot fly if you cut the upper and lower nerves of its wings.

To renew all Old or Defaced Letters and other Papers.—Boil galls in wine, and sponge over the surface, the letters or writing will be as fresh as ever.

Images to Hang in the Air.—This is done by inverted mirrors. People, when walking, can be made to look as if they were upside down, and many other wonderful things may be produced. There is much deception about it, however. An image may be thrown upon any object in place of a dark night—terribly frightening those not knowing how it is done.

To Alter the Human Face.—Anoint with shell of walnuts and pomegranates in vinegar, the face will be black. Oil of honey washes red and yellow color.

To Make the Face Swelled, Pressed Down or Full of Scars.—Nothing deforms the countenance more than the stinging of bees. Tumors and cavities are made by tithymot to the eyes, nose and mouth; cantharides also alters the features.

To Cure the Bite of Vipers, Scorpions, Lizards, Serpents and Snakes.—A few drops of ivy, almond wood, ash, juniper, elder wine and bay leaves, or an extract of these will soon cure any venom. Alexander the Great used to cure drunkenness by a similar means. The courage of men and armies, it is stated by Timotheus, may also be drawn out of them by things of nearly a like nature.

A Simple, yet Curious Thing.—Any one may wet a thread with salt water, and suspend a button from a ceiling, and then burn the string to ashes, and yet the button will still hang. This is a strange thing to look at, yet it is easily seen that it is brought about on the goble principle. And as in this case, so it is throughout the whole domain of natural and celestial philosophy, or, in other words, and which only means the same thing—natural and celestial magic. We wish to impress the public mind upon the fact, that all of these apparently curious things are brought about by natural and not supernatural means.

To Multiply Trees without Seedlings or Grafts.—Clip off the last year's growth, and stick the cut end in pulverized blue vitriol, and then stick the end into a large potato and plant it. It will flourish like a rose, and grow four times as fast, and bear more and better fruit than trees that are raised by what is called natural means. This is a discovery of our own, and we regard it as a great and valuable one and worth more than a hundred times the price of this book. Salt sprinkled on any kind of cabbage, or vegetables of any kind, will double the crop. All seeds by being soaked in solution made from wine, mandrake, salammoniac and salt, for a day before they are planted, will result in an early and a double crop on any soil; some yields more than a double crop.

Do the Inhabitants of other Planets ever visit this Earth?—We propose in this con-

nection to make a few remarks on the following: Mr. Henry Wallace and other persons of Jay, Ohio, have recently detailed to us the annexed. There are thousands of such cases on record. These gentlemen state that some time since, on a clear and bright day, a shadow was thrown over the place where they were: this necessarily attracted their attention to the Heavens, were they, one and all beheld a large and curiously constructed vessel not over one hundred yards from the earth. They could plainly discern a large number of people on board of her, whose average height appeared to be about twelve feet. The vessel was evidently worked by wheels and other mechanical appendages all of which worked with a precision and a degree of beauty never yet attained by any mechanical skill upon this planet.

Now we know that thousands will, at this recital, cry humbug, nonsense lunacy, &c., but we know that there are other thousands who will read and reflect. It is for these latter thousands that we write. Once upon a time there appeared a celebrated reformer, who arose among the people and taught a new doctrine, that from its reasonableness and its simplicity, electrified the hearts of the thinking people. But the party who didn't think, and who hated reason, and new ideas, cried out away with him to the crucifixion. And they did crucify his body, but they have not yet succeeded in crucifying the reason and new facts and ideas that he taught.

In view then of the above, we venture to advance the following remarks, viz:—We believe that the time will come when all of the inhabitants of the worlds or planets in the solar system will regularly visit each other—when in the fullness or fruition of things, an interchange of ideas and commodities, visiting and greetings between the respective inhabitants of all worlds or planets will be common and universal. We believe that the grand aspirations of an advanced humanity on this earth is not without a good

cause and a good reason. We believe that when the respective atmospheres, seen surrounding the different planets in the solar system, indeed of every part of the universe, shall have passed into the higher condition of excellence and purity of which it is capable, that it will then give life to a more exalted* and finished condition of genera and species, or inhabitants. That all of the planets are now inhabited by a kind of beings suited to their respective planetary and electrical conditions, is, we think, certain. And that the inhabitants of thousands of these worlds that roll with eternal beauty throughout the boundless regions of the immensity of space, have attained that advanced condition in their planetary being, we have no doubt whatever. And that this ship which Mr. Wallace and others seen, was from Venus, Mercury, or the planet Mars, on a visit of pleasure or exploration, or some other cause, we ourselves, with the evidence at hand, that we can bring to bear on it, have no more doubt of than we have of the fact of our own existence. This, mind, was no phantom that disappeared in a twinkling, as all phantoms do disappear, but this aerial ship was guided, propelled and steered through the atmosphere with the most scientific system and regularity, at about six miles an hour, though doubtless, from the appearance of her machinery, she was capable of going thousands of miles an hour, and who knows but ten, yes, fifty or an hundred thousand miles an hour. And why then may not the scientific geniuses of other planets have done as much as ours have? Besides this, if we had room we could draw an argument from the electrical condition of the media existing between the planets, to show that a body once in motion at a given distance from a planetary body in space, will move with nearly the speed of electricity till it meets again the resisting media or atmosphere of another planet or body in space. That all of this knowledge, and a million of times more, may be known to some of the exalted beings of other planets in space, we have no doubt.

But as we were saying this aerial ship moved directly off from the earth, and remained in sight, till by distance she was lost to the view. The foregoing is our firm and decided conclusion and belief in this matter.

Charms, Spells, and Incantations.

Charms against Furious Beasts.—Repeat reverently, and with sincere faith, the following words, and you shall be protected in the hour of danger:—

“At destruction and famine thou shalt laugh, neither shalt thou be afraid of the beasts of the earth.

“For thou shalt be in league with the stones of field; the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee.”

Charm against Trouble in General.—Repeat reverently, and with sincere faith, the following words, and you shall be protected in the hour of danger:—

“He shall deliver thee in six troubles, yea in seven there shall no evil touch thee.

“In famine he shall redeem thee from death, and in war from the power of the sword.

“And thou shalt know that thy tabernacle shall be peace, and thy habitation shalt not err.”

Charm against Enemies.—Repeat reverently, and with sincere faith, the following words, and you shall be protected in the hour of danger:—

“Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid, for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation.

“For the stars of Heaven, and the constellations thereof, shall not give their light; the sun shall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine.

"And behold, at evening tide, trouble; and before the morning is not; this in the portion of them that spoils us."

Charm against Peril by Fire or Water.—Repeat reverently, and with sincere faith, the following words, and you shall be protected in the hour of danger:—

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

The Magic Torch—to Produce the Appearance of Serpents.—Take the skin of a serpent when first killed, and twist it up like catgut; then take the blood and fat thereof, and mix them up with tallow to make it of sufficient consistence; then take a mould, such as candles are made in, and fix the skin of the serpent as the wick, and pour in the fat, etc., as above prepared, which composition will then form a candle. The whole of this experiment must be performed when the sun is in the sign Scorpio. When this candle is thus lit in a close room, the place will appear filled with innumerable quantities of serpents in all parts thereof, to the great horror of the spectators; and so perfect will be the appearance, that even the operator himself will be unable to withstand the force of imagination.

Charms to Know who Your Husband shall be.—I. ON ST. AGNES' DAY.—This is to be attempted on the 21st of January, St Agnes' day. You must prepare yourself by a twenty-fours' fast, touch nothing but pure spring water, beginning at midnight on the 20th to the same again on the 21st, then go to bed, and mind you sleep by yourself; and do not mention what you are trying to any one, or it will break the spell; go to rest on your left side, and repeat these lines three times:

St. Agnes be a friend to me,
 In the gift I ask of thee ;
 Let me this night my husband see.

And you will dream of your future spouse ; if you see more men than one in your dream, you will wed two or three times, but if you sleep and dream not, you will never marry.

The Love-Letter Charm.—On receiving a love-letter that has any particular declaration in it, lay it wide open ; then fold it in nine folds, pin it next to your heart, and thus wear it till bed-time, then place it in your left hand glove, and lay it under your head. If you dream of gold, diamonds, or any other costly gem, your lover is true, and means what he says. If of white linen, you will lose him by death ; and if of flowers he will prove false. If you dream of his saluting you, he means not what he professes, and will draw you into a snare. If you dream of castles or a clear sky, there is no deceit, and you will prosper ; trees in blossom show children ; washing or graves show you will lose your lover by death ; and water shows that your lover is faithful, but that you will go through severe poverty with the party for sometime, though all may end well.

Shampoo Liquor.—This liquor should always be in the nursery, as well as the shop of the barber ready for use. This very fashionable liquid, now in such prevalent use for removing the dandruff from the hair, promotes its growth, and prevents its falling out. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction to all who use it. Price \$1.

To Know if a Child new-born shall live or not.—Write the proper names of the father and the mother, and of the day the child was born ; count the letters in these words, and to the amount add twenty-five, and then divide the whole by seven ; if the remainder

be even, the child shall die, but if it be uneven, the child shall live.

To Know How Soon a Person Will be Married.—Get a green pea-pod, in which are exactly nine peas; hang it over the door, and then take notice of the next person who comes in, who is not of the family, nor of the same sex with yourself, and if it proves an unmarried individual, you will certainly be married within that year.

To Know what Fortune your future Husband will have.—Take a wall-out, a hazel-nut and nutmeg; grate them together, and mix them with butter and sugar, and make them up into small pills, of which exactly nine must be taken on going to bed, and according to your dreams, so will be the state of the person you will marry. If a gentleman, your dream will be of riches; if a clergyman, of white linen; if a lawyer, of darkness; if a tradesman, of cold noises and tumults; if a soldier or sailor, of thunder and lightning; if a servant, of rain.

PRECIOUS METALS,

Secret of its alloys.

Gold, Silver, etc., fully and faithfully explained, with their general and commercial uses, etc.

Artificial Gold.—Sixteen parts of virgin platina and seven parts of copper, and one part of zinc. Put these into a covered crucible, with powdered charcoal, and melt them together till the whole forms one mass, and are thoroughly incorporated together.

This also makes a gold of extraordinary beauty and value. It is not possible by any tests that chemists know of, to distinguish it from the virgin gold.

Manheim or Jewelers' Gold.—Three parts of copper, one part of zinc, and one part of black tin. If these are pure and melted in a covered crucible containing charcoal, the resemblance will be so good that the best judges cannot tell it from pure gold without analyzing it.

Best Pinchbeck Gold.—Five ounces of pure copper and one ounce of zinc. This makes gold set good to appearance, that a great deal of deception by its use in the way of watches and jewelry, has been successfully practiced for several hundred years back.

Imitation of Pure Silver.—So perfect in its resemblance, that no chemist living can tell it from the pure virgin silver. It was obtained from a german chemist, now dead, by the authors of this book. He used it for unlawful purposes, to the amount of thousands, and yet the metal is so perfect that he was never discovered. It is all melted together in a crucible. Here it is:—

Quarter of an ounce of brass, three ounces of pure silver, one ounce of bismuth, two ounces of common salt, one ounce of arsenic, one ounce of potash.

To Change Mercury into Gold.—Take of fine gold a quarter of an ounce, mercury one ounce. Put both in a strong bottle, and hermetically seal the same. Put it into horse dung for ninety days. Take it out at the end of that time, and see what you have. Now pour on to it half its weight of sal ammonia. Now set it on the centre of a pot full of sand over a slow fire; let them distil into a pure essence. Add to this compound two parts more of pure mercury; hermetically seal your bottle again, and put it back into the horse dung for ninety days. Then take them out and see what you have—a pure ethereal essence, which is the pure living gold, 24 carats fine. Pour this pure spiritual liquor out upon a drachm of molten fine gold, and you will find that which will satisfy your hunger and thirst after this grand secret. For the increase of your gold will seem miraculous as indeed it is. Now take it to

à jeweler or goldsmith: let them try it in your presence, and you will have good reason to bless God for the recipient of superior wisdom.

Pure German Silver.—Best copper, eight parts; zinc, three and a half; nickel, three parts. If you make German silver in this way, it will be white and beautiful, and nearly like pure silver. This is done by the use of a crucible and heat of course. We do not speak of the common article. It is a cheap article, and the best is the cheapest of anything. This, like any other metal, may of course be easily plated with pure silver, if required.

How to Increase the Weight of Gold.

—We take the following from natural and celestial magic in twenty books published by the celebrated John Baptista Porta, at London, in 1658. Here it is:—

“Take your bar of gold and rub it long and carefully with thin silver untill the gold absorb the quantity of silver that you require. Then prepare a strong solution of brimstone and quicklime. Now put the gold into a vessel with a wide mouth. Now let them boil till the gold attain the right color, and you have it, but do not use this knowledge for an ill purpose.”

Olden Superstitions of the Power of the Serpent, its Wonderful and Magical Virtues; Plants, Animals, Stones, Crystals, etc.—Hippocrates, by the use of some parts of this animal, attained to himself divine honors; for therewith he cured pestilence and contagion, consumptions, and very many other diseases, for he cleansed the flesh of a viper. The utmost part of the tail and head being cut off, he stripped off the skin, casting away the bowels and gall; he reserved of the intestines only the heart and liver; he drew out all the blood, with the vein running down the back bone; he bruised the flesh and the aforesaid bowels with the bones, and dried them in a warm oven until they could

be powdered, which powder he sprinkled on honey; being clarified and boiled until he knew that the flesh in boiling had cast aside their virtue, as well in the broth as in the vapors; he then added the spices of his country to cloak the secret.

Amber is an amulet; a piece of red amber worn about one, is a preventive against poisons.

Likewise a sapphire stone is as effectual. Oil of amber or amber dissolved in pure spirits of wine, comforts the womb being disordered, if fumigation of it be made with the warts of the shank of a horse, it will cure many disorders of that region.

The liver and gall of an eel, likewise, being gradually dried and reduced to powder, and taken in the quantity of a filbert nut, in a glass of warm wine, cause a speedy and safe delivery.

Rhubarb, on account of its violent antipathy, wonderfully purges. Music is a well-known specific for curing the bite of insects; likewise, water cures the hydrophobia. Warts are cured by paring off the same; or by burying as many pebbles, secretly, as the party has warts. The king's-evil may be cured by the heart of a toad worn about the neck, first being dried. Hippomanes excites lust by the bare touch, or being suspended on the party. If any one shall spit in the hand with which he struck or hurt another, so shall the wound be cured; likewise, if any one shall draw the halter werewith a malefactor was hung across the throat of one who has the quinsy, it certainly cures him in three hours; also, the herb cinque-foil being gathered before the sun, one leaf thereof, cures the tertian, and four quartan ague. Rape seed sown with cursings and imprecations, grows the fairer, and thrives, but with praises the reverse. The juice of deadly nightshade, distilled, and given in a proportionate quantity, makes the party imagine almost whatever you choose. The herb nip, being heated in the hand of any other party, they shall never quit you so

long as you retain that herb. The herbs arsenent, comfrey, fluxwood, dragon wort, adder's tongue, being steeped in cold water, and for some time applied on a wound or ulcer, they grow warm, and, buried in a muddy place, cureth the wound or sore to which they were applied. Again, if any one pluck the leaves of asarabacca drawing them upwards, they will purge another, who is ignorant of the drawing, by vomit only; but if they are wrestled downward to the earth, they purge by stool. A sapphire or a stone that is of a deep blue color, if it be rubbed on a tumor, wherein the plague discovers itself (before the party is too far gone) and by and by it be removed from the sick, the absent jewel attracts all the poison or contagion therefrom. And thus much is sufficient to be said concerning natural occult virtues, where of we speak in a mixed and miscellaneous manner.

Of the Art of Fascination, Binding, Sorceries, Magical Confections, Lights, Candles, Images, Lamps, etc.—We have so far spoken concerning the great virtues and wonderful efficacy of natural things, it remains now that we speak of a wonderful power and faculty of fascination; or, more properly, a magical and occult binding of men into love or hatred, sickness or health; also, the binding of thieves, that they cannot steal in any place, or to bind them that they cannot remove, from whence they may be detected; the binding of merchants that they cannot buy nor sell; the binding of an army that they cannot pass any bounds; the binding of ships, so that no wind, ever so strong, shall be able to carry them out of that harbor; the binding of a mill, that it cannot, by any means whatsoever, be turned to work; the binding of a cistern or fountain, that the water cannot be drawn up out of them; the binding of the ground, so that nothing can be built upon it; the binding of fire, that, though it be ever so strong, it shall burn no combust-

ble things that are put to it; also, the binding of lightning and tempests, that they shall do no hurt; the binding of dogs, that they cannot bark; also, the binding of birds and beasts, that they shall not be able to run or fly away; and things similar to these, which are hardly creditable, yet known by experience. Now how it is these kinds of bindings are made and brought to pass, we must know. They are thus done: by sorceries, collyries, unguents, potions, binding to and hanging up of talismans, by charms, incantations, strong imaginations, affection, passions, images, characters, enchantments, imprecations, lights, and by sounds, numbers, words, names, invocations, swearings, and conjurations.

Hippomanes.—Poison is in them—they are a poison to poisonous creatures. We next come to speak of hippomanes, which, amongst sorceries, are not accounted the least; and this is a little venomous piece of flesh, the size of a fig, and black, which is in the forehead of a colt newly foaled, which, unless the mare herself does presently eat she will hardly ever love her foals, or let them suck; and this is a powerful philter to cause love, if it be powdered, and drank in a cup with the blood of him that is in love. Such a potion was given by Medea to Jason.

There is another sorcery which is called hippomanes, viz: a venomous liquor issuing from the mare at the time she is lusting after the horse. The civet cat, also, abounds with sorceries; for the posts of a door being touched with her blood, the arts of jugglers and sorcerers are so invalid that evil spirits can by no means be called up, or compelled to talk with them; this is Pliny's report. Also, these that are anointed with the oil of her feet, being boiled with the ashes of the ankle-bone of the same and the blood of a weasel, shall become odious to all. The same, also, is to be done with the eye being decocted. If any one has a little of the strait-gut of this animal about him, and it is bound the left arm, it is a charm; that if he does but look

upon a woman, it will cause her to follow him at all opportunities: and the skin of this animal's forehead withstands witchcraft.

We next come to speak of the blood of a basilisk, which magicians call the blood of Saturn. This procures (by its virtue) for him that carries it about him, good success of petitions from great men; likewise makes him amazingly successful in the cure of disease, and the grant of any privilege. They say, also, that a stone bitten by a mad dog causes discord, if he put into drinks; and if any one shall put the tongue of a dog, dried, into his shoe, or some of the powder, no dog is able to bark at him who has it; and more powerful this, if the herb hound's tongue be put with it. And the membrane of the secudine does the same; likewise will not bark at him who has the heart of a dog in his pocket.

The red toad (Pliny says) living in briars and brambles, is full of sorceries, and is capable of wonderful things. There is a little bone in his left side, which being cast into cold water, makes it presently hot, by which, also, the rage of dogs is restrained, and their love procured if it be put in their drink, making them faithful and serviceable; if it be bound to a woman, it stirs up lust. On the contrary, the bone which is on the right side makes hot water cold, and it binds so that no heat can make it hot while it there remains. It is a certain cure for quartans, if it be bound to the sick in a snake's skin; and likewise cures all fevers, the St. Anthony's fire, and restrains lust. And the spleen and heart are effectual antidotes of the said toad. Thus much Pliny writes.

Also it is said, that the sword with which a man is slain has wonderful power; for if the snaffle of a bridle or bit or spurs, be made of it, with these a horse ever so wild is tamed, and made gentle and obedient. They say, if we dip a sword, with which any one was beheaded, in wine, that it cures the quartan, the sick being given to drink of

It. There is a liquor made, by which men are made as raging and furious as a bear, imagining themselves in every respect to be changed into one; and this is done, while the force operates; he will fancy every living creature to be just like himself; neither can any thing divert or cure him till the fumes of the liquor are entirely expended. This is wonderful, and strictly true.

Of the Occult Virtue of things which are Inherent in them only in their Life-time, and such as remain in them even after Death.—Democritus writes, that if any

one should take out the tongue of a water-frog, no other part of the animal sticking to it, and lay it upon the place where the heart beats of a young woman, she is compelled, against her will, to answer whatever you shall ask her.

Also, take the eyes of a frog, which must be extracted before sunrise, and bound to the sick party, and the frog to be let go blind into the water again, the party shall be cured of ague; also, the same will, being bound with the flesh of a nightingale, in the skin of a hart, keep a person always wak-ful, without sleeping. Also, the roe of the fork-fish being bound to the naval, is said to cause women an easy child-birth, if it be taken from it alive, and the fish put into the sea again. So the right eye of a serpent being applied to the soreness of eyes cures the same, if the serpent be let go alive. Likewise, the tooth of a mole being taken out alive, and afterwards let go, cures the tooth-ache; and dogs will never bark at those who have the tail of a weasel that has escaped. Democritus says, that if the tongue of the cameleon be taken alive, it conduces to good success in trials and likewise to women in labor.

There are many properties that remain after death, and these are things in which the idea of the matter is less swallowed up, according to Plato, in them; even after death, that which is immortal in them will work some won-

ferful things, as in the skin of several wild beasts, which will corrode and eat one another after death; also a drum made of the rocket fish drives all creeping things at what distance soever the sound of it is heard, and the strings of an instrument made of the guts of a wolf, and being strained upon a harp or lute, with strings made of sheep-guts, will make no harmony. But the gut of a cat is infinitely delightful.

Paracelsus and Helmont both agree, that the toad, although so irreverent to the sight of man, and so noxious to the touch, and of such strong violent antipathy to the blood of man, we say, out of this hatred, Divine Providence has prepared a remedy against manifold diseases most inimical to man's nature. The toad has a natural aversion to man, and this sealed image or idea of hatred he carries in his head and eyes, and most powerfully throughout his whole body.

A Series of Wonderful Cures Effected by the Powers of Natural and Celestial Magic.—Helmont mentions a stone he saw, and had in his possession, which cured all disorders, the plague not excepted. We shall relate the circumstances in his own words, which are as follows :

“There was a certain Irishman, whose name was Butler, being sometime great with James, King of England, he being detained in the prison of the Castle of Vilvord; and taking pity on one Baillius, a certain Franciscan monk, a most famous preacher of Gallo Britain, who was also imprisoned, having an erysipelas in his arm. On a certain evening, when the monk did not despair, he swiftly tinged a certain stone in a spoonful of almond milk, and presently withdrew it thence. So he says to the keeper;—“Reach this supping to that poor monk, and how much soever he shall take thereupon, he shall be whole, at least within a short hour's space.” Which thing even so came to pass,

to the great admiration of the keeper and the sick man, not knowing from whence so sudden health shone upon him, seeing that he was ignorant that he had taken anything, for his left arm being before hugeley swollen, fell down as that it could scarcely be discerned from the other. On the morning following, we being entreated by some great men, came to Vilvord, as witnesses of his deeds; therefore we contracted a friendship with Butler. Soon afterwards we saw a poor old woman, a laundress, who, from the age of sixteen years, had laboured with an intolerable m-grim, cured in my presence. Indeed, he, by the way lightly dipped the same little stone in a spoonful of oil of olives, and presently cleansed the same stone by licking it with his tongue, and laid it up in his snuff-box; but that spoonful of oil, whereof only one drop he commanded to be anointed over the head of the sforesaid old woman, was thus thereby straightway cured and remained whole, which we can attest as we were amazed."

Prophyry considered that, by certain vapors exhaled from proper fumagations, aerial spirits are raised, also, thunder and lightning, and the like: as the liver of a chameleon, being burnt on the house top, will raise showers and lightning, the same effect has the head and throat, if they are burnt with oaken wood.

And there is another yet more wonderful. If any one shall take images, artificially painted, or written letters, and, in a clear night, set them against the beams of the full moon, these resemblances being multiplied in the air, and caught upwards, and reflected back together with the beams of the moon, another man, that is knowing to the thing, at a long distance, sees, reads, and knows them in the very compass and circle of the moon, which art of declaring secrets is indeed very profitable for town and cities that are besieged; being a thing which Pythagoras long since did, and which is not unknown to many in these days.

There are some fumagations under the influence of the



THE PHANTOM SHIP.

Page 83.

stars, that cause images of spirits to appear in the air or elsewhere; if corriander, smallage, henbane and hemlock be made to fume, by invocations, spirits will soon come together, being the vapors which are most congruous to their own natures; hence they are called the herbs of the spirits. Also, if a fume be made of the root of the reedy herb sapagen, with the juice of hemlock and henbane, and the herb *tapfus barbatus*, red sanders and black poppy, it will likewise make strange shapes appear, but if a suffime be made of smallage, it chases them away, and destroys their visions. Again, if a perfume be made of calimint, cinny, mint and palma christi, it drives away all evil spirits and vain imaginations. Likewise, by certain fumes, animals are gathered together and put to flight. Pliny mentions concerning the stone *liparis*, that with the fume thereof, all beasts are attracted together. The bones in the upper part of the throat of a hart being burnt, chases away the same. Also, the lungs of an ass being burnt, puts all poisonous things to flight; so does red pepper.

Now there are certain fumigations used to almost all our instruments of magic, such as images, rings, etc. For some of the magicians say, that if any one shall hide gold or silver, or any other such like precious thing (the moon being in conjunction with the sun), and shall perfume the place with corriander, saffron, henbane, smallage and black poppy, of each the same quantity, and bruised together, and tempered with the juice of hemlock, that thing which is so hid shall never be taken away therefrom, but that spirits shall continually keep it; and if any one shall endeavor to take it away by force, they shall be hurt, or struck with a frenzy, or become sick. And Hermes says, there is nothing like the fume of *spermaceti* for the raising up of spirits; therefore, if a fume be made of lignum aloes, pepper-wort, saffron and red storax, together with the blood of a lap-wing, it will gather airy spirits to the place where it is used; and if it be used about the graves of the dead, it will attract spirits thither.

The learned Procius gives an example of a spirit that appeared in the form of a lion, furious and raging, by setting a white cock before the apparition it soon vanished away because there is so great a contrariety between a cock and a lion—and let this suffice for a general observation in these kinds of things.

By what means Magicians and Necromancers call forth the Souls of Dead.—

It is manifest that the souls after death do as yet love their bodies which they left, as those souls do whose bodies want due burial, or have left their bodies by violent death, and yet wander about their carcasses in a troubled and moist spirit, beings, as it were, allured by something which has an affinity with them, the means being known, by which, in time past, they were joined to their bodies, they may be called forth and allured by the like vapors, liquors and certain artificial lights, songs, sounds, etc, which moves the imaginative and spiritual harmony of the soul, and sacred invocations, etc.

Necromancy has its name because it works on the bodies of the dead, and subterraneous spirits, alluring them into the carcasses of the dead by charms, and infernal invocations, and by deadly sacrifices and wicked oblations.

There are two kinds of necromancy: raising the carcasses, which is not done without blood; the other in which the calling up of the shadow only suffices. To conclude, it works all its experiments by the carcasses of the slain and their bones and members, and what is from them.

Dismissing now the discourse of ancient writers upon the subject of sorcery and alchemy. We will disclose to our readers some of the wonderful feats of the wizards of our own times. These tricks when performed in a skillful manner, will amuse and mystify all who behold them.

The Invisible Chicken or Exchanged Egg-Bag.—You must provide two or three yards of calico, or printed linen, and make a double bag. On the mouth of the bag, on that side next to you, make four or five little purses, putting two or three eggs in each purse, and do so till you have filled that side next to you, and have a hole in one end of it, that no more than two or three eggs may come out at once, having another made exactly like the former, that the one may not be known from the other; and then put a living hen into that bag, and hang it on hook near were you stand. The manner of performing it is this:—Take the egg-bag, and put both your hands in it, and turn it inside and say, “Gentlemen, you see there is nothing in my bag;” and in turning it again you must slip some of the eggs out of the purses, as many as you think fit; and then turn your bag again, and show the company that it is empty, and turning it again, you command more eggs to come out; and when all are come out but one, you must take that egg and shew it to the company, and then drop away your egg-bag and take up your hen-bag, shaking out your hen, pigeon, or any other fowl. This is a noble fancy if well handled.

How to make a Person Jump.—This feat is more for pastime than any thing else. You must have a post of about five or six inches long, and get it turned hollow throughout, so that you may have a screw made just to fit, and then put a needle at each end of the screw, and have two holes so contrived in the post that you may fasten two strings in the screw, so as when you pull on one end of the string the needle will run into your thumb, which will cause great laughter to the company.

Scrap, or Blowing-Book.—Take a book seven inches long, and about five inches broad, and let there be forty-nine leaves, that is seven times seven contained therein, so as you may cut upon the edges of each leaf six notches, each notch in depth of a quarter of an inch.

with a gouge made for that purpose, and let them be one inch distant; paint every thirteenth or fourteenth page, which is the end of every sixth leaf and beginning of every seventh, with like colors or pictures; cut off with a pair of scissors every notch of the first leaf, leaving one inch of paper, which will remain half a quarter of an inch above that leaf; leave another like inch in the second part of the second leaf, clipping away an inch of paper in the highest place above it, and all notches below the same, and orderly to the third and fourth, so that there shall rest upon each leaf only one nick of paper above the rest, one high uncut, an inch of paper must answer to the first directly, so as when you have cut the first seven leaves in such a manner as described, you are to begin the self same order at the eighth leaf, descending the same manner to the cutting other seven leaves to twenty-one, until you have passed through every leaf all the thickness of your book.

Gun Cotton—How Prepared.—The cotton used for this purpose must be free from all extraneous matter. It is desirable to operate on the clean fibres of cotton in a dry state, by means of nitric and sulphuric acid. These are mixed together in one part nitric to three of sulphuric—in any vessel not liable to be affected by the acids. A great degree of heat being generated by the mixture, it is left to cool until its temperature falls to fifty degrees Fahrenheit. The cotton is then immersed in it; and, in order that it may become thoroughly saturated with the acids, it is stirred with a glass rod. The cotton should be introduced in as open a state as practicable. The acids are then drawn off, and the cotton gently pressed to take out the acids, after which it is covered up in the vessel and allowed to stand sixty to eighty minutes; it is then washed in a continuous flow of water until the presence of the acids is not indicated by the test of litmus paper; dip the cotton in a weak solution of carbonate of potash; that will remove any portion of the acids that may remain; when dry the cotton

can be used in the above state ; but to increase its explosive power, dip it in a weak solution of potash, then dry in an oven heated by hot air or steam to about one hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

SYMPATHETIC INKS

For Yellow. — Write with muriate of antimony ; when dry wash with tincture of galls.

Black. — Write with a solution of green vitrol, and wash with tincture of galls.

Blue. — Nitrate of cobalt, and wash with oxalic acid.

Yellow. — Subacetate of lead, wash with hydrochloric acid.

Green. — Arsenate of potash, wash with nitrate of copper.

Brown. — Prussiate of potash is the wash over nitrate of copper.

Purple. — Solution of gold and muriate of tin.

Black. — Perchloride of mercury ; the wash is hydrochloride of tin.

Sympathetic Lamp. — This lamp is put upon a table ; the conjurer gives a signal to the confederate to blow in a pipe, without directing the wind to the place where it is laid, and nevertheless it extinguishes it immediately, as if some person had blown it out. *Explanation.* — The candlestick which bears the lamp contains a pair of bellows in its basis, by which the wind is conveyed straight to the flame through a little pipe. The confederate, under the floor, or behind the curtain, in moving the machinery concealed under the table, makes the bellows blow to extinguish the lamp in the moment desired.

The Gas Candle.—Provide a strong glass bottle which will contain about eight ounces, or half a pint, into which put a few pieces of zinc; then mix half an ounce of sulphuric acid with four ounces of water, pour it into the bottle upon the zinc; fit the mouth closely with a cork, through which put a metal tube which ends upwards in a fine opening; the mixture in the bottle will soon effervesce, and hydrogen gas will rise through the tube. When it has escaped for about a minute apply a lighted taper to the tube, and the gas will burn like a candle, but with a pale flame. Its brightness may be increased to brilliancy by sifting over it a small quantity of magnesia.

Ice made in a Red Hot Vessel.—Take a platinum cup and heat it red hot; in it pour a small quantity of water; then the same quantity of sulphuric acid: a sudden evaporation will ensue, then invert the cup and a small mass of ice will drop out. The principle is this: sulphuric acid has the property of boiling water when it is at a temperature below the freezing point, and when poured in a heated vessel the suddenness of the evaporation occasions a degree of cold sufficient to freeze water.

Liquid carbonic acid takes a high position for its freezing qualities. In drawing this curious liquid from its powerful reservoirs it evaporates so rapidly as to freeze, and it is then a light, porous mass, like snow. If a small quantity of this is drenched with ether the degree of cold produced is even more intolerable than boiling water. A drop or two of this mixture produces blister, just as if the skin had been burned. It will freeze mercury in five to ten minutes.

Magical Colors.—Put half a table-spoonful of syrup of violets, and three table-spoonfuls of water into a glass, stir them well together with a stick, and put half the mixture into another glass. If you add a few drops of acid of vitrol into one of the glasses and stir it, it will be changed into crimson. Put a few drops of fixed alkali dissolved into another glass, and when you stir it, it will

change to green. If you drop slowly into the green liquor from the side of the glass a few drops of acid of vitrol, you will perceive crimson at the bottom, purple in the middle, and green at the top; and by adding a little fixed alkali dissolved to the other glass, the same colors will appear in different order.

The Magic Nosegay Blowing at the Word of Command.—The branches of this nosegay may be made of rolled paper, of tin, or any other matter whatever, provided they be hollow or empty. They must, in the first place, be pierced in several places, in order to apply to them little masses of wax, representing flowers and fruits. Secondly, this wax must be enveloped with some gummed taffety, or a very thin gold-beater's skin. Thirdly, these envelopings must be quickly glued to the branches, so as to seem a part of them, or at least a prolongation. Fourthly, the colors of the flowers and fruits they represent, must be given them. Fifthly, the wax must be heated till it melts, and runs down the branches and handle of the nosegay.

After this preparation, if you pump the air through the stem of the nosegay, the enveloping will of course contract themselves, so as to appear withered, etc., and as you blow, the wind penetrating into the ramifications of the branches, the envelopings, like ærostatical balloons, dilate themselves so as to resume their primitive and blowing appearance.

To perform this trick you must begin by twisting and dressing lightly all these envelopings, and render them almost invisible, by making them to enter into the branches of the nosegay: then the nosegay must be placed in a kind of bottle, containing a little pair of bellows, and of which the moveable bottom being put in motion by the machinery in the table, may swell the envelopings at the moment required.

Theory of the Jew's Harp.—If you cause the tongue of this little instrument to vibrate, it will pro-

duce a very low sound; but if you place it before a cavity (as the mouth) containing a column of air, which vibrates much faster, but in the proportion of any simple multiple, it will then produce other and higher sounds, dependent upon the reciprocation of that portion of the air. Now the bulk of air in the mouth can be altered in its force, size, and other circumstances, so as to produce by reciprocation, many different sounds; and these are the sounds belonging to the Jew's Harp.

How to Eat Fire.—Anoint your tongue with liquid storax, and you may put hot iron or fire coals into your mouth, and without burning you. This is a very dangerous trick to be done, and those who practice it ought to use all means they can to prevent danger. We never saw one of those fire-eaters that had a good complexion.

The Miniature River on Fire.—Let fall a few drops of phosphorized ether on a lump of loaf sugar, place the sugar in a bowl of warm water, and a beautiful appearance will be instantly exhibited; the effect will be increased if the surface of the water, by blowing gently with the breath, be made to undulate.

The Dancing Card.—One of the company is desired to draw a card, which the conjuror shuffles again with the others, and then orders it to appear upon the wall; the card instantly obeys, then advancing by degrees and according to orders, it ascends in a straight line, from right to left; it disappears on the top of a wall, and a moment after it appears again, and continues to dance upon a horizontal line etc., etc. This trick is simple. It consists, in the first place, in obtaining a forced card drawn, which is easily known by the card being larger than the rest; after having shuffled it with the others, it is taken out of the pack, the better to impose upon the company. The instant it is ordered to appear on the wall, the compeer or invisible agent very expertly draws a thread, at the end of which is

fastened a similar card, which comes out from behind a glass; another thread drawn very tight, on which it slides, by the means of some very small silk rings fastened, running thereon, prescribes its motion and progress.

Gun Trick.—Having provided yourself with a fowling-piece, permit any person to load it, retaining for yourself the privilege of putting in the ball, to the evident satisfaction of the company, but instead of which you must provide yourself with an artificial one made of black lead, which may be easily concealed between your fingers, and retain the real ball in your possession, producing it after the gun has been discharged; and a mark having been previously put upon it, it will instantly be acknowledged. This trick is quite simple, as the artificial ball is easily reduced to a powder on the application of a ramrod; besides, the smallness of the balls preclude all discovery of the deception.

The Invisible Springs.—Take two pieces of white cotton cord, precisely alike in length; double each of them separately, so that their ends meet; then tie them together, very neatly, with a bit of fine cotton thread, at the part where they double, (*i. e.* the middle.) This must all be done beforehand.

When you are about to exhibit the sleight, hand round two other pieces of cord exactly similar in length and appearance to those which you prepared, but not tied, and desire your company to examine them. You then return to your table, placing these cords at the edge, so that they may fall (apparently accidentally) to the ground behind the table; stoop to pick them up, but take up the prepared ones instead, which you have previously placed there, and lay them on the table.

Having proceeded thus far, you take round for examination three ivory rings; those given to children when teething, and may be bought at any toy shops, are the best for your purpose.

When the rings have undergone a sufficient scrutiny, pass the prepared double cords through them, and the two ends of the other to another. Do not let them pull hard, or the thread will break, and your trick be discovered. Request the two persons to approach each other, and desire each to give you one end of the cord which he holds, leaving to him the choice. You then say, that, to make all fast, you will tie these two ends together, which you do, bringing the knot down so as to touch the rings, and returning to each person the end of the cord next to him, you state that this trick is performed by the rule of contrary, and that when you desire them to pull hard, they are to slacken, and *vice versa*, which is likely to create much laughter, as they are certain of making many mistakes at first.

During this time you are holding the rings on the forefinger of each hand, and with the other fingers preventing your assistants separating the cords prematurely, during their mistakes; you at length desire them, in a loud voice, to slacken, when they will pull hard, which will break the thread, the rings remaining in your hands, whilst the strings will remain unbroken; let them be again examined, and desire them to look for the springs in the rings.

The Vicar Puffed.—This is an amusing toy, at which the sternest philosopher, nay, even Heraclitis, of weeping memory, could not refrain from laughing at. It is a small ball of India rubber, on which is painted a true likeness of the parish parson, who is well known; it is then fixed to a forcing air syringe, by which the ball is easily distended; and as the air is forced into the ball, it becomes gradually increased in magnitude, swelling like the gourd of Jonah; the countenance of the vicar, parson, or other person, expands until it has attained the prodigious size of the full moon, still retaining all the character and expression of the features, without any alteration whatever; the countenance thus being swelled to ten

times its original dimensions, is sufficient to make a company shout with good humour, till they are actually convulsed with laughter.

Combustion in and under Water—Will-o'-the-wisp.—Take a glass tumbler three parts filled with water, and drop into it two or three lumps of phosphuret of lime; a decomposition will take place, and phosphuretted hydrogen gas be produced, bubbles of which will rise through the water, and taking fire immediately, they burst through the surface, terminating in beautiful ringlets of smoke, which will continue until the phosphuret of lime is exhausted.

Fill a saucer with water, and let fall into it a grain or two of potassium; the potassium will instantly burst into flame, with a slight explosion, and burn vividly on the surface of the water, darting at the same time from one side of the vessel to the other, with great violence, in the form of a beautiful red hot fire-ball.

The Magician's Snowball.—Take a cup and fill it with rice, then change it into a handkerchief. To do this trick you have two cups (tin) made to fit one within the other, but let the outside cup be about two inches deeper than the inside one; let the rims be turned square down all round, but let that of the inside cup be a trifle larger than the outside one, so that when the tin cover (which you must also have) is put over them it will fit sufficiently tight to lift out the inside cup when it is taken off. Previous to performing this trick you must place in the bottom of the deep cup a white pocket handkerchief; then place the other cup in it, after which bring it out in presence of the audience: then fill the inside cup (which to the audience appears to be the only cup) with rice, place the cover over it, after which repeat the mystic words *Presto, Prætillo, Pass*; then remove the cover, and the inside cup will have stuck to it and be concealed from view; now

take out the handkerchief, and it will greatly astonish those who see it.

The Astonishing Hindoo Miracle.—Take a child and place it on a table, then turn a basket over it, the child cries, the performer grows indignant, and pierces a sword through the basket, the child shrieks and apparently struggles in death, the sword is withdrawn and blood drips from it, the basket is removed but no child is to be seen. To do this trick, you have to use the trick-table, and also have a confederate; the table is made with a trap-door, fastened on the underside of the table; the child is trained up to the trick, consequently knows when to cry and when not; the child is placed upon the table on the trap-door, at which time it commences to cry; a basket is then placed over it, on the inside of which, and next to the performer, is fastened a piece of common sponge saturated with blood or its representative, while the performer is making preparation to complete the trick his confederate opens the trap-door of the table, and lets the child down, but leaves the door open, the child still continues to cry, the performer apparently becomes indignant, and takes a sword and pierces it through the basket, and at the same time through the sponge saturated with blood, at which time the child shrieks, then the confederate closes the door, which gives the sound of the child a dying appearance; after the sword is withdrawn, the blood that was in the sponge is that which drips from it. This trick produces more terrific sensation than almost any other trick that is performed.

To kill a Bird and restore it to Life again.—To do this trick, you must have a box put together with screws; one end, however, has but one screw on each side, which acts as a hinge for the end to work on, but, that it may have the appearance of being solid you put in two false screws below those on which the end works; in each end of the box there is a ring. To make

It appears to the audience that you actually restore life to a bird, you must have two birds just alike; you have one secreted under the table, (trick-table;) you then in presence of the audience kill the other, and request some one to put it in this box and put the top on the box; after they have put the top on, you take the box and set it on your trick table, then take your handkerchief and tie one corner to the ring that is in the solid end of the box, and then bring your handkerchief over the top of the box and pretend to be tying the other corner to the other ring, but before you tie it, push the end of the box in and take out the dead bird, at the same time put in the live one, then catching the ring, pull out the end and tie the handkerchief in that ring also; then take the box and turn it over a time or two, after which remove the handkerchief and ask some one to take the top off the box, and as he does, out flies the living bird, which greatly astonishes those who witness the trick.

To Change Salt into Sugar.—This, as the the two preceding tricks, and many others that might be mentioned if necessary, is done with the same box, except after you have placed a cup of salt in the box, and you have tied the handkerchief over it as in the bird trick, you then take a little lump of sugar and place it on the top of the box, after which say some mystic words, then take the handkerchief off, and ask some one to lift the top off, and take out the cup of salt, which to their astonishment is a cup of sugar.

Turning a Glove into a Bird, etc.—This is done precisely in the same way, and with the same box that restoring life to a bird is done, except instead of killing a bird, you borrow a glove from a lady present, and drop it into the box, then proceed as in the above trick.

The Magic Ring.—Make a ring large enough to go on the second or third finger, in which let there be set

a large transparent stone, to the bottom of which must be fixed a small piece of black silk, that may be either drawn aside or expanded by turning the stone round. Under the silk is to be the figure of a small card.

Then make a person draw the same sort of card as that at the bottom of the ring, you tell him to burn it with the candle. Having first shown him the ring, you take part of the burnt card, and reducing it to powder, you rub the stone with it, and at the same time turn it artfully about, so that the small card at the bottom may come in view.

The Card in the Opera Glass.—Provide an opera glass about two inches and a half long, the tube of which is to be of ivory, and so thin that the light may pass through it. In this tube place a lens of two inches and a quarter focus, so that a card of about three-quarters of an inch long may appear the size of a common card. At the bottom of the tube there is to be a circle of black paste-board, to which must be fastened a small card with figures on both sides, by two threads of silk, in such manner that, by turning the tube, either side of the card may be visible.

You then offer two cards in a pack to two persons, which they are to draw, and that are the same as those in the glass. After which you show each of them the card he has drawn, in the glass by turning it to the proper position.

The better to induce the parties to draw the two cards, place them first on the top of the pack, and then by making the pass bring them to the middle. When you can make the pass in a dexterous manner, it is preferable, on many occasions, to the long card, which obliges you to change the pack frequently; for otherwise, it would be observed that the same card is always drawn, and doubtless occasion suspicion.

The Inexhaustible Bottle.—This well-known trick has many puzzling points for those who witness M'Alister, Wyman or Anderson pour over one hundred glasses of liquor from a small bottle; and, what adds to the astonishment of the audience, is to see ten or twenty kinds flow

from the bottle. This trick is thus explained: The glasses are so small that a quart bottle will fill seventy-five or a hundred; the glasses are arranged on a tray in a particular manner by the wizard before the performance begins. The bottle is filled with the following mixture: spirits of wine, water and sugar; in the bottom of each glass is a drop or two of Paul de Veres' Flavoring Extract, as Noyeau, Vanilla, Lemon, Punch, Essence of Brandy, Port, Sherry, etc. You are thus enabled to convert a tolerable resemblance of any fluid that is likely to be called for, and you can thus supply more than one hundred persons a half sip of their favorite beverage from the inexhaustible bottle.

To Melt a Coin in a Nut-shell.—Take three parts of nitre, freed from its water of crystallization, and one of very fine dry saw-dust, and rub them intimately together. If a portion of this powder be pressed down in a walnut shell, and a small silver or copper coin, rolled up, be laid on the powder, and then the shell be filled with more powder, pressed down closely, and then ignited, the coin will be found melted at the bottom, whilst the shell will only be blackened.

WHAT SORT OF KISSES

Different Women Love best.

Our Northern and our Southern misses
 Lip-service love, and doat on kisses;
 A stolen kiss the first will capture,
 The second ones embrace with rapture.
 A Russian lass her lover clips,
 And seems to grow upon his lips;
 Circassian Maids (their pleasure height'ning)
 Electric kisses choose like lightning,
 While Turkish fair ones kiss and top.

And linger to prolong their joy,
 Italian virgins, who are vainer,
 Are fond of hunting like Diana,
 Until, o'ertaken out of breath,
 They're ready to be kissed to death;
 A Spanish Bonaroba ever
 Appears so loth her lips to sever.
 From him she worships—they entwine
 Like two fond branches of a vine.
 A German, Swiss, or Dutch adorer
 Kiss slow and sure, resembling Flora,
 Who kisses every fruit tree slowly,
 Producing blossoms sweet and holy.
 French belles, who lure us with their eyes,
 All dearly love to tantalize;
 And British damsels, rather silly,
 Appear at first extremely chilly,
 Yet all the while their hearts, like fruit,
 Grow ripe for every kiss takes root
 Upon their nervous lips—a rover
 Might then be kissing them all over.
 A Welsh girl likes an amorous fight,
 And while you kiss her, she will bite,
 Covuls'd delirious with delight.
 A Scottish Lassie would ye court!
 Salute her, for she loves the sport,
 And frolic with the winsome fairy,
 As Burns once wooed his Highland Mary;
 And O the Shelahs! Erin's houris,
 (We do not mean Hibernian Fairies),
 But Irish Beauties—mind the rumor,
 To kiss them "when they're in the humors,"
 Between brunettes and blonds, the art
 Of kissing soon is learned by heart;
 One likes it slow, the other quick,
 Some like to pause and play a trick;
 Nor give their vital spirits vent,
 Like past endurance, when they swoon!
 While many, full of devilment,

Will prematurely crave a boon.
 Thus women may be caught like fishes,
 If we have baits to meet their wishes.
 Man feels a thrilling titillation,
 Electrified in every nation,
 To kiss the girls by inspiration.
 Fair Eve returned what Adam gave her,
 (Forbidden fruit), she liked the flavor;
 And kissing always goes by favor.

A Competence within the reach of all.

Money-making Pursuits for the Honest and
 Industrious.

Process simple—Profits enormous.

THE CRYSTAL HONEY, with respect to which we shall now endeavor to give you information, is an article of very superior excellence, and fast receiving universal favor for general use at the table of private families, and at public hotels.

THE BEE, you are aware, is the most industrious of winged insects—indefatigably active in roaming from flower to flower, culling sweets from all, and, with those sweets, many of the medical properties of the shrubs from the flowers of which the bees gather their honey. The busy bee may thus be said to be a *natural chemist—chemist of nature*. Hence, the nutritious and medical properties of pure honey, and of the value of honey for universal family use.

The foregoing idea made it a desideratum to endeavor to manufacture honey *on bee principles*, with the view to benefit society with the blessing of a plentiful supply.

Long-continued perseverance, vast research, and much

close examination into the nature and properties of plants, with consequent large expenditure of time (which is money) and of money itself, THE MEANS of making HONEY ON BEE PRINCIPLES WAS successfully ascertained, and the celebrated CRYSTAL HONEY is the result.

The means or mode of preparing it are *duly secured by letters patent, and as the law exacts heavy penalties for the smallest breach of such letters patent you will comprehend at a glance why we have made ourselves secure in the possession of our recipe.*

There are persons who offer recipes of a similar character. These persons have stolen a certain portion of our recipe, but not *daring* to copy it entire, the processes they sell are, of course, *entirely worthless*. We only mention these facts that those who have not yet been victimized may avoid the sweetened baits spread to catch them.

All persons are more or less aware that honey should be in the possession of every household, and it *would* be so, if every family could have it *at a moderate price*, and without trouble to obtain it. As a health-establishing nutriment in the chamber of the invalid, and as a delicious luxury for the table, CRYSTAL HONEY cannot be too much approved nor too highly recommended. Hitherto, all honey has been so scarce, however, and so difficult to manufacture—for that is the proper term—thousands have had to forego the use of it.

Disappointment of bee-raisers is proverbial. It is said to be as difficult to manage a few hives of bees as it is to take proper charge of a cotton mill. Hence, the great scarcity of HONEY, and hence the *great value* of our recipe for making the beautiful CRYSTAL HONEY, which we are herein drawing your special attention to.

Our already stated elaborate researches have abrogated the necessity of bee process in the preparation of this necessary and delicious *life-preserver*. This recipe, therefore, is the sublime mode of producing honey in every

respect as good as that made by bees, without any of the risks or other disadvantages consequent upon depending on the hive method alone for the needful supply.

One of the ingredients of the CRYSTAL HONEY, we, in all candor, may frankly inform you of: it is the *nutritious bark of the slippery elm, pulverized*—a small quantity of which will change a common milk pail full of warm water into a milk-pailful of substantial, rich, creamy, bee-honey-consistency liquid.

Now, the medical virtue of the bark of slippery elm is well known; it invigorates the decaying—affords strength to the weak, energy to the spirits of the strong—purifies the scrofulous, and gives relief to the dyspeptic. Bark of slippery elm is given with good effect even to infants. *It contains more or less of the medical virtues of all plants in creation. Hence its transparent assimilation to the researches of the bees throughout the flower glories of expansive nature.*

These facts are brought to your special notice that you may the better be able fully to recognize the value of the life-preserving, sickness-dispelling excellence of the ambrosial CRYSTAL HONEY prepared from our celebrated recipe.

There are eight other articles (components) besides the slippery elm bark (pulverized), any one of which absent, it would not be possible to create the bee-principle-consistency and flavor universally conceded as appertaining, in the completest sense, to our proverbially pure CRYSTAL HONEY.

Tested by Agriculturists, Chemists and Others.

For the satisfaction of fathers of families and of physicians, the CRYSTAL HONEY has triumphantly passed the severest ordeal of learned scrutiny. The genuine properties and high character of our CRYSTAL HONEY thus

proved, we hope, to your entire satisfaction, we will now enumerate

ADVANTAGES AND PROFITS

to result from its manufacture and use.

Our CRYSTAL HONEY is, for the price at which it sells, the most reasonable sacharine article to be found in any portion of the globe.

By making it agreeably to the instructions contained in the *recipe*, one hundred pounds weight of the HONEY can be made *in less than half an hour*. In *six hours*, more honey can be produced by the same process than all the bee raisers in the United States could supply the market with in as many years. Hence, *the great importance and high value of our Crystal Honey Recipe*.

The Honey can be manufactured at less than seven cents per pound. It can be sold any where in as large quantities as you may choose to make, and it will bring twenty-five cents the pound. *This is no untruth. It is a fact.* The profit on the manufacture may, thus, be readily and reliably calculated. *It will be found worthy of your own and friends' earnest consideration.* For the very inconsiderable investment of *less than seven dollars* (without any risk) you get *twenty-five dollars return*, and in that proportion (25 for 7), for all the capital you may so invest. But we will point out, in figures, prospective profit:

100 lbs. cost (say)	\$ 7	sell for	\$ 25	Profit	\$ 18
500	" 35	"	125	"	90
1,000	" 70	"	250	"	180
10,000	" 700	"	2,500	"	1,800

A very pretty (so far) annual income, in extent a prospective fortune: obtainable with small outlay, little trouble, and no absolute risk.

You will perceive, with our recipe, financial independence is present with you; a fact which fathers of families and business industry must duly appreciate

As a matter of saving prudence, the CRYSTAL HONEY will take, as a preserve, the place of butter, and gain continued favor from housekeepers for tea and breakfast use, as well as, also, for an after-dinner luxury, to eat with seasonable fruits and nuts.

Properly made (according to directions) the CRYSTAL HONEY will be found to appear like amber, clear and fresh—*free from wax, and unfomenting, like the direct produce of the hive.* It will also keep in any climate.

Ordinary kitchen utensils of farmers or others are alone necessary for making the Honey, and it will be clearly perceived that, in calculating the demand for every populous village or town, the manufacture of the article, as a business, will, in a short time, more than double the amount of any capital of all who may devote attention to the subject.

Regulations for Sale of Crystal Honey Recipe.

Should you entertain any doubt in regard to the quality or appearance of our Honey, we will, on receipt of 18 cents sent to us by mail, forward a small gallipot or jar sample of the Honey to your address, by regular mail—a cheaper and safer way of sending it than by express. Stamps may be remitted.

When you are fully satisfied of the advantages to accrue to you from the disposal of it, *we will send you the Recipe, and the exclusive privilege in the form of a contract (printed and stamped), to manufacture and sell it in a town, for the small sum of Two Dollars.* Those applying first will of course have the first choice of territory.

Rights to manufacture and sell in a town, as soon as disposed of by us, are immediately recorded, with names of the purchasers, so that any infringement of the rights granted may be readily discovered. Every honorable purchaser will, however, comply with our terms, and not, in

any case, manufacture or sell in a town for which he or she may not have paid the stipulated consideration. Exclusive rights for large cities are disposed of separately, and for larger sums, as circumstances or population may warrant. *No rights will be disposed of for less than Two Dollars. The Recipe is worth more than that sum for family use alone.*

N. B. All who address us on the subject of the CRYSTAL HONEY will take care to write the name of their respective Town, County and State, with, also, our own address, so plainly as to prevent the possibility of mistakes. Address

EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

EDEN, McKEAN, Co., Pa.

DEAR SIRs:—Yours, containing recipe, came duly to hand. I have made some of the honey, and found it all it was recommended to be. It is truly marvellous to contemplate how the science of chemistry can be made subservient to man's wishes, in thus imitating so perfectly the natural product of the busy bee. It sells very readily here at fair prices, and is preferred by many to the genuine article. Please let me know if you have sold the right of Burtville. If not, I will take it. Yours truly, J. D. LEFFERTS.

LEBANON, Pa.

DEAR SIRs:—The sample I sent for I have received safely by mail. I am very well pleased with the appearance and taste of the honey, and find it difficult to convince my folks that it is not a genuine article of superior flavor. I enclose \$2, for which I wish you to send me recipe and right for this town, as I intend to go right to work in its manufacture and sale. Yours respectfully, A. E. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind.

DEAR SIR:—The receipt, for making a superior article of honey, you sent me, I have used with the greatest success. My only purpose in sending for it was to make use of it in my own family, but it is so superior an article that I should find no difficulty in selling a larger quantity than I have hitherto made up. Write me the lowest price for the right of this country. If you have sold no other town rights in it yet, I shall want it. Yours truly,

E. H. WILKINSON.

ALBA, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—The honey made according to your recipe gives complete satisfaction to all who have tried it in this vicinity, and I am doing a good business in its manufacture and sale. I wish to extend my operations, however and in this letter please find \$2 for the right of Carbondale. This town, and the one I now have the right of, will give me sufficient employment for the present. Send me etc. Yours truly,

JAMES OSBORN.

A Trade of a most Lucrative Character.—When we last had occasion to visit Venice—for with Byron we say—

“I stood in Venice, on the bridge of sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand.”—

We noticed that many persons who had an excellent education, dressed and lived well, and mixed in good society were known to be without property. They had incomes, we were told, but no estates. A great many of these people would disappear from sight a day or two in the week and nobody knew where they went. In fact, this thing was so generally practised that none of the Venetians, from

being used to it, paid any attention to the matter. Being strangers, it naturally attracted our notice, and finally excited our curiosity vastly. We are of a very inquisitive turn of mind, as our readers are no doubt aware by this time. To learn every thing that seemed worth knowing, has been our motto through life, and we almost feel like welcoming death for the sake of penetrating the mysteries of the world of spirits. In the house where we lodged was an Anonis of a fellow, who had fine apartments, and who enjoyed all the creature comforts available in the city of the Adriatic. He dressed superbly, always had money, and lived altogether as well as many a small continental prince, but we were told he did not possess a ducat's worth of property.

"Was he an opera singer?" We asked. "No." "A Musician?" "No." "An author?" "No." "A politician?" "No." "A government spy?" "No." "A gambler?" "No, no, no."

Well, what could he be, then? we thought and asked ourselves the question a thousand times. Surely he had not discovered the philosopher's stone, or found a gold mine! His money must come from somewhere, there was no denying that. We observed that he, too, was missing two days of every week, and that none of our fellow-lodgers (several of them had *their* days of disappearance also) chose to know or suspect any thing of the nature of the business that occupied his attention during those curious days.

We cultivated his acquaintance, and after a while succeeded in gaining his confidence. Finally, we ventured in a delicate manner, to introduce the subject of his absence from his outside haunts for two days of every week—speaking of it in a playful way, and skilfully alluding to the fact that we were strangers, which accounted for our inquisitiveness. He seemed disconcerted at first, but in a few moments recovered his affability and equanimity of temper,

and promised to satisfy our curiosity at his earliest convenience.

About a week after this conversation was held he said to us, with a serious air :

"To-morrow, I vanish again."

"And the reasons—" we began.

"Shall be made known to you then. At what time do you rise ?

"With the sun," we answered.

"At sunrise, then, I will knock at the door of your chamber. You will be dressed."

"Are we to go out, then ?" we asked.

"Oh no ; you need not take off your *robe de chambre* ;" he replied with a smile.

He was at our door the next morning at the appointed time, and it is perhaps needless to say that we were "up and dressed," waiting to receive him. In silence he conducted us to his own apartments, entered with us, and after carefully securing us from interruption by the aid of bolts and bars, bade me to be seated. Taking a seat beside me, he said :

"You see, signors, every man has his secret. Mine is his life, wealth, every thing to me. I am the younger son of a noble family, the heads of which died in poverty, leaving me nothing but an excellent education and robust constitution. I found it necessary earn money in order that I might not starve, and I was determined to do so without sulling my family name by becoming a shopman, or a recognized mechanic, I also made up my mind to avoid continous, vulgar labor ; in short, I settled, with myself to live like a gentleman, as a man of my birth ought to do. Perseverance will accomplish any thing, *mon cheri ami*. After repeated failures, I hit upon a plan by which I am enabled to do all this and more. Look here."

He arose from his seat, and pulled what had appeared to us to be a demask table-cloth spread over an ordinary

table, away from where it was lying, and revealed a neat stand, with drawers, etc. Upon this stand were lying, in various stages of preparation, a number of plates of glass. We approached and examined them. We had the secret of the Venetian's income at once. *He was an etcher and engraver on glass!* The art, he assured us, had for a long time been lost, but in looking over some old monkish MSS. he had been fortunate enough to acquire the information necessary to revive it. The etchings and engravings were most beautiful—better than any thing of the kind that could be imagined. We gazed upon them with unfeigned delight, while he went on talking, as follows:

“This beautiful art, apparently so difficult, is as simple as the alphabet. It involves no labor—indeed it is a splendid recreation. I can dispose of all I choose to do at the very highest prices, and still maintain my position in society, for I rank as an artist, and a superior one at that. Yet the whole art consists of a few words that can be written upon one of your pocket tablets. It comprises merely a chemical secret, readily understood by the commonest mind, and accomplished, without previous study or preparation, by a pretty girl or any other individual. The process scarcely soils your hands, if you are careful enough to wear gloves. And now, signors, that you have my secret, keep it.”

“But the process—” we eagerly said.

“Is known only to me of us. I shall not disclose it.”

This declaration he made so abruptly, that we forbore to trouble him any further upon the subject at the time.

Two months after that we left Venice, never to return. Just as we were ready to start, our Adonis of a friend placed a neat little package in our hands, and bade us good-bye. We have never seen nor heard of him since.

The package contained full account of his process of etching and engraving on glass. We have it yet, and will dispose of it to any person who will send us one dollar.



CHANGING THE HUMAN FEATURES.
Page 85.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the origin of life is a problem of the first importance, and that it is one of the most interesting and important problems of the present day. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable theory is that of spontaneous generation.

The Origin of Life and the Origin of Man

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the origin of man. It is shown that the origin of man is a problem of the first importance, and that it is one of the most interesting and important problems of the present day. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of man, and shows that the most probable theory is that of spontaneous generation.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the origin of the human race. It is shown that the origin of the human race is a problem of the first importance, and that it is one of the most interesting and important problems of the present day. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of the human race, and shows that the most probable theory is that of spontaneous generation.

We will mail it to any part of the United States. It is so clearly written that there can be no difficulty in understanding it, and it is just as the Venetian said, as simple as it is beautiful. We should think that forty or fifty dollars a week could be easily made by it; but that of course depends upon the intelligence and aptitude of the person practicing it. The knowledge would not be dear at twenty times the sum we charge for it.

To Engrave on Steel and Copper.—Most persons imagine that to be a good engraver on steel or copper, one must serve a tedious and laborious apprenticeship, and that in order to obtain excellence in the practice of the craft, peculiar genius and taste must exist. All this is a gross mistake—one of those mistakes which, for want of pains are seldom or ever explained away. This one, however, we will expose effectually. Steel and copper-plate engraving can be done by anybody over fifteen years of age, and we can teach the whole art in an hour. We have the whole process neatly printed. The explanation is thorough—not the smallest piece of information is left unsupplied, and with this bit of paper before you, and the brains to understand it, you can engrave on copper or steel with the best bank-note engraver in the country.

We are aware that this seems incredible—that it has an odor of humbug about it. But, dear reader, the humbug is not on our side of the house; but on your own. You have been giving credence to the humbug story—a spurious tale of mystery—all your life, concerning these arts, and now that we tell you it is no more difficult to engrave in the manner we have mentioned than it is to make a pudding, or compound a bar of soap, you feel inclined to doubt us.

Well, doubt; but you can have your doubts removed at small cost. We make you an offer publicly—an offer that common sense will tell you we would not dare to make if it were not a sound one, and we were not able to fulfill

it to the letter—to teach you the mysteries of steel and copper-plate engraving at once. Upon receipt of our processes you may at once proceed to engrave, and after a week's practice you will be able to turn out plates as valuable and as serviceable as any done by the ordinary engraver who served a term of years as an apprentice. Some may not require a week's practice to do this, and others may require a fortnight's or a month's practice, but these latter people cannot be of our kind; they must be exceedingly doltish, and ill-calculated to do anything above sawing wood or peeling potatoes.

We have not room to tell how we became acquainted with these valuable processes, nor is it necessary that we should. It is enough that we possess them. We will remark that these processes would be doubly serviceable to a wood engraver, or to persons who draw or paint well. By this we would not have it understood that they are not useful and remunerative to those who neither draw nor paint—for they are.

The articles to be used for either etching or engraving on copper or steel (our processes tell how to do etchings as well as linen engraving) are not at all costly. The material that costs the most is the plate. The price of that, of course, depends upon the size. It is easily procured.

These processes, inculcating in a few hours, two money-making arts, that it has cost its professors seasons of toil and thousands of dollars to learn—may be obtained for one dollar. This sum enclosed to us with a postage stamp, will ensure the processes by return of mail. It is needless to point out the advantages of such knowledge. The reader already understands and is prepared to acknowledge them. Address,

EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

General Information

Our readers having attentively considered the anatomy of the propagative organs, we will now proceed to speak of their diseases, the cause and treatment. The diseases known by the general term of syphilis or venereal diseases, and arising from impure coition, appear generally in three forms, gonorrhœa, chancres, and bubo.— These sometimes exist alone, and sometimes together. The first named disease is one of the first and most frequent complaints of the generative apparatus. We would direct your attention to the description of this disease, and many symptoms liable to be mistaken for it.

There are many secretions common to the urethra, such as those afforded by the various glands for the purpose of lubrication, &c.; and the lining membrane of the passage yields a moisture for its own protection, like the membrane of many other organs, such as the eyes, nose, mouth, and so forth, and these secretions may become unhealthy or vitiated, and give rise to symptoms that lead on to confirmed disease; and, what is still more remarkable, may assume many of the characters and appearance of gonorrhœa, but they rarely induce such constitutional disturbances as clap. The symptoms, consequences, and duration of clap form its distinguishing features from any other discharge of the urethra; it is very important that such distinction should be understood, for the treatment of the two affections differs most materially; the one, an affection of weakness, and the other of an inflammatory and pestilential nature. The symptoms of clap are as follows; there is usually first felt an uneasy sensation at the mouth of the passage or urethra. The patient is frequently called on to arrange his person; that uneasy sensation sometimes amounts to an itching (occasionally of a pleasurable kind) the feeling extends a little way up the penis; there is oftentimes an erection and a desire for intercourse, which, if indulged in, the sooner develops the disease. The itching alone will not convey the disease from one person to another; but if intercourse be held, the action of the inflamed vessel is accelerated, and a purulent secretion which is infectious is urged forth and emitted with the semen; therefore the very symptoms of the tingling or itching, for it rarely exists in

healthy urethra, should be noticed, and intercourse be avoided until it shall have ceased.

About this time is perceived a slight heat on passing water, or at the conclusion of the act, and shortly after, or may be before, a yellowish discharge is observed oozing from the mouth of the glans or out of the penis: the symptoms then rapidly advance, unless timely and judicious means be adopted to palliate them or effect a cure; the scalding becomes intense, and the pain and smarting continue some time after each operation of passing water; the discharge becomes profuse, and clots on the linen, and continues to ooze out with little intermission; the orifice of the urethra looks red and inflamed, and the glans itself swells and is occasionally extremely tender: the foreskin or prepuce sometimes but fortunately not always, becomes swollen, and tightened over the nut of the penis, from which it cannot be drawn back, constituting that form of the disease known by the name of phymosis.

When that is the case other annoyances ensue; the purulent matter collects around the glans; excoriations, ulcerations, and sometimes warts, and the consequence; the whole symptoms become thereby much aggravated. It also happens that the perpuce from inflammation assumes a dropsical appearance, that is to say, the edges or point swell, and appear like a bladder filled with water; thus, the size which the penis arrives at is enormous, and to the patient very alarming; it usually, however, subsides a day or two, if rest and proper measures be employed. The glans with some people, is always bare, and the foreskin drawn up around it. Such a state may be induced also by disease: in either case, it may become so inflamed as to resist any effort to draw it over the glans, and from the swelling and consequent pressure on the penis, a kind of ligature is created; and instances have been known where the most disastrous results have ensued. The circulation of the blood in the glans is checked; the nut puts on a black appearance, and if the ligature be not removed or divided, mortification takes place, and the tip or more of the penis sloughs off or dies away. This state of the prepuce is called paraphymosis; it sometimes happens to young lads, who, having an indicated opening of the foreskin, endeavor to uncover the glans; they succeed, but are unable to pull the prepuce back again. They either take no further notice of it, or else become frightened, but conceal the accident they have committed:

in a few hours, the parts become painful, swell, and all the Phenomena above detailed ensue.

The next proceeding which will probably be induced, will be an extension of the inflammation to the bladder; the Symptoms are a frequent desire to make water, and occasionally ulceration of the membrane lining the bladder follows, when a quantity of mucopurulent matter is discharged, which, mingling with the urine gives it the appearance of whey. Now and then the bladder takes on another form of disordered function; the patient will be seized with retention of the urine, that is, a total inability to discharge his water, except by the aid of the catheter. A new and most perplexing feature about this stage of the proceeding is perceived; it is what is called *chordee*. The existing irritation excites the penis to frequent erections, which are of the most painful nature. The penis is bent downward; the occasion is, the temporary agglutination of some of the cells of the *corpora cavernosa* through inflammation, and the distension of the open ones by the arterial blood, thereby putting the adherent cells on the stretch, and so constituting the curve, and giving rise to the pain. The symptom is frequently a very long and troublesome attendant upon a very severe clap; it is more annoying, however, than absolutely painful, as it prevents sleep, it being present chiefly at night-time when warm in bed.

Occasionally the glands in the groin enlarge and are somewhat painful; they sometimes, but very rarely swell and break; they more frequently sympathise with the adjacent irritation, and may be viewed as indications of the amount of general disturbance present; as the patient gets better the glands go down, leaving a slight or scarcely perceptible hardness as it were to mark where they had been. The most painful of all the attendant phenomena of clap is swelled testicle, or, as in general phraseology it is called *Hernia humoralis*.

The first indication of the approach of the last named affection is a slight sense of fulness in the testicle, generally the left first, although occasionally in the right, sometimes one after the other, but rarely both together; a smart twinge is now and then felt in the back upon making any particular movement: the testicle becomes sensibly larger and more painful, the chord swells also and feels like a hardened cord in the groin; the patient is soon incapacitated from walking, or walks very lame; if the inflammation be not subdued by some means, and if the patient be of a "burning temperament,"

that is of a very inflammatory constitution, fever is soon set up, and the patient is laid upon a "sick bed." There is no form of the complaint so dangerous to neglect as swelled testicles: they have sometimes been known to burst or become permanently callous and hardened, and ever after wholly unfit for procreative purposes; in other instances, they have entirely disappeared by absorption; in fact, all diseases of the testicles interfere with the generative power. At the onset of inflammation there may be a brief increase of sexual appetite, but when the structure of the testicle becomes altered or impaired, the appetite is subdued or wholly lost; there is such a wonderful sympathy betwixt all parts of the generative economy of man, that if one portion only be injured, the ordinary end of sexual union is frustrated.

The gonorrhœal poison is capable of producing a similar discharge from other parts to which it may be applied besides the urethra. It has been conveyed by means of the finger or towel to the eyes and nose; and a prurient secretion (attended with much pain and inconvenience, indeed with great danger, when the eye becomes so attacked), has oozed plentifully therefrom. Gonorrhœa is an infectious disorder, and consequently is communicable by whatever means the virus be applied. It certainly is possible, and (if we are to believe the assertions of patients, who are often met with, declaring they have not held female intercourse, and yet have contracted the disease), it certainly is not improbable that it may be taken up from using a water-closet that has been visited by an infectious person just before. It may also be contracted by using a foul bougie.

If the gonorrhœal discharge be suffered to remain on particular parts of the person, such as around the glans of the penis, or on the outside of the foreskin, excoriations, chaps, and warts, spring up speedily and plentifully, and protrude through before the prepuce, or sometimes become adherent to it; it therefore only shows how necessary cleanliness is in these disagreeable complaints, to escape the vexations alluded to. A species of insect also is apt to appear about the hairy part of the genital organs, and indeed extend all over the body, particularly in those parts where hair grows, such as under the arm-pits, chest, head, etc., if cleanliness be not observed. They are called crabs. The itching they give rise to is very harassing, and the patient, unable to withstand scratchings, rubs the parts into sores, which in healing, exude little crusts that break off and bleed. When the gonorrhœa has been severe and there has been

much constitutional disturbance, there frequently hang about what are called flying rheumatic pains; and sometimes, if the patient's health be much broken up, confirmed rheumatism seizes hold of him, and wearies him out of several months of his existence. We have seen many a fine constitution, by a tedious ill-treated or neglected gonorrhoea, much injured, that, had the sufferer consulted a medical man of even ordinary talent, in the first instance, instead of foolishly leaving the disease to wear itself out with the help of this recommended by one, and that by the other, he might have shaken off the hydra, and have averted the hundred vexations that follow.

We come now to add to the list of calamitous consequences, strictures, which in our opinion, prevails to an enormous extent; how ever, its consideration will be reserved, as well as the affections of the bladder, and prostate gland, for their proper places. We will simply repeat our impression that a stricture, or narrowing of the urethra has been mismanaged, or its cure unfortunately protracted.

It is the opinion of many medical men, and it can, no doubt, be borne out by many patients, that a gonorrhoea if unattended by any untoward circumstance, will wear itself out, and that the duration of such a proceeding is from one to two months; there is no disputing but such has been, and is now and then the case, but such rarely stand even so fair a chance of recovery as to be left entirely alone: means, are seldom followed up; either the patient lives gloriously free, or else goes to the opposite extreme.

The cases of gleet which seek medical relief are more numerous as most professional men must be aware, than those of gonorrhoea, seldom escapes the terminus of a gleet.

The distinguishing feature of gleet from gonorrhoea is that it is not considered infectious: it consists of a discharge ever varying in color and consistence; it is the most troublesome of all urethric derangements, and doubtlessly helps more to disorganize the delicate mucous membrane lining the urinary passage than even the severest clap. Its action is constant though slow; and subject as we are to alternations of health, of which even the urinary apparatus partakes, it is not to be wondered at that a part of our system which is so frequently being employed, should become disturbed at last, and that stricture and all its horrors should form a finale; but as gleet and stricture form in themselves such important diseases, we shall devote a chapter to the consideration of each separately.

This is divided into two methods—the one denominated the Antiphlogistic, the other Specific. The Antiphlogistic is a term applied to medicines, plans of diets, and other circumstances, that tend to oppose inflammation, by a diminution of the activity of the vital powers whereby the inflammation is subdued, and nature rights herself again of her own accord. The Specific implies a reliance upon a particular remedy, which is supposed at once to set about curing the disease.

Now, both these plans are successful in curing gonorrhœa; but the majority of medical men adopt the former method, inasmuch as although it but quietly conducts the case to a successful termination, still it does so, whereas the specific, in unskilful hands, is often productive of many annoyances, much delay, and not a always a cure.

Our plan however is as follows: in the first place we take into consideration the appearance of the patient; if he be strong, robust, sanguine or full of habit, and youthful—if it be his first attack, and if the symptoms be ushered in with any degree of severity, we invariably and rigidly pursue the antiphlogistic course of treatment; if the case be in a person of phlegmatic temperament, of mature age, and the disease be but a repetition of the past, and there be no evidence of physical excitement, we fearlessly adopt the specific. Where in the third place, we encounter a patient with no very prominent peculiarity, nor with symptoms demanding extraordinarily active measures, experience has taught us the propriety of cautiously combining the two methods—a mild aperient had best always precede a tonic or a stimulant, in cases where there is a doubt of inflammation lurking in the system; and, recollecting the tendency our complicated organization has when assailed by distemper, to become irritable, it is always as important to know when to withhold a remedy as when to prescribe one.

However, to particularize the treatment for each symptom; to commence, we will request the reader to remember that on the first appearance of gonorrhœa, attended with an unusual inflammatory aspect, the efforts of the patient should be directed toward allaying the local symptoms, by diminishing the nervous irritability of the urethric passage.

With this view, no plan surpasses that of bathing the penis in warm water, or immersing the entire body in a warm bath. The former should be repeated several times in the day; the latter daily, or certainly on alternate days, so long as the severity lasts.

By these means, the parts will be preserved clean, and will derive benefit from the soothing influence of warmth; and, in many cases, this will be the means of averting chordee or swelled testicles.

Where, however, from peculiar circumstances, warm water and warm baths are not to be had, the penis should be bathed in cold water, or encircled with pledgets of rags or lint, moistened with cold goulard or rose-water. Warm, however, is to be preferred, although cold water seldom fails of affording relief.

To lessen the acrimony of the urine, which keeps up the irritability, and somewhat to lower the system, all strong drinks, such as ale, beer, wine and spirits, should be avoided, and milk, tea, barley-water, toast and water, linseed tea, gum arabic in solution, and other such mucilaginous diluting liquors taken instead. The diet should be lowered: in fact, a spare regimen should be adopted, not wholly abstaining from animal food, but partaking of it only once in the day, and carefully excluding all salted meats, rich dishes, soups, gravies, etc. The usual employment should be suspended, and rest should be taken as much as possible in a recumbent posture.

Of course the preceding remarks apply only to cases of severity; we mean such cases as first attacks ordinarily prove; and which remarks, if attended to, will greatly mitigate the violence of the disease.

To assist the foregoing treatment, the aperient medicine, which should be repeated, at least, on alternate days, until the inflammation is ameliorated, should be followed by some saline or demulcent medicine to allay the general disturbance. We annex several of the formulas relied upon as suitable by our old school practitioners, but we cannot conscientiously recommend them ourselves. Our practice embraces the herbal treatment exclusively, with which we undertake to cure any species of the foregoing complaints. But we give the recipes, that our readers may form their own opinion as to their merits.

Form 1.

Carbonate of potass.....	1 drachm.
Nitrate of ditto.....	1 drachm.
Mucilage of acacia.....	8½ oz.
Hydrocyanic acid.....	10 drops.
Syrup of Yolu.....	2 drachms.
Mix	Take a table-spoonful in a wine-glass of water twice daily.

Form 2.

Take of—

Linseed tea.....	½ pint.
------------------	---------

Spirits of Sweet Nitro..... ʒ drachma.
 Battley's Sedative..... 60 drops.
 Mix. Take three table-spoonsful, twice or thrice daily.

FORM 3.

Where it is inconvenient for a patient to carry a bottle about his person, the following electuary, combine the essential ingredients of the former two, may be substituted :—

Take of—

Lentive electuary..... ʒ oz.
 Conserve of roses..... ʒ oz.
 Strong mucilage of acacia..... ʒ oz.
 Nitrate of potass..... ʒ drachma.
 Mix. Dose Two tea-spoonsful twice or thrice a day.

As temperaments differ and no two cases present precisely the same symptoms, let those who are afflicted write to us, detailing the full particulars of their case, and on receipt of their letter with \$5, we will at once send a course of medicines to their address, containing advice and medicines without further charge until a cure is effected. The first course is sufficient to cure ordinary cases.

DYSPEPSIA.

Its Origin, Symptoms, Pathology and Curative Treatment.—The term *dyspepsia* comes from the Greek language, and literally means *bad digestion*, or difficulty of digestion. To the common reader, perhaps neither the word *dyspepsia* nor *digestion*, or rather we should say *indigestion*, would convey any idea of the peculiar character of the disease which these terms are intended to indicate or designate. In plain language, *dyspepsia* or *indigestion* is a disordered condition of the stomach, which prevents the food that we take in at the mouth, and after being swallowed enters into the stomach, from being reduced to pulp, or churned up, preparatory to

the mass being converted into *chyme*, *chyle*, and afterwards *venous* and *arterial* blood, intended for the ruddy health and elastic vigor of the entire human frame.

There are several *natural* processes that take place before food can be converted into the nutritive elements necessary to sustain the organism. The food is first taken into the mouth, as a matter of course. Here it is chewed up by the teeth, and moistened by a watery secretion called *saliva*, and so rendered fit to pass down a tube back of the windpipe into the stomach, where it enters in the shape of little round balls, and then undergoes further rotary or churning processes, until the whole stomach is filled with a pulpy or jelly-like substance. This solution of food is accomplished by a sort of peristaltic motion of the stomach, and alternate contraction and dilation of its walls, thus producing a churning movement, throwing its contents from side to side, so as to come in contact with a peculiar secretion called the *gastric juice*, which is poured out abundantly from millions of minute tubes which are found in the inner sides or walls of the stomach.

After the food has thus been converted into *chyme* it passes out of the stomach through the *pylorus* or *pyloric orifice*, a duct, or tube, in the right extremity of it, into the second stomach, or *duodenum*.

Here the food is further filtered, by means of a yellow fluid called *bile*, which is furnished from the gall-bladder in the liver, and poured into the *duodenum* through a small tube called the *gall-duct*. The contents of the second stomach are likewise mixed with a peculiar fluid called the *pancreatic juice*. This fluid resembles the saliva of the mouth and is poured out from a large gland lying back of the stomach, called the *pancreas*. The commingling of the bile and the pancreatic juices with the food, now converts *chyle*, a whitish fluid resembling thin buttermilk. It should be stated here that the gastric juice is of an *acid* nature, hence the *chyme* (a whitish, cream-like, semi-fluid mass) has also an *acid* character. Now, in order to the

processes of absorption, assimilation and nutrition, it is necessary that this acidity of the chyme should be neutralized, otherwise it would ferment, cause flatulence, irritation, pain, and much distress in all parts of the body, especially in the region of the stomach. Hence the *bile*, which is an alkaline, by mingling with the chyme, in the duodenum, neutralizes its acidity, and thus renders it a bland, mild, neutral fluid, which is then capable of being kindly received by the absorbants and welcomed into the life currents of the body.

The food, or chyle, after passing out of the duodenum, now enters into the intestines, or the grand channel or canal, which leads from the lower extremities of the trunk of the body, and carries off all refuse or innutritious matter, as *feces*, etc. While the food is still in the intestines it is subjected to a further churning or peristaltic movement, in order to separate the nutritious from the innutritious matter. The term *peristaltic* means spiral, vermicular, or worm-like. The peristaltic motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is driven into the orifice of the *lacteals*, and the excrements are protruded towards the anus. The *lacteals* are distributed all along the surface of the intestines. They embrace thousands of little absorbing vessels or tubes, their mouths opening into the intestines. These *lacteals* absorb or drink up from the chyle all the nutritious matter it contains, which is then conveyed by other tubes into the veins or channels, called blood vessels, which convey the venous blood to the heart, thence through the lungs, where it becomes *aerified* by breathing the atmospheric air, the carbonic acid of the system passing out from the lungs while the oxygen is taken in, the latter purifying the blood, and changing its color from a purple to a bright vermillion, which blood now enters the left side of the heart, passing thence by a large tube called the *aorta* into the *arteries*, which gradually

lessen in size until they dwindle into capillaries, or tubes finer than the finest hair, or which cannot be discerned under a powerful microscope. It is the arterial blood which gives the roses to the cheek and the rich ruddy color to the healthy skin. All these changes are necessary to the enjoyment of good health. It is obvious that without good digestion it is impossible to have sweet, pure blood, and ruddy health. The processes of digestion have no important bearing upon the *circulation* of the blood. To give some idea of what is meant by circulation, it is proper here to say that there are two systems of vessels or organs required to complete the same. The venous circulation may be compared to a spring of water arising in a mountain (stomach) which bubbles forth, and meets numerous tributaries, rivulets, etc., until a great river is formed, which finally divides into branches (the ascending and descending vena cava) and finally unite and pour their combined flood into the ocean (or right of the heart). Or the venous circulation may be compared to a tree, standing erect, the topmost branches becoming larger and larger until they connect with the main trunk of the tree, which may be called the vena cava, and the roots, the hearts and lungs.

The *arterial* circulation, on the other hand, is quite the reverse of this. It is like tracing a vein from its junction with the sea, back through all its branches or tributaries, until finally lost in its obscure fountain source.

It will at once be seen, that where there is a failure to perform their offices fully on the part of any of the organs engaged in preparing the food for nutrition, there will be *Indigestion*, which, if not speedily corrected, will ultimately lead to *Dyspepsia*, one of the most distressing complaints to which the human system is liable. It is therefore necessary that the stomach should dissolve the food, the liver to furnish its bile and the pancreas its juice, in order to enable the intestine to perform its peristaltic duty, and the lacteals to take up the nutriment which is necessary to form

good blood, and afford nourishment and health to the general organism.

The causes of indigestion are plainly apparent. They arise from many things independent of the mere action of the various organs.

A healthy digestion depends, 1st. On a proper supply of nutritious or digestible food.

2nd.—Upon complete mastication of the food before it is swallowed. This food should be thoroughly saturated with saliva or secretion of the salivary glands of the mouth alone, unmixed with water, or other fluids, in order that the gastric juice may act upon it and convert it into proper chyme, pulp, or cream.

3d.—The gastric juice must flow in adequate quantity, and be of a good quality, while the peristaltic or chewing motion must take place in the stomach in a natural manner.

4th.—The liver and pancreas must furnish, when needed, a proper supply of bile and pancreatic juice.

5th.—The intestines must perform their offices in a regular manner, by pushing the dissolved food through them towards the anus, while the lacteals must in the meantime take up the nutriment from the chyle in order to make blood and nourish the organism. It is plain, if any of these organs are at fault, there is *Indigestion*, and ultimately, if not corrected, *Dyspepsia*. Sometimes all these organs are at fault. Sometimes only one in reality, although all the others must be more or less affected by *sympathetic* response, to any abnormal condition. There may be too much or too little of the gastric juice, or it is of a poor quality; or the stomach may have lost its muscular tone and strength, which causes the food to lie motionless within its cavity. When this is the case we will have wind in the stomach, a dead, heavy pain, and a peculiar and distressing *sinking* sort of feeling. The liver may be torpid or inactive; the bile is either withheld or it is of a vicious quality, or there may be an excess of bile. These ac-

rangements will produce fermentation of the food in the duodenum, flatulence, cutting pains, and costiveness, or irritation of the bowels, with diarrhoea, evacuation, loss of strength, &c.

As a matter of course, the forms, phases, conditions, symptoms, and effects of indigestion are exceedingly numerous, and therefore cannot be described in a single article like the present. The main causes, however, arise from sedentary habits, improper diet, and want of proper exercise in the open air.

We have prepared a medicine of most wonderful efficacy in all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or Indigestion, or Dyspepsia. It is a distillation of the juices of rare and hitherto unknown plants, gathered in various parts of the world, by agents expressly employed by us. We have thus a quantity of the freshness and purity of every article used in our series of medical preparations. The especial compound may be said to be literally an **ARTERIAL ESSENCE**. It has a most wonderful action on the arterial system. It gives the richest vermilion to its color, strengthens the corpuscles, thus ensuring the building up of healthy flesh structures, and imparting the most buoyant health to the most broken down or debilitated constitution, by whatever cause induced.

A complete course of medicine, adapted to every individual case of Dyspepsia, will be sent on receipt of **FIVE DOLLARS**. Full and specific directions will accompany each one of these courses of medicine. Cures guaranteed in every case. Address, **EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

ALL PERSONS SCIENTIFIC.

Within the last few years, science, literature and art, have made wonderful progress throughout the civilized

world. Our discoveries and inventions have surpassed the boldest flights of imagination. Our scientific achievements have gone beyond all that could have been anticipated. More, and better than this, the result of our investigations, the triumphs won, have been *popularized*, and useful knowledge, no longer a forbidden fruit, has spread its rich and varied offerings at the feet of all. The dark days of the olden times have passed away, and truths are now brought out in all their strength and beauty, that were never seen then, while old truths have been given new forms, and new proportions—forms so grotesquely represented, proportions so exaggerated or undervalued in those same dark days. Now the secrets of manufacture are divulged—the labors of the man of science, and of the artizan, are open to all, and the world is a great practical school, in which everybody studies with noble emulation to outstrip his fellows. All persons should be, to some extent, scientific, and there is nothing so useful, and such an aid to the aspirant for fame and riches, as a knowledge of chemistry. I do not allude to a book knowledge of that science, but to a practical knowledge, even if it be only rudimental. Almost everyone can fit up a small laboratory with chemicals and apparatus at a very small cost—say twenty-five dollars. This would buy all the tests and apparatus necessary for teaching the general principle of chemistry. Of course the above-mentioned sum does not admit of the purchase of large apparatus. All the experiments must be performed on the small scale; the operator must fashion his own glass instruments out of tubes, and make several of his own re-agents; but these very acts are instructive, and should not be underrated. I should not advise any readers to purchase any of the portable laboratories which are advertised; let them obtain a blowpipe, a pound or so of glass tube, the mineral acids, a few re-agents, a little filtering paper, and they will have gone a great way towards the purchase of the essentials.

Curability of Consumption.

On the Origin, Nature and Treatment of Consumption and all other Chest or Thoracic Diseases. Extraordinary Revelations. Frightful Mortality. Remarkable Curative Discoveries.

The excessive mortality arising from Tuberculous or Pulmonary Consumption and other diseases of the Glandular and Respiratory Organs among people in all parts of the world, and more particularly in the United States, might well lead every philanthropic mind to a minute investigation of the causes of such extraordinary waste of human life, with a view to the discovery of more satisfactory preventatives and curative agencies than have hitherto been devised and communicated to the people, by the medical practitioners of the world. Physicians, indeed, have too long abandoned the possibility of cure, except in the earlier stages of the disease; hence victim is added to victim every hour, and all ages, sexes, and conditions of mankind are swept in myriads every year to an untimely grave.

Medical Science had, of a truth, in regard to Pulmonary affections at least, remained literally stationary for more than two thousand years, until the beginning of the present century, when medical men began to pay greater attention to the Pathology of this disease, and to employ remedies for its cure entirely opposite to those which had received the sanction of the wisest of Esculapians during the period of so many musty cycles of time. The term Pathology, indeed, is quite a new word in the medical vocabulary, inasmuch as it was not until near the close of the last century that the illustrious physicians of France, Laennec, Louis, and Andral, with compeers equally enlightened in Germany and other parts of Europe, began to explain, in a scientific manner, the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms. Hence we may affirm if practicing physic without intellect constitutes Empiricism, then, surely, the physicians who continue to treat diseases after the ancient formulas, are fairly obnoxious to the charge of Quackery, for all such blindly pursue an ignis fatuus, without a principle of science or philosophical judgment to guide them in diagnosing diseases, and applying adequate or appropriate remedies, agreeably to the progress in the ravages of

disorder, or the peculiar idiosyncracies of their patients. Indeed, life itself, until of late years, has only been known to the world empirically. A knowledge of disease has been acquired in the same way, and according to the same guess work manner adopted for their cure or amelioration.

Hence we are pleased to observe that not only Academies of Medicine are awaking up to the importance of a thorough investigation of the origin and nature of Thoracic diseases, but some of our learned Geographical Societies have given these momentous subjects their serious and deliberate attention. At a late meeting of the Geographical Society of New-York, of which learned body, the Rev. Francis Hawks, D. D., is the President, a very valuable paper, being an elaborate collection of facts and statistics in relation to **Consumption** throughout the world, was read by Dr. MILLAR. From these statistics we have the appalling facts, that at least one-sixth of all the deaths among the human race occur from the most formidable and terrible disorder—**Consumption!** In New-York alone, according to Dr. Millar, it destroys one-third more lives than all the other diseases of the respiratory organs, such as bronchitis, congestion and inflammation of the lungs, catarrh, and influenza, hooping-cough, asthma, etc.

By reference to the bills of mortality of any country or city in the world, the preponderance of deaths from Consumption will be found, as already stated, to be full one-sixth of the deaths from all other causes. In some places the waste of life is nearly equal to that from all other diseases and casualties combined. This is a startling assumption; but a slight investigation will affirm the terrible fact.

In London, which has a population of about three millions, the number of deaths from pulmonary affections, exceeds seven thousand annually. In the whole of England, it is computed that sixty thousand die annually from the same complaints. If to these are added numerous other disorders of the respiratory organs, and of the heart, it may be fairly estimated that one-half of the deaths in Great Britain depend on diseases of the chest or thorax.

In New York and its environs, estimating the population at one million, the deaths from Consumption average about a hundred and twenty a week, or over six thousand a year—a waste of life three times as large as that of London, according to the relative number of people in each city! Were the mortality equally great in all othe

parts of the United States, rating the population at 25,000,000, the aggregate of deaths would swell up to the enormous amount of from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand cases annually!

If such data can be substantiated in respect to the mortality from Consumption in the United States alone—and who will dare attempt to refute these appalling facts?—it may be fairly inferred that at least ninety millions of the people of the entire globe, die annually of Consumption, or are cut off, by one form or other of chest and throat diseases. Truly, statements like these are utterly bewildering and astounding; Ah! All the desolations that have ever occurred from plagues, pestilence, famine, and war, in the sum total of their horrors, would not begin to compare with the million and millions of souls that have been swept from time to eternity by the unerring shafts of that insidious monster **Consumption**—literally, **DEATH** personified, and stalking abroad on his "pale horse," crushing and hurling down his victims on every hand in inconceivable myriads.

Imagine for a moment, the extent of a grave-yard capable of containing the bodies of those who die of Consumption in a single year. Imagine their graves stretched in a single line, and then calculate the miles of dead—human beings literally slaughtered, year by year in the United States alone, through the stings of the lancet, and the horrible poisons administered to the helpless sick, while stretched on their beds, or languishing in the quiet sacredness of their chambers, by a class of men called physicians—"Medical men" groveling in their ignorance and stupidity, and sometimes wearing a Diploma entitling them to kill and crucify ad libitum, without restraints of law, or fear of the vengeance of the gallows.

In view, then, of the numerous checks and repeated deceptions to which physicians are exposed in diagnosing the fearful malady of Consumption, the Author of this Book will doubtless be pardoned for saying, that it is high time for all physicians to leave the beaten track of their grandfathers, and follow some other which is less fallable.

The general lack of success in the use of ordinary means for diagnosing tubercles, for instance, proves that those means are inadequate to the end in view, and physicians should incontinently resort to new modes, if they would henceforward be successful in the treatment of **Consumption**. In treating any disease, we should

first become familiar with its character and pathology; without such knowledge the physician must necessarily grope in the dark, and, by consequence, virtually play the assassin, and cowardly murder his helpless victim, instead of mitigating his sufferings and proving a benefactor of the human family.

Our success in the treatment of Pulmonary Affections, is conclusive evidence that our doctrine of Pathology and Curative agencies, are at once consistent with Physiological and natural laws and the dictates of common sense. We accordingly, after many years of most rigid investigation into the nature of Consumption, and experiments in the herbal preparations for its mitigation and permanent cure in its most frightful forms, have at length succeeded in compounding medicines which may be regarded as perfect specifics for every form of thoracic disorders. They are composed of essence, juices, gums, resins, spices, etc., of a variety of rare plants, not yet introduced into the *Materia Medica* of any country, but which are used as curative agents in many climes by the aboriginal inhabitants, with undeviating success. All these ingredients have undergone the strictest chemical analysis, and are found to contain every element requisite for the healthful growth and recuperation of every tissue of the human organism—nervous, osseous, muscular, etc.

In fact, these remedies are the very best nervines ever discovered. They strengthen the nervous system in a wonderful manner, regulate the "nervous influence" and distribute the vital or electric force to every part of the system. They correct any acidity of the mucous membrane, or alkalinity of the serous surfaces, and by restoring the equilibrium or natural flow of these secretions in their proper organs, render more literally a galvanic battery, capable of enduring every possible hardship, and maintaining at the same time the most robust health and muscular power and elasticity.

They act as a superior exhilarant. Are exceedingly soothing in their efforts upon the nervous structure; quieting all kinds of mental or nervous excitement or irritation, yet gently stimulating the functions of every organ to a harmonious fulfillment of their normal or natural duties.

They operate as a tonic and soother in the most emphatic sense of the word. Their action on the lungs is exceedingly bland and grateful. They regulate the gastric secretions and promote a natural solution of food into chyme, neutralizing the acids of the stomach,

sweetening the blood, and giving back the lily and the roses to the withered, blanched and sallow countenances of the victims of this fearful complaint of the lungs and throat. They nourish the patient, who is too much prostrated to partake of ordinary food. They will supply the place of nutriment, and may be taken with beneficial effect by the tenderest or most irritable of consumptives.

They add phosphorus to the brain tissue. Supplying electric force to all the ganglionic centers, and these gives utility and strength and energy to every intellectual faculty. In short they are a general recuperator of the entire organism. They cover the bones with solid flesh, add iron to the blood; act as a stimulant to the nerves, and render the muscles exceedingly tough, yet elastic and pliable.

Any person thus afflicted, who will send to us a full description of their case, all the symptoms, how long the disease has existed, color of the skin and countenance character of the expectorated matter, natural or acquired habits, habitual or hereditary diseases, temperament, other peculiarities of the mental and physical organism will be furnished with a complete course of medicines specifically adapted to the individual case. We are thus particular in understanding the condition of every patient, as no two cases are precisely alike; in order to ensure successful treatment and to guarantee a speedy and rapid cure, which we are able to do, in many instances of the most formidable character.

On receipt of five dollars, these medicines, with full and explicit directions for the use of each, in every particular case, will be forwarded, and a safe delivery of the medicines guaranteed.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

A method of beautifying the complexion, making the skin as soft, and as rosy as a healthy infant's, and the cure of every cutaneous disease, or blemish, ever known or heard of.

In making known, to the patrons of this book, our wonderful discovery for beauty and rejuvenating the complexion,

It may not be amiss to gratify the pardonable curiosity of those who may wish to know how, and in what manner, we became possessed of it. While making our tour of the continent of Europe, we stopped in Paris during the winter season, for the double purpose of familiarizing ourselves with much that is useful in the arts and sciences of that city, and also that we might be witnesses of the gayeties and follies of this metropolis of fashion, as the season at that period was then at its height. Accordingly, we rented apartments in the *Rue Martin*, choosing, while in Paris, to be among the Parisians more entirely, for the purpose of acquiring a fluency in the language, than if we had stopped at a hotel where English and Americans generally make it a point to put up. One evening, on returning home, we were informed by the landlady of the house, that she had a lady boarder who was dangerously ill of consumption, and would gratefully appreciate any benefit which we might render her. We at once proceeded to her apartment; but a single glance was enough to convince us that all human aid would, in her case, prove unavailing. However, we administered remedies which tended to sooth her pathway to the tomb, attending her until she died, which event occurred some two weeks after. Before her decease, she expressed her gratitude to us in the warmest manner, and placed in our hands some recipes, as the best means of testifying it, and also the accompanying statement of her first knowledge of their efficacy,

"Thirty years ago I was a theatrical ballet dancer in my native city of Paris. Of course I danced under an assumed name, which, as it is withdrawn from the catalogue of *artistes*, I need not now repeat. Suffice it to say, that I acquired a local reputation which for a while, gratified my ambition and afforded a sufficient vent for my enthusiasm. I had been upon the stage but five years, when I became the friend of the great Bilsler. This friendship soon ripened into an intimacy which would never have been brought

to a termination, excepting by a separation rendered necessary from the nature of our avocation.

"I should tell you who are not theoretically instructed, that a dancer of Edisler's rank seldom condescends to dress in the theatre, or in a room used by any other person. When any inferior figurante is admitted to this privilege, the honor is considered great, and almost overwhelming. From certain domestic relations that sprang up between the great Fanny and myself, it became necessary that we should occupy the same dressing-room while in the practice of our professional calling.

"I had often wondered how she contrived to impart such miraculous improvements to her personal appearance each evening prior to her going upon the stage. I had seen her pale and jaded, her countenance heavily lined, and—at particular periods, about *once a month*—her eyes lustreless and sunken, with a ring, almost black, around them. An hour after going into the dressing-room and attiring herself after the ordinary fashion, and in my presence, she would look like a different being. The corrugated, thick, sallow skin, would be no longer visible, and the eyes would sparkle, emitting a lustre like a first-class diamond. I knew it was not the excitement of the hour, for Fanny was too old a stager to be led away by the tinsel 'pomp and circumstance' of the side-scenes and green-room. And yet, I marvelled, what could it be? She drank nothing, she ate nothing singular. She used, so far as I could see, nothing that I did not use.

"At length a misfortune unravelled this mystery for me. One night we were dressing ourselves for '*Les Willis*,'—known to the American play-goer as '*The Giselle*.' I was the principal *coryphæe*, and, in consequence of her not being any too well, was required to 'double' for her—that is, when she was to be sent rapidly across the stage in a frail iron car suspended upon wires, as if she were floating through the air, I was to be dressed exactly like her, and

take her place. This, in theatrical parlance, is termed 'doubling.' Our dresses were of the thinnest gauze, and were very ample and voluminous. Just after the call-boy had warned us that the ballet was about to begin, my drapery was wafted, by a puff of wind that came in at the open window, to one of the gas-lights and in an instant I was enveloped in flames. I screamed and fainted, which was about all that a woman could be expected to do under the circumstances.

"When I recovered my sensibility, I saw the doctor of the theatre and Fanny anxiously bending over me. I knew I was very badly burned, but could not tell where, for I felt no pain whatever. The doctor, used to such accidents—for they are by no means rare in ballet theatres—had applied a lotion which immediately destroyed all suffering, and allayed all irritation. As soon as I was sufficiently restored to stand he left us.

"'Where, where am I injured?' I inquired, with the deepest anxiety. Elsie took me to the full-length mirror in the apartment. I gave it one glance, and then staggered as if stricken by a thunderbolt to the sofa. One side of my face and neck, and the upper part of one of my arms, were crimsoned and blistering. I need not tell you, perhaps, that the beauty of the *danseuse* is her main stock in trade. Indeed, a professor of theatrical saltatorials would rather die than live disfigured. At that moment, thoughts of living, to be abhorred by those who had flattered, caressed, and loved me, inflicted such exquisite pain, that I instantaneously thought upon committing suicide. I was taken to my lodgings in an exhausted and despairing state; and another *coryphée* went upon the stage in my stead.

"At midnight Fanny was at my bedside. I declared to her that I would put an end to my existence, rather than wander about the world scarred and loathsome. She merely laughed, bade me to keep very quiet, and bathed the wounds with an aromatic liquid, such as I had often seen her use

to her own face, bosom and limbs, and had considered to be a common cosmetic. Her manner affected me in such a powerful manner that I became like a child in her hands, and soon relinquished my mad idea of seeking solace for my misfortune in the grave. In two weeks my wounds had healed, and not only was my skin scarless, but as beautiful as it had been when I was a petted child. My dear friend's cosmetic had done this.

"Judge of my surprise when I discovered that she had purchased the secret of making this wonderful balm this incomparable blessing, several years before, from an Italian perfumer and chemist, whom she had met at Genoa, and who had fallen in love with her, although he was seventy years of age. Even his silly passion would not tempt him to part with the recipe—which he averred was the result of thirty years' labour and experiment—without money! Her wonderful transformation from the appearance of lassitude and sickness to that of buoyant, undefiled, and infantile health was now accounted for.

"At this time Fanny, being about to depart for St. Petersburg, whither she had been summoned by desire of the Czar, imparted to me the secret of this marvellous Cosmetic Perfume, and Healing Balm, which I have named 'THE ORIENTAL CREAM OF ROSES.' It is not only a beautifier, but one of the most powerful curatives for all diseases of the skin which has ever yet been discovered. My improved looks secured me a husband, who was a chemist by profession, and whose services were in constant requisition by a large perfumery and cosmetic house. To him I imparted the secret, and together we laid plans for the purpose of extensively manufacturing this cosmetic; but soon after making arrangements with a house in Calcutta for a yearly supply of the essential extract of oriental roses, wherewith to make the preparation or compound, my husband was taken ill of malignant fever, and died, leaving me penniless, without the necessary means to embark in the business, which at

first would require an outlay of capital. In your hands it may be the means of much good to humanity, and also be a remuneration for the kindness bestowed on myself.

"And now let me state what is more important than all. When I was burned, you will please remember that Fanny applied the preparation at once. I for a long time supposed that the timely application of the 'Cream of Roses' prevented scars, and I was right; but it did not then strike me that after scars were made, the preparation would remove them. A dear friend of mine had a little daughter who was exceedingly beautiful in form, and with a remarkably expressive and handsome countenance, but for a birth-mark that covered one-half her forehead. The mark seemed to rise above the level of the ordinary skin, and was a very deep blood-red color. When she was excited, this mark would turn almost black. One day it occurred to me to try what the 'Oriental Cream of Roses' would do, if steadily and perseveringly applied to this disfiguring evidence of nature's strange freaks. No sooner was the resolve formed than I proceeded to put it into practice. I bathed the mark regularly every morning, noon and night with the 'Oriental Cream of Roses,' rubbing it in with my hand for some fifteen minutes to half an hour, with perseverance and diligence. Under this treatment the birth-mark, after a very brief period, had entirely disappeared! Scores of similar cases have since come under my personal observation.

"In the preparation of this cosmetic, great care must be exercised in procuring the genuine extract of oriental roses, as it can be rightly made with none other, the roses of our own and the English soil not possessing the chemical agencies necessary to produce the wonderful effects required. The arrangement with the Calcutta house still remains in force, and you have only to give your order, at will, to have it promptly and speedily filled. And now, doctor, I will close by hoping that in your hands it may be the means of much benefit to my sex.

FELICIA DUPRE."

From a perusal of the foregoing, may be seen how valua-



TURKISH ASTROLOGER.

Page 89.

able this cosmetic is when rightly prepared. A few words as to what the "Oriental Cream of Roses" will do, and I have finished. It will, in four hours, so improve, rejuvenate, and beautify the skin, that you would hardly recognize the person who used it as the one you knew before the application was made. The change it will work in your own countenance will cause you, at first, to doubt your own identity. Those who use it regularly will possess a skin as sound, unblemished, soft, and beautiful as that of a healthy infant. It will not only completely obliterate tan, freckles, pimples, morpew, redness, humors, eruptions, and all similar foes to beauty and comfort, but it actually renders the complexion perfectly clear and brilliant, giving it a bloom, as well as a magnificent lily shade—softening it, making it pliable, free from dryness, scurf, etc.; also annihilating roughness, also the lines that have been formed by care or sickness, and protecting it from the effect of cold winds, a humid atmosphere, and other atmospheric effects that are detrimental to the complexion and cuticle. It also imparts brilliancy to the eyes, as you will soon perceive after applying it. The instant it touches the skin it finds a passage through the pores, penetrating through the outer skin, the epidermis or second skin, and the lower or scarf skin, until it reaches the very flesh or fibre. It is this attribute, this penetrating power, that makes it so very potent, not only as a beautifier, but as a healer and annihilator of sores, ulcers, scrofulous affections of every known character—if outwardly manifested—ringworm, and all **CUTANEOUS DISEASES** that can be mentioned.

The deepest marks made by small-pox—marks of the oldest kind and of the most indelible character, as one would very reasonably suppose—may be painlessly, pleasantly, and entirely removed by the use of the "Oriental Cream of Roses." Rub it patiently into each mark or "pit," with the finger, and the skin will gradually assume its natural condition and appearance, and after a comparatively short interval, every mark will disappear.

In short, scars of every nature—no matter how produced, nor how long they may have existed, or how deep and monstrous they may be—will as surely yield to this preparation—applied as we have directed—as the snow will melt before the summer's sun. For chapped hands and arms nothing can be better than the 'Oriental Cream of Roses.' Indeed, those who use it regularly, as they do soap and water, will never have a blemish or disease upon any surface where it is customarily placed. This preparation will be sent to all parts of the United States, by mail, at ONE DOLLAR PER PACKAGE.

We would also state that the gratitude of our patient did not end here. The connection of her husband with the large cosmetic and perfumery establishment before alluded to, caused him to be the possessor of many famous recipes for the preparation of toilet articles in use by the most noted beauties of the French court. These she also gave into our hands, and as the ingredients of the various articles could be procured only in Paris, we found it for our advantage to effect permanent arrangements for their preparation in Paris for our use in this country, of which we have the exclusive right of sale, and we accordingly receive per steamer from Havre the following French preparations, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, and the blessed utility of which is so speedily manifest that it is useless to extol them. Among these are the following:

MAGIC ANNIHILATOR.

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

This is a powder invented by Laure, of Paris, and endorsed by the celebrated perfumer, Lubin. All the beauties of France make free use of it. It removes superfluous hair with the utmost speed, without any approach to pain, and in such a man-

ner that no one would dream the hair had ever grown where it has been applied. It leaves the skin as white as alabaster, and as soft as velvet. By trying it upon the arm, you will readily ascertain that it is a beautiful, a harmless, and yet a most powerful and useful compilation. Sent anywhere, postage paid, at \$1 a package.

ARABIAN BREATH PURIFIER.

For the Teeth.

This grand article has been used in France for a quarter of a century. It is in the form of a tooth powder. The ingredients are, we believe, fifteen in number. This powder not only cleanses the teeth, making them glisten like pearls, obliterating every atom of tartar, killing the parasites, and preventing them from rotting, but it sweetens the breath. The foulest breath will become as an infant's after this powder has been used a week. This comes direct from Paris—it is packed there to our order, and unpacked for the first time afterwards in our own house, and by our own hands. Its cost, after going through the custom house, is eighty-seven cents per box. We will send it, free of postage, to any address, upon the receipt of 60 cts.

NATURE'S POETRY FOR THE HAIR.

Nature's Poetry is the English name of a famous French preparation for restoring hair to its natural color, and making it grow upon the bald places. It is called "Nature's Poetry," because it is exclusively made of extracts from flowers—flowers that are exclusively grown in Turkey. Its chemical properties are magical and wonderful. It will restore the grayest hair to the color it bore before age or sickness destroyed its beauty

and its vigor. The French preparations for the hair are widely imitated in this country, and the imitations are most destructive, not only to the hair, but to the skin, and—if much used—to the general health. Nature's Poetry acts as a dye, an invigorator, a restorative, and a beautifier generally. It also curls the hair beautifully, and supplies the place of the best pomade. Although it acts as a dye, it must not be classed as one. It is made with great care by the well-known Duchesne, of Paris, and has been highly recommended by Alexander Dumas, Balzac, Eugene Sue, Paul De Kock, and other notabilities of France. We warrant it to be the only good and innocent preparation for the hair to be obtained on this side of the Atlantic ocean. Sent anywhere upon the receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

OLYMPIAN AROMA.

An Unequaled Perfume.

This is one of the most wonderful perfumes ever invented. It is used in all parts of Continental Europe as a substitute for Cologne, and many people prefer it to the genuine eau, not a drop of which can be obtained, at any price, in America. We have only to say that the Olympian Aroma is quite unique as a perfume—that it is far more delightful than any that can be purchased here, and that we get it without adulteration. It reaches us through the customs in good condition. No lady's boudoir should be without it. Price \$1 per bottle. A bottle will last for years, for it is too potent to be used lavishly.

Either of these beautifying articles will be sent to any address upon receipt of the annexed price. We will send the five preparations in one package for \$5 to any part of this country. We have received letters from all parts of the United States in which the writers complain of having been swindled by preparations advertised as French cosmetics, and which were not genuine. Beware of them. See that you get the right address, and send only for ours.

PILES.

The disease called piles has its seat at or near the lower extremity of the back passage. Rarely does it extend up the passage more than one or two inches. I am disposed to think that piles, in nearly all cases, arise from falling of the bowels. The large bowel, just as it enters the basket of the hips, is tied to the back bone, and all its course through the basket of the hips is straight and smooth, and tied nearly its whole length to the solid bone. It is called the straight bowel, and forms the back passage through the basket of the hips. The bowels when they fall down in a great many cases, fall directly upon the large bowel, where it is tied to the back bone, and by pressing upon it prevent the blood from returning up the large bowel. You will understand in a moment how this can and does take place, by tying a piece of thread tightly around the finger; in a short time you will notice that the end of the finger swells, and is soon almost ready to burst. Should you allow the string to remain long on the finger, blood would be seen oozing out from under the nail, and inflammation and a dreadful sore would be the consequence. Exactly in this way piles are produced. Should a person have any humor in the blood, such as scrofula or salt rheum, it might settle on the part affected by the piles, and in such a case would greatly aggravate the piles, and make them vastly worse than they otherwise would have been. Ladies in the family way are often cruelly afflicted with piles, because the womb falls on the upper part of the back passage, and prevents the return of the blood, as we have before explained. Piles are a very disagreeable disease, and often are so bad as to greatly injure health, and in this way predispose to consumption. At times great quantities of blood will be poured out, so that the sufferer is threatened with death from this cause. Piles should always be cured, and not allowed to break down the general health, and thus lead to other diseases. We send a remedy—a sure cure for ONE DOLLAR. Address, EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEDS AND LYING-IN BEDS.

Luxurious feather or down beds should be avoided, as they greatly tend to effeminate the system and reduce the strength. For this reason beds should be elastic, but rather firm and hard; straw beds, hair mattresses, these on a feather bed are well. A most excellent mattress is made by combing out the husks or shuck that cover the ears of Indian corn. We first met these beds in Italy—they are delightful. Cold sleeping rooms are in general best, especially for persons in health; they should never be much heated for any person, but all should be comfortably warm in bed.

COSTIVENESS.

When this bowel is sluggish in its functions, the fluids that should pass by the bowels are thrown upon the skin, the kidneys, and the lungs, loading each of these organs, and deranging their offices. One of the very earliest effects is to render the skin of the face gross, thick, sallow, and unhealthy. Its brilliancy is lost. The blood rushes more or less to the head, the eye becomes dim, and soon loses its clearness and brilliancy. The skin everywhere ceases to be transparent; an unpleasant odor is exhaled from the body; the breath becomes offensive; the liver enlarges, and is loaded with blood and bile; the right side of the heart is often enlarged by it; dyspepsia results, and bleeding of the lungs. We rarely ever knew a case of bleeding at the lungs that was not accompanied by costiveness, Piles, bearing down pains, monthly irregularities, disease of the womb, enlargement of the ovaries,

falling of the womb, dropsy, apoplexy, palsy, spine diseases, gravel, and disease of the kidneys, headache and sick headache, flatulence, and colic, are often produced by costiveness, and always aggravated by it.

Never allow a day to pass without a free evacuation. Observe one particular exact time for it, and at that exact period solicit the evacuation. A few days or weeks patient solicitation will usually restore nature to its full health in this respect. Should this not fully answer, eating soft food or coarse bread, such as bread made of corn meal, or of wheat meal unbolted. These are excellent to remove costiveness. Chewing a little good Turkey rhubarb daily will entirely cure costiveness. Rhubarb has the rare property of a tonic to the bowels, and will not lose its effects upon the bowels, or do them any injury. We have known a lady who had taken rhubarb, more or less, for forty years. It is a safe and most valuable remedy for costiveness, and assisted by habit. Neither health, beauty, or purity of system can long be preserved if costiveness exists. It should be relieved at all hazards.

In stubborn cases, where the above treatment does not effect a cure, you had better write to us, enclosing one dollar, and we will forward a remedy.

SHOULDER-BRACES.

Shoulder braces are instruments of very old date, having been used in England and France for hundreds of years. Indeed, from observing these classes, all our ideas on these subjects have been fully confirmed. In many boarding-schools of England, it is a part of the education of young persons to pro-

vide that the shoulders, and carriage of the head and neck etc., shall be perfectly erect and elegant. They know that stooping or rounded shoulders are alike destructive of elegance and health. Round and stooping shoulders are set down in England as decidedly vulgar, marking ignoble descent, and denoting weakness and age. The tickets for admission to the ball-room at Almacks', in London, cost \$1.25 each, or five English shillings, yet at any time five hundred dollars would be paid for one. But money can not buy a ticket at this aristocratic place of meeting. Admission for a lady is obtained through a committee of ladies of the highest rank, the object being to introduce the aristocratic youth and beauty of the empire to each other—to show off the finest blood in the world, and the highest breeding and physical cultivation. The least approach to deformity would be an insurmountable barrier to the admission of any person, however exalted in rank. The Queen herself would hardly be admitted if she had deformed shoulders. At some boarding schools, if young ladies have high or stooping shoulders, strong shoulder braces are put on them, and pass down the back behind, outside the dress, with a heavy weight attached thereto, and the child is placed on a stool for some hours daily, until the shoulders are brought into the required symmetry. They are worn until the disposition to stoop is entirely overcome, and a perfect figure and carriage are fully established. Shoulder-braces are universally worn by all classes that desire fine figures, or the rewards of them. The officers of the army cultivate in themselves, and in their men, the finest figures, and perfect position of the shoulders. They all wear shoulder-braces more or less. The soldiers also wear them until the form is perfect. From the nobility and higher classes, and from the army, a taste for a fine figure and perfect position of the shoulders is diffused throughout all classes, both as a matter of taste and as the very key to health and beauty. The effect of manual labor is, to a greater or less degree, to throw the shoulders and arms upon the chest; and from this results one-half the fatigue of manual labor. With a vast many the habit of stooping at labor is extended to periods of walking and sitting; and, finally, at all

times, save in bed, the weight of the shoulders and arms is forced upon the chest; and thus the individual always carries a pack upon his back, and exactly the same effects are produced as if a person were always to carry a burden equal in weight to the hands, arms and shoulders upon the back. Back-ache, pains between the shoulders, pains in the neck and spine, heat between the shoulders are the frequent effects of bringing the shoulders forward. The occupation of many persons requires them to use one arm more than the other. This, long continued, is apt to make the shoulder of that arm weak, and to displace the shoulder blade, causing it to grow out, and its inner edge to lift up like a wing and in a vast many cases to change the spine to one side, and bulging out the chest, and shrinking it in, in some places, thus producing great deformity and disease. Nearly every case of crooked spine between the shoulders arises from this cause—that is, the weight of the shoulder most used drags the spine out of the straight line or on one side. Now, to prevent all this, wear our shoulder braces.

These braces are exceedingly efficient, while, at the same time, they are worn without annoyance. Being furnished with flexible elastic metal spring in the back, to which the straps are attached; they do not lose their elasticity as do those which are made of India rubber, and are therefore much more durable; and, while they yield to pressure sufficiently to permit the shoulders, arms and chest to be moved at pleasure and ease, they at the same time act continually to keep the chest erect, to hold the shoulders back, and effectually prevent stooping. They are made to perform the office of both shoulder braces and suspenders.

All persons who are inclined to stoop, or have weak lungs, should wear these braces, particularly those who belong to consumptive families. They should be worn by all sedentary persons, students, children at school, clergymen lawyers, literary men and others, whose occupations oblige them to sit or stoop.

Price \$3.00. Apply, giving height and size around the chest to EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New York.

**EFFECTS PRODUCED BY WEARING A
SUITABLE AND PERFECT ABDOMINAL
SUPPORTER.**

The effect produced by wearing a suitable and perfectly adjustable abdominal supporter is often nearly miraculous. The weak voice is strengthened; the weak lungs supported; the heart ceases its palpitations; the food sets better on the stomach; costiveness is relieved; chronic diarrhea is stopped; piles are cured; sinking, a l-gone feeling at the lungs, stomach or sides is relieved; bearing down stopped; miscarriages prevented; floodings stopped; leucorrhœa cured; spine gets stronger. The lady who could not walk can walk well. She who could not even sit up, save for a few minutes can now sit up all day, or as long as any one. Falling of the womb is cured; and, in longer or shorter periods, loses all its tenderness and weakness, and goes permanently back to its place. Barrenness, in some cases, gives place to fruitfulness. The female constitution is renovated, and a way is prepared for years of good health.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER,**FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF AND CURE OF****Falling of the Bowels,****Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb.**

This instrument has been frequently referred to in the foregoing lectures. It is light, elastic, fits like a glove, gives support in the right place and in the right direction, and may be worn while sitting, standing, walking, running, dancing, riding on horseback, or exercising in any other way, without any annoyance, and with only a delightful feeling of support. Many people have the impression that the Abdominal Supporter is

designed to be worn only by females, and by them only for derangements and weaknesses peculiar to the female organization. This is a great mistake. It does, indeed, afford in most cases a immediate relief in female complaints, and is well-nigh essential to their cure. But its benefits are by no means confined to this class of complaints. In almost all diseases where there is a relaxing or weakening of the strength, it is of service. Wherever the muscular force of the general system is impaired, the abdominal muscles being weakened with the rest, there is apt to be more or less falling of the bowels, with its train of ills, greatly aggravating whatever disease the patient may be laboring under. There are thousands, both males and females, who need to wear the Supporter, but who do not know it.

All who have weak lungs, a tendency to sore throat, a sinking, all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach, a dragging, heavy sensation about the front of the chest and shoulders, inability to stand or walk without fatigue, a dragging down feeling about the abdomen, etc., and all females with any kind of uterine trouble will find immediate relief in the use of this Supporter.

Persons desiring the Supporter can be fitted either by calling at our office in New York, or by sending their size around the waist just above the hips; and it may be sent, by express or otherwise to any part of the country. The price is four dollars sent free by mail.

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD causes cutaneous diseases, Blotches, Itches, Eruption of Small Pox, and various other diseases, the enumeration of which would require considerable space; we will therefore merely take the opportunity here to state that we cure any one of them for \$2.

Heart Diseases—such as palpitation, enlargement, thickening of its walls, inflammation, etc., may some times be relieved by taking a teaspoonful of the juice of asparagus, mixed with sugar, or a few drops of tincture of fox-glove, three times a day. The surest plan would be to write us, enclosing \$2, and stating all symptoms, and we will send a cure.

Retention of Water.—This will sometimes happen, and will be relieved by hot mucilaginous teas drunk freely, while a hot poultice is applied to the lower part of the bowels. Should this not succeed, the water must be drawn with the catheter.

Nursing.—A pregnant woman should not suckle her child, as it not only robs the fetus, but injures the mother and child. The fetus absorbs a portion of all the aliments the mother partakes of; therefore the necessity of pregnant women being careful of what they eat and drink. The milk taken by a healthy infant equals in weight about a third of the food taken by the mother.

Inflammation of Kidneys.—This complaint causes pain in the small of the back; testicles are sometimes drawn up; urine high colored, and sometimes vomiting. Take occasionally a teaspoonful of a mixture of laudanum, 60 drops; copavia, 2 drachms. carbonate of soda, 1 drachm; almond mixture, 4 ounces; or send \$1 and get our never-failing Herbal Pills.

Specific for Chills and Fever.—A certain cure if the directions are followed. I have never known a case in which it has failed, and in every instance I will warrant a cure, even where every other remedy has failed, or however long the person may have been afflicted. I will immediately return the money in case of a failure to effect a cure. Accompanying the Specific is a package of other medicine, which must first be taken for two or three days before the Specific is used. Full directions accompany the Specific, and which must be implicitly followed. Price \$1. I prepare the Ague Pills for the same disease. Some prefer the medicine in this form.

Don't Fail to Read this Advice to the Afflicted.

The moment you discover that you have contracted a private

disease, or if you have had any affection of the kind at any time previous—even years before—and which you have supposed you were cured of, by your country or other physicians, apply to us for this reason. Few physicians have ever been taught anything about the treatment of venereal diseases. Even if they had, it was that of the old mercurial or copavia remedies, and which often cause more injury and suffering than the original disease. Further—this, as well as more enlarged works, too plainly show, that many are pronounced cured—by inexperienced physicians—who get married, the disease is reproduced by the time which may have elapsed, and the extra excitement such an event generally produces, and the unsuspecting victim finds that he is yet affected—also the child, if the wife happens to be pregnant. In some cases the child may not show any signs of being affected for some years after it has been born. Sooner or later, however, it will show itself in the whole circle, if the original complaint was not entirely eradicated. Or if you have had an emission involuntarily. Sit down and write us a full statement, by giving your age and sex; single or married; when you had the suspicious connection, and when you cohabited with your wife last. Whether bilious or nervous temperament: complexion, habits and occupation. Then state the case, symptoms, duration of illness, and supposed cause, and whether your bowels are regular. Then refrain from everything that is stimulating, keep the parts clean, and be careful not to inoculate the eyes, nose, anus, or any other part, with the poison.

We can send you the necessary remedies by mail or express—state which you prefer—in time to check and permanently cure you at once, even if you are in the remotest part of the Union or British Provinces.

All our packages sent are sealed, so as to be a proof against detection; and as they are so rapid and convenient in destroying the disease, you can cure yourself, even amongst the most fastidious friends, with perfect secrecy. Enclose \$5 state full particulars of disease, and a permanent cure will be the result.

Human Anatomy.

The great importance of the organs of generation and their preservation in a state of health and vigor, have been admitted by the concurrent testimony of ancient and modern writers; in fact, the due and proper performance of the special functions with which they are charged, has ever been considered essentially necessary to the health and well-being of the economy, both physical and mental. They are parts of admirable construction, form and use; and constitute a striking evidence of the wonderful skill and contrivance in the adaptation of a special mechanism in the system for the performance of one of its most important and essential functions—that of the propagation of the species. Unequaled in the delicacy of their texture, and the comparative minuteness of their structure, their peculiar fitness for the functions assigned them in the economy, when they are in a state of perfect integrity, excites the astonishment and admiration alike of the anatomist and the philosopher. Their very complexity, while it renders them liable to many disorders by any of which their utility may be impaired, is wisely rendered subservient to the important purpose of separating and purifying the vivifying fluid.

Like that complex and delicate piece of machinery a watch, constructed by human skill, the organs of generation in man—a still more complex and more delicate apparatus, created by the divine will—are liable to derangement and impairment of function and structure from many causes, the nature and effects of which will be investigated in the following pages. In order, however, that these may be fully and clearly understood, it will we think, be advisable to preface the observations we propose hereafter to offer respecting them, by some notice of the anatomical arrangement and physical action of the organs which are immediately subservient to the function of generation, and also of those which are only indirectly connected therewith.

The parts in man which are immediately connected with the

functions just alluded to, are, as has been already stated, of a complex nature and very delicate structure. They consist of the testicles, by which the semen or seed is secreted, and of their appendages, through which the seminal fluid is transmitted to the urethra at its origin near the neck of the bladder and of the penis or yard, by means of which the act of copulation takes place, and through a canal, in the under part of which called the urethra the seed is conveyed from the receptacles in which it is retained, to those organs of the female, which are engaged in the function of generation.

The urinary organs, both in the male and female, may be regarded as subsidiary to this function, and many of the diseases to which they are liable exert a malignant influence on its performance, and not unfrequently produce impotence, either temporary or permanent, according to the nature and severity of the disease.

The Kidneys, which are the organs solely engaged in the secretion of the urine, are glandular bodies of an oblong shape, seated on either side of the spine, upon and below the two last ribs, and behind the stomach and intestines; the right kidney is also under the liver, when the man is in the erect position, and the left under the spleen; the right kidney is generally the lower and the larger. It is said that these organs are more considerable in size in those persons whose passions are very strong, and almost uncontrollable, than they are in those who are less addicted to women.

In shape the kidneys resemble the kidney bean—its structure is almost wholly made of arteries, veins, and with a few small branches of nerves, derived partly from those which are connected with the ribs, and thence called intercostal, and partly from a branch from the stomach, thus causing a great sympathy between those organs. The arteries by which the kidneys are supplied with blood, which is partly used for the support of the organ, and partly for the secretion of urine, is derived directly from the aorta, or great artery of the body. When it enters the kidney, which it does about its middle, it divides into

branches, which are again divided into smaller ones, and these into still smaller, until they terminate in vessels so exceedingly minute as to be invisible to the naked eye. From these the veins are formed, and by these the urine is secreted, and falls by drops into a pouch, which is situated about the middle or lower part of the organ, and which forms the commencement of the ureter. The veins join the great cava vein, and discharges its blood into what is called by anatomists the great portal system, by which it is conveyed to the liver, after this has been freed in the kidney from a certain portion of its serum, and also from certain salts. The nerves of the kidneys are few and small, so that the organ is not endowed with much sensation.

The Ureters are long, hollow tubes, and constitute the continuation of the pelvis of the kidneys. There is one on each side of the body, and they pass downwards and slightly inwards to the back and lower parts of the bladder, which they pierce, running between its coats for about an inch, so that if the bladder should become exceedingly distended, its contents would not be forced back into these tubes. They are well supplied with branches of arteries, veins and nerves, and their sensibility in a state of disease is considerable. Their use is to convey the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

The Bladder is situated in that part of the body called the pelvis. It is of considerable size, and admits in some instances of distension to a degree that would hardly be credited, were it not a well-known fact.

This power, however, is not acquired without considerable risk to health and life. This organ in man lies directly on his bowels, but in woman the womb intervenes between it and the rectum. It is of an oval shape, constitutes the great receptacle of the urine, which when it has collected to such an amount as to become a source of inconvenience, is by a voluntary effort got rid of through the urethra—a prolongation of the bladder commencing at its neck, and extending along the under surface of the penis, as has been already stated. The bladder is well supplied with arteries, veins and nerves, and is very sensitive when in a state of disease. It has three coats, one of them being composed of muscular fibres; its constriction causes the expulsion of the urine; it has on that account been called the detrusor urinæ.

The neck of the bladder, which in man is longer and narrower, and in woman is shorter and wider, is surrounded by a sphincter muscle, by which the continued running away of the urine is prevented, unless from disease the muscle has become useless.

The secretion or separation of the urine from the blood by vessels appropriated for that purpose, constitute the principal functions of the kidney. The fluid, when secreted, is carried along the ureters into the bladder—the great receptacle in which it is re-

tained until, from its state of distention, its evacuation by the urethra is required.

The process by which the secretion of the urine is effected is one of exceeding interest, and admirably adapted to display the wisdom of the Divine machinist. The blood from which it is to be separated is conveyed to the organ, as has been already mentioned, by the renal artery which divides into branches supplying different parts of the organ, and these again in their turn form arches of communication with each other, whence spring minute arteries or branchlets, these again constituting a complete network of vessels by a general anastomosis. They terminate in the commencement of veins, and also in uriniferous tubes, by which latter the separation of the urine is effected. The crypts or cryptæ, small round or oval bodies, which are found everywhere in the network of vessels just spoken of, and which consist almost solely of vessels, are by some supposed to be the origin of the uriniferous tubes. The tubes terminate in a mammillar process, which projects into a small membranous bag, called from its shape the infundibulus or funnel; into this bag the urine passes from the uriniferous tubes; it is thence conveyed to the larger pouch called the pelvis, and afterwards through the ureter into the bladder. Several of the tubes terminate in one mammillar process, and so also several of the mammillar processes open into one infundibulum. The last named pouch, like the pelvis of the kidney, the ureters, bladder and urethra, is defended from the acrimony of the urine by a secretion of mucus which lines its inner coat.

The quantity of urine, and the celerity with which it is passed after certain fluids have been taken into the stomach, have induced in some persons a belief that vessels existed, but which have not yet been discovered, forming an immediate communication between the stomach and the bladder, unconnected with the kidneys. But the quickness with which fluids can be absorbed and conveyed to the thoracic ducts, the velocity of the circulation, and the great quantity of blood carried by the renal arteries to the kidneys, will account for the celerity with which urine is separated, without having recourse to the supposition of unknown channels. From the extensive communication which the nerves of the kidneys have with those of the alimentary canal, it is not improbable that the secretion of urine from the blood may commence before the absorbents have time to carry any quantity of water, received into the stomach into the blood vessels; nature, being aware that those vessels would be overcharged, did not a separation of some of the watery fluid already in them immediately begin.

That the secretion of the kidneys is much influenced by passions and ideas of the mind, we need only instance in proof, the effects of fear on quadrupeds, infants, and even on adult man.

in suddenly increasing the quantity of urine, and producing an insurmountable desire to void it. In patients laboring under some difficulty from stricture in passing it, the mind referring to the complaint will often greatly increase the secretion of that fluid, and multiply the calls to pass it from the body. This will be exemplified in a subsequent chapter.

The renal capsules are concavo-convex bodies, seated immediately above the kidneys, imbedded in fat, and freely supplied with blood, principally from the renal artery, arising directly from the great arterial trunk, and from other vessels. Its nerves are derived from the great sympathetic. In the interior there is found a cavity, containing a fluid of a dark saffron color, the use of which and of the renal capsule itself we are yet ignorant of.

The Prostate gland, of which we shall speak more fully when treating of the anatomy of the organs specially concerned in generation, is in immediate connection with the neck of the bladder; although not in fact directly engaged in the process of generation, it is more intimately connected therewith than any of the parts which have hitherto been considered. Under the same head the urethra may be regarded; it is indeed more closely connected with generation than the prostate, inasmuch as the seed-receptacles open into it, and the seed itself is ejected through it. Although then the prostate and urethra constitute a portion, and a very important one, of the urinary organs, a description of their anatomy will be better understood, after the organs specially engaged in the function of generation, to wit: the testicles, deferent vessels, seminal receptacles, etc., have been described.

The scrotum or purse is a bag of skin, divided about the middle by a septum so as to form two cavities, in each of which a testicle is contained. The situation of this septum is marked externally by an irregular line called the raphe. The contraction or corrugation of the scrotum, which occurs at times, is said by some anatomists to depend on the action of a muscle which they call dartos. This, however, is denied by others, who do not admit the existence of this muscle.

The testicles, or organs which secrete the semen, are nourished and supplied with blood by long and tenacious vessels which arise from the main arterial trunk, and are called the spermatic arteries; the blood which they thus receive serves for the elimination and secretion of the seed—a process which is effected by the peculiar action of the testicles, and which secreting power affixes to these organs a value and importance in the human frame, not even second to that which attaches to those generally regarded by anatomists as the more noble, being those the destruction or serious impairment of the functions of which may involve loss of life. The value which men place on these organs—the testicles—is rendered evident by the fact that suicide is not unfrequently caused by their supposed or real imperfection, and that men on whom the

operation of castration has been performed, in consequence of cancerous or other serious diseases affecting the testicles, generally become moping and melancholy, and speedily perish. The same thing occurs when from a similar cause the penis has been amputated; nor is the feeling of dejection and extreme wretchedness, consequent on these operations, confined to persons in the prime of life, and previously in the full enjoyment of the functions of reproduction. Old men, even those in whom, from effects of advanced age, all desire and capacity for sexual intercourse have entirely ceased, when deprived of these organs by a surgical proceeding, fall the victims of an insatiable melancholy.

Eunuchs, who have been castrated prior to the possession of those feelings which nature causes to spring up in man after the period of puberty, are of course not subject to the same degree of depression and wretchedness of mind and body as are those who are rendered impotent, after having shared in the happiness and delights of matrimonial intercourse. Their disgust of life arises from witnessing the comforts which others enjoy, from which they are ever debarred, and which they have no means of fully appreciating. There is also a marked difference in the external characteristics of a man and of an eunuch. The latter are rendered, by the degrading operation to which they have been subjected, more effeminate in personal appearance than are those who are in the full vigor and enjoyment of manhood. The voice resembles that of children, the hair becomes thin and delicate, the limbs are small, the beard and whiskers do not grow, or at best are thin and scattered, and the mental faculties are prevented attaining either vigor or penetration. Most of these changes and differences in the constitution not unfrequently attend the operation of castration, when performed during manhood, if it be complete, that is if both testicles have been removed. They do not, however, occur at once, but take place gradually; erection and even emission may be effected on more than one occasion, after both testicles have been removed. When emission occurs some months after castration has been performed, it is not seminal, but simply the secretion of the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland.

The ancient Romans would not allow any one to bear witness against another in a court of justice, unless he were perfect in the organs of generation—unless the testicles were sound and entire. The papal clergy so far carry this rule into effect, that no one can be admitted a member of their priesthood, against whom a similar defect can with truth be alleged.

It occasionally happens that the testicles which before birth are lodged within the cavity of the abdomen, immediately before the kidneys, do not descend into the scrotum or purse, but remain in the belly, generally within what is called the abdominal canal. Sometimes only one is retained in the abdomen, and that generally the left. In this situation they are exposed to various causes

disease, and although not absolutely deprived of the power of secreting seed, yet their action is generally more or less imperfect, in all probability from the compression they undergo, and the narrowness of the canal by which they are in fact somewhat elongated and flattened, and smaller than usual.

An apprentice of the late Sir Asley Cooper, in whom the testicles had not descended, committed suicide, from the fear that he was impotent. His body was examined after death, and the seminal vesicles were found to be full of semen; the testicles themselves, which were both within the abdomen and close to the internal abdominal ring, being nearly, if not quite, of a natural size. In another case, that of a lad nineteen years of age, only one organ was retained in the cavity of the abdomen. It was smaller than its fellow, but the ducts, etc., were perfectly healthy.

The non-descent of the testicles from the abdomen into the purse does not, however, necessarily involve the infliction of impotence—the greatest physical curse to which manhood can be subjected.

The spermatic artery as has been already remarked, is given off by the main arterial trunk; it is a long, undulating, and tortuous vessel. The blood which is thus conveyed to the organs, after having been employed by the testicles for the separation and secretion of the seed, is re-conveyed in a refuse state by other vessels, called the spermatic veins, back to the general circulatory system in the body. The double set of vessels, the arteries and veins, were called by the older anatomists the *vasa preparantia*, as being the parts principally concerned with the testicles in the preparation of the seed.

The spermatic arteries are remarkable, besides their length and tortuosity for their smallness, which prevents their containing more than a small quantity of blood at a time. They pass obliquely downwards and outwards, behind the peritoneum, and are contained in a common protecting sheath with the veins forming with the nerves of the testicle what is called the spermatic cord; they then run over the psoas muscles and ureters, and pass out through the rings of the abdomen and abdominal canal, over the os pubis or share bone, and into the scrotum, which the spermatic artery enters, and, as already remarked, supplies the vas deferens,

The latter named organ, which is invested in its own sheath, called by the name *tunica vaginalis*, is composed of the body of the testicle, and the epididymis, the latter being situated at the upper part. Its substance is of a white, soft, and apparently palpy nature, but in reality it consists of an infinite

number of small tubes, called the seminiferous tubes, which terminate in the epididymis. These tubes are convoluted on each other, and closely connected together, but when unraveled and injected with quicksilver, will extend to a considerable length.

The spermatic veins arise in three sets from the testicles, two of which soon unite. They are exceedingly tortuous in their course, and freely anastomose with each other, while in the lower part of the cord, but these inter-communications cease after they have entered the abdominal canal, on leaving which, while crossing the psoas muscle, they unite together and form one vein, which on the right side terminates in the lower vena cava, and on the left in the vein which arises from the kidney on that side. Their use has been already mentioned. The larger veins are provided with valves. The nerves of the testicles are principally derived from those which supply the kidneys. They take the same course as the spermatic arteries, and constitute with them and the veins the spermatic chord. Some branches of the hypogastric plexus join the spermatic nerves in the chord, and form with them a kind of network or interlacing with their branches, which mingle with and embrace the blood vessels supplying the testicles. The spermatic nerves are finally distributed to the substance of the organ, to the due performance of the function of which they are subsidiary.

The testicles are generally two in number, one on each side of the scrotum or purse, but cases have been published in which there has been only one testicle, and in others again there have been found three, four, and even, although very rarely, five testicles. The older writers, by whom some of these cases have been mentioned, considered the possessors of so unusual a number of testicles to be more than ordinarily sensations. This latter statement is more than doubtful, and it has sometimes happened that a small tumor has assumed the character and appearance of an additional testicle. The occasional although rare occurrence of a third testicle has, however, been placed beyond all doubt. Dr. Macann, a staff surgeon in the British army, published an instance of this, which came under his own observation. The person in whom this anomalous condition took place was a recruit about twenty years of age, and the additional organ was on the right side, nearer the groin than the proper testicle. It had its own spermatic cord, which joined the cord of the other organ at the upper parts of the purse, and the vas deferens could be distinctly felt in each.

Persons having three testicles are called triorchides; those who possess only one are known in science by the name of monorchides. These latter cases are equally rare, and those which are detailed by the older writers equally doubtful, as the instances of

triorchides already alluded to. Some few instances, however have been published by modern authors, and in some of these, the facts having been examined after death, the non-existence of one of the testicles has been clearly ascertained. Instances also have been known in which the unhappy sufferers have been eunuchs from birth, having been born without either testicles.

Where these important organs are natural in size, number, and general appearance, they are generally nearly two inches in length, one and a half in the transverse direction, and one in thickness. The tunica vaginalis or investing membrane of the testicles which has been already alluded to, consists of two layers, the inner one directly enveloping the testicles. It secretes a kind of semen, which serves to lubricate it. Between the two layers of the vaginal tunic is contained the fluid hydrocele, or dropsy of the purse. In some cases the cavity formed between the two layers of this membrane remains continuous with the cavity of the abdomen. In such instances there is the double danger of the occurrence of what is called congenital rupture, and also of the extension of severe inflammation from the cavity of the vaginal tunic to the abdomen.

Between the testicles and the tunica vaginalis, there is another tunic or coat called the tunica albuginea, which is smooth, white and inelastic, composed of fibres and structure. It completely covers the testicle, but not the epididymis. At the upper, back, and outer part of the organ, it forms a projecting body containing the blood vessel and part of the glandular structure of the testicle, as well as the seminal canals of the rete. Aslley Cooper called it mediastinum testis. The unyielding character of its tunics is the cause of the intense pain which is experienced when the organ is swelled and inflamed. The testicle is also invested and protected by a muscle called the cremaster, which is formed partly by some of the fibres of the oblique muscles of the abdomen, and partly arises from the lower part of the spine of the ilium, and from the pubis. It acts as a third coat or tunic to the testicle. It expands all round the tunica vaginalis which it closely embraces, forming a hollow muscle, within which the testicle and its tunics are contained, and which, when it is in action, contracts and draws the organ it encloses upwards to the abdomen, sustaining and compressing it, and forcing out along the vas deferens the semen previously secreted by the organ. The action of this muscle is principally involuntary, but it has been found in some few instances to be under the control of the will. The Cremaster Muscle is small and indistinct prior to puberty; after that period it is greatly developed in persons who are very muscular, and is exceedingly well marked in cases of old rupture or hydrocele.

It has been already observed that the substance of the tes-

This consists of an infinite number of small tubes, which are called the tubuli seminiferi, or seminiferous tubes. These are very numerous; their number has been calculated by Lauth at 840, and their entire mean length at 1769 feet, the mean length of each duct or tube being twenty-five inches. They communicate readily with each other, and thus constitute one vast network of communication. Their calibre is of varying diameter in different individuals, and is also modified by the age of the party, and the state of activity or of rest of the organ itself. They are much larger in an active adult in the prime of life, while the organs are in full vigor, than they are in the child or old man. They differ occasionally also in the testicles of the same individual, the calibre of the seminiferous lobes in the one testicle being greater than that of the other. In their course in the body of the organ, they converge towards the part described as the mediastinum; then two or more tubes unite, and form a conical lobe, the point of which opens into the mediastinum testis. Of these lobes there are between four and five hundred in each testicle.

The epididymus, which, it has been stated, is seated at the upper and back part of the testicle, is the continuation of the numerous seed-bearing tubes; it descends along the back part of the testicle gradually becoming larger in diameter, but less convoluted, until it begins to ascend, when it obtains the name of vasa deferens. It is no longer than the testicle, being about two inches in length, and four or five lines in width. It consists principally of seminal canals, from which arise in the after part of the rete testis, the vasa efferentia, or different vessels, of which tubes there are generally twelve in number, although there be sometimes as many as thirty. And these ducts, after numerous and close convolutions, unite with, or rather terminate, in the canal of the epididymis. Their average united length has been estimated by Lauth at nearly eight feet, the separate length of each being rather more than seven inches.

The parts of the epididymis known as its body and tail, are composed of the convolutions or twistings of its canal. This latter is very irregular in size and length, averaging generally when unfolded and drawn out about twenty feet. It varies greatly both in length and calibre in different individuals. The walls of this canal, unlike those of the vasa efferentia, are very strong, and will bear considerable violence. It terminates in the canal called the vas deferens, or deferent vessel, the excretory duct of the organ, and is generally narrower in calibre at the part where it unites with the vas deferens, than in any other part of its course.

There is sometimes a blind canal found connected with the epididymis or deferent vessel, which has been called by Haller

the vasculum aberrans. It is as large in diameter as the canal of the epididymis, and is generally from eight to fourteen inches long, although it only passes along the cord for two or three inches, when it either terminates in a dilated extremity, or else gradually diminishes in size, and finally disappears. It is much convoluted in its course. It is not of unfrequent occurrence, although in perhaps the majority of instances it is not present. By some it has been supposed to be a supplementary vas deferens; others again conceive that its office is merely the secretion of a fluid to assist in lubricating the part composing the epididymis—while others again regard it as a mere diverticulum, accidental in its formation, such as is occasionally met with among the intestines.

The vas deferens or deferent vessel, the excretory duct of the testicle, forms a constituent part of the spermatic cord, and is readily distinguished from the arteries, veins, nerves, and absorbents, by its cartilaginous feel. It is firm and round in shape, and it has been supposed that its parietes or walls were muscular. It is continuous with the under part of the epididymis, and ascends along its inner side, forming numerous convolutions, until it passes beyond the testicle, when it joins the spermatic vessels and nerves to form the chord. It then enters and passes through the abdominal canal, after which it leaves the chord and plunges into the pelvis, passing backwards in the form of an arch on the outside of the peritoneum, to which it adheres; it passes first by the side of, and then behind and below the bladder, inclining gently inwards in its course, toward the cervix of that viscus, until at last, about the base of the prostate gland, it comes in contact, but does not communicate with the vas deferens of the opposite side. It terminates in the seminal testicle, immediately above and behind the prostate, and with it forms the ejaculatory canal, which forms the prostatic part of the urethra. As the vas deferens approaches its termination in the seminal vesicle, it increases in breadth and capacity, becoming again gradually smaller as it reaches the prostate.

The testicles in the fetus are situated in the abdomen, poste-

ferential, or different vessels, of which tubes they are generally twelve in number, although there be sometimes as many as thirty. And these ducts, after numerous and close convolutions, unite with, or rather terminate in the canal of the epididymis. Their average united length has been estimated by Lauth at nearly eight feet, the separate length of each being rather more than seven inches.

The parts of the epididymis known as its body and tail, are composed of the convolutions or twistings of its canal. This latter is very irregular in size and length averaging generally when unfolded and drawn out about twenty feet. It varies greatly, both in length and calibre in different individuals. The walls of this canal, unlike those of the vasa efferentia, are very strong, and will bear considerable violence. It terminates in the canal called the vas deferens deferent vessel, the excretory duct of the organ, and is generally narrower in calibre at the part where it unites with the vas deferens, than in any other part of its course.

There is sometimes a blind canal found connected with the epididymis or deferent vessel, which has been called by Haller the vasculum aberrans. It is as large in diameter as the canal of the epididymis, and is generally from eight to fourteen inches long, although it only passes along the cord for two or three inches, when it either terminates in a dilated extremity, or else gradually diminishes in size, and finally disappears. It is much convoluted in its course. It is not of unfrequent occurrence, although in perhaps the majority of instances it is not present. As many as three vascula aberrantia have been found. But little is known of the real use to which this blind canal is subservient in the economy. By some it has been supposed to be a supplementary vas deferens; others again conceive that its office is merely the secretion of a fluid to assist in lubricating the part composing the epididymis,—while others again regard it as a mere diverticulum, accidental in its formation, such as is occasionally met with among the intestines.

The vas deferens or deferent vessel, the excretory duct of the testicle, forms a constituent part of the spermatic cord, and is readily distinguished from the arteries, veins, nerves, and absorbents, by its cartilaginous feel. It is firm and round in shape, and it has been supposed that its parietes or walls were muscular. It is continuous with the under part of the epididymis, and ascends along its inner side, forming numerous convolutions until it passes beyond the tes-

rior to its lining membrane the peritoneum, immediately below the kidneys, and in front of the psoas muscles. The epididymis is about one-third larger relatively to the body of the testicle than it is in the adult. Connected with each of these organs while in the fetal state, is a soft, solid body of a conical shape, which is called the gubernaculum. It is attached to the lower ends of the testicle and epididymus, and to the origin of the vas deferens. It passes out of the abdomen in the course taken by the testicle, through the inguinal canal and the abdominal ring, downwards into the scrotum, to which it is attached. It is surrounded with a layer of muscular fibres, and is supplied with blood by a branch from the artery of the vas deferens. The testicle, between the fifth and sixth month of fetal life, is gradually drawn by the contraction of the muscular fibres enveloping the gubernaculum, and by the action of the cremaster muscle, from its situation near the kidney, upwards towards the internal abdominal ring. Towards the close of the seventh month it is generally found that the ring traverses the inguinal canal during the next month, and finally towards the close of the period of pregnancy, is generally to be discovered in the scrotum. As the organ progresses through the abdomen and canal, it pushes before it a reflection of the peritoneum, which subsequently becomes the tunica vaginalis, which has been already described. The gubernaculum, meanwhile gradually becomes everted, and its muscular fibres constitute a kind of investing covering to the vaginal tunic, the remaining portion of its texture contributing to form the loose cellular tissue, which is found so abundantly in the scrotum. Its attachment to the bottom of the scrotum gradually disappear after the descent of the organ, which they were intended to facilitate. This, however, is not always the case. In some instances in which the testicles have not descended further than the abdominal ring or canal, some portion of the gubernaculum may still be in existence, and may even retain some of its enveloping muscular fibres.



CHEMICAL PRODUCTION OF SERPENTS.

Page 93.

The non-descent of both testicles is a comparatively rare occurrence. When one has descended, it is frequently the right than the left. It sometimes remains permanently fixed in the situation which it occupied when the child was born, but it occasionally descends prior to puberty, most generally between the second and the tenth year. The descent has been known to some after birth. Wrisberg mentions several such instances. The cause of this non-descent is not at present well known; it may, however, depend on the occurrences of abdominal inflammation prior to birth, or on some imperfection in the muscular apparatus by which the testicle should be drawn into the cavity of the scrotum. When the bodies of persons who have been the subject of this non-descent have been examined after death, filaments or bands of greater or less length have been discovered binding the organ to some of the parts in the abdomen, and it has even been found adhering to one of the intestines. This singular cause of the non-descent of the testicle can only be attributed to previous inflammation. The small size of the abdominal rings may also operate as a cause preventive of the descent of testicles. An operation has been performed under such circumstances to relieve the organ, and place it in the scrotum, and it was followed by success. It was, however, attended with great difficulty and inconvenience, and the cure was very tedious.

The vas deferens, in cases of undescended testicle, is generally of exceeding length, so as to present a greater degree of tortuosity than usual.

It occasionally happens that, independent of their non-descent, the testicles do not attain their full size and powers of secreting semen. This state has been termed an arrest of development—a phrase the meaning of which is simply that the organs at a certain period of life prior to puberty, have ceased to grow. A case has been described of a gentleman, who, when it was his twenty-sixth year, had a penis and testicles which were not larger than those of a boy eight years old; and another of a man thirty years old, in whom these organs presented a similar ap-

pearance. Such instances are not beyond the influence of medicine, unless perhaps when they occur in the persons of idiots.

Wasting or diminution in the size and powers of the organs may occur at any age. The testicle is generally of the proper shape, although diminished in size, but feels soft, having lost its elasticity and firmness. It is pale in texture, and its blood vessels appear to be less in number than in the healthy state. The secretion contained in the seminiferous tubes is entirely devoid of spermatic granules and spermatozoa, the use of which will be mentioned in a short time. In some instances the organ undergoes what is called the fatty degeneration. The spermatic cord is also generally affected by the extension of the disease. The nerves shrink, the blood vessels are reduced in size and number it is said, and the cremaster muscle disappears.

When disease of the organ is the cause of its atrophied condition, it becomes altered in shape, being uneven and irregular, and sometimes elongated, as well as diminished in size and weight. The proper glandular structure also seems to have nearly if not altogether disappeared.

Among the causes of this atrophy of the testicle may be enumerated impeded circulation, pressure, wanting exercise, and loss of nervous influence, as well as certain causes which specially affect the organs. Atrophy, or an occasional result of local inflammation of the testicle in case of mumps. Excess in sexual intercourse and enanism are also efficient causes of these important organs. They will be alluded to more in detail hereafter. It is generally preceded by a low kind of local inflammation.

Injuries of the head, especially of the back part, have not unfrequently been the cause of atrophy of these organs, and it has been known to occur without any apparent cause.

The fact that injuries of a severe nature affecting the back part of the head are followed by such a result would tend to support the views of the phrenologists that the seat of sexual desire is in the cerebellum, which is there located, and between which and the organ of generation they say there is great sympathy. The brain, either in its entire, or in its particular part of it, under *disorder* &c.

exercises great influence of the mind on the organs of generation, and of the latter on the mind is completely reciprocal.

So much similitude is there in the structure of the brain and of the testicle, as well as a most extraordinary sympathy between them that experience in the course of a practice extending through a series of years, has demonstrated that there are many cases where the human mind suffers under a species of derangement, in consequence of diseases of the organ of generation, especially a tubercular, and for this, solid reason may and will hereafter be given.

The vas deferens, a duct as important as the testicle is itself, inasmuch as it is the canal through which the semen is conveyed to the seminal vesicles, is occasionally, but rarely, imperfect, or greatly deficient in some part of its course. It sometimes terminates in a cul-de-sac, more or less near the organ from which it arises. In some instances when this occurs, the testicle itself is imperfect, in others, in appearance at least it seems to be healthy, and the seminiferous tubes contain semen abounding in spermatozoa. Sometimes the epididymis is altogether absent, or partially imperfect. Occasionally the vas deferens is of unnatural shortness, and terminates in a seminal vesicle, not situated in its ordinary place, and totally unconnected with the urethra. All these constitute serious and important impairments of the generative functions, because although the testicle itself may be perfect in its structure, and fully capable of performing its duties, still is it rendered useless if its deferent duct be imperfect. Fortunately however such deficiencies are of rare occurrence, and when they are met with, are generally found to affect one organ only, leaving the other fit and capable for efficient action.

The semen, or fluid secreted by the testicles, is always when evacuated, mixed with the secretions of other structures, such as those of the seminal vesicles, the prostate gland, and the mucus glands of the urethra. To examine semen in its pure state, it should be obtained from the deferent vessels of an animal recently dead, in whom death has ensued from accident or intention, and not from disease.

On examination, the seminal fluid is found to possess many of the properties of other animal mucilages. It is of a blueish-white color, and nearly of the consistence of cream, but more unequal. That which is first discharged by living animals has nearly the properties of what is found in the vasa deferentia and other vessels of the testis.

is; it is whiter and more opaque, while that which follows more resembles the common mucus of the nose, but is less viscid. It has, when first expelled, a peculiar heavy smell, which has been compared to that of the farina of the Spanish chestnut. This odor appears to be derived from the secretions of the seminal vesicles, prostate and mucus glands of the urethra, as pure semen obtained from the epididymis or deferent vessels has not any such smell. Its taste is said by one of our most eminent physiologists to be at first insipid, with however a certain degree of pungency; after a little time it stimulates and excites a degree of warmth in the mouth. Vanqueline describes it as having a sharp and slightly astringent taste. Its specific gravity is greater than that of any other fluid in the body; it sinks into water, is coagulable by alcohol, is soluble in nitric and sulphuric acids, is softened by vegetable acids, evaporates by heat, loses its viscosity on the addition of lime-water, which however is increased by potash and soda, and it is thickened by ammonia. When exposed to air, it soon liquifies, and then becomes specifically lighter than before, but it always remains heavier than water. When it does liquify, it will combine with water at any temperature, but it will not do so at the time of ejection, nor will water dissolve it at any temperature, from zero to the boiling point, if it have not been previously liquified.

According to the detailed experiments of Vanqueline, which were published in the *Annales de Chimie* for 1791, and which have been quoted by Fourcroy, Richerand, and others, human semen appears to be composed of ninety parts of water, six of common animal mucilage, three of phosphate of lime, and one of soda. It exhibits a very marked alkaline character, changing the syrup of violets green, owing to the soda which it contains. The animal mucilage is not pure albumen; but Richerand observes it should rather be considered as a gelatinous mucus, on which its indissolubility in water, its odor and spontaneous liquifaction seems to depend.

The application of the powers of the microscope to semen has shown that very minute bodies swim in it; these move with rapidity, and from their various motions, from their avoiding obstacles, their retrogression, and change of velocity, they have been regarded as animalculæ. They are formed like a tadpole, with a round head or body and a narrow tail. They are found in very great numbers in healthy seminal fluid, and closely crowded together. Ludovic Haume is said to have been the discoverer of these animalculæ, and to have

shown them to Lewenhoeck in 1677. Lewenhoeck has claimed the discovery as his own.

These animalcules are not found, it is said, in the fluid contained in the seminal organs before puberty; but are always present afterwards, and do not disappear while man retains the power of procreation, having been met with in persons of a very advanced age; they are stated to be either imperfect or altogether wanting in that of mules. The more general character with respect to these tadpoles in the semen of the mules is that they are greatly deficient in number, and very imperfect in their formation. Some physiologists have asserted that they are also absent from the semen of persons who are suffering from or have been much debilitated by continual disease. The theories which have been formed respecting their nature and uses have been very various.

These animalcules or tadpoles are now called spermatozoa, as it is yet a question among physiologists whether they are independent parasitic animals, or merely animated particles, of the organism in which they exist. A spermatozoa consists of a flattened, oval, and perfectly transparent body; terminating in a filiform tapering tail, which together measure from one-fiftieth to one-fortieth of a line in length. Wagner has shown that they are developed within cells, and originate from the spermatic granules, being formed by the dispersion of the nuclei of these cells.

These animalcules are peculiar to the spermatic fluid and constitute the chief characteristic of this secretion. They live for many hours after they have been ejected from the urethra; the application of blood does not injure them, but that of urine renders their motions feeble and hastens their death.

The spermatic fluid also contains a number of minute, round, colorless, granular corpuscles, which vary in quantity, but are usually much less numerous than the spermatozoa. Both these elements of the sperm are suspended in a clear transparent fluid termed the liquor seminis, or seminal liquor. The quantity of seminal fluid emitted during the act of sexual congress varies from one to two or three drachms.

There is a singular fact connected with the history of these animalcules, that they have been discovered in very large numbers, and in a very lively state on more than one occasion in the fluid removed by operation from hydrocele; their presence has been attributed to a

wound in the testicles by the instrument used in operating, and in the encysted form, it is supposed that it is owing to a rupture of one of the seminal tubuli.

It has been already remarked that the tadpoles or spermatozoa are imperfect or deficient in the semen of mules, or hybrid animals. Hence depends in all probability the impotence or sterility of those creatures. They are generally utterly incapable of generation. There are however instances, both among the mammalia and birds, of individuals belonging to species universally held to be distinct, uniting and producing young, which again were prolific. That the mule can engender with the mare, and that the she-mule can conceive, was known to Aristotle. The circumstances is said to occur more frequently in warm countries: but it has taken place in Scotland. Buffon states that the offspring of the he-goat and ewe possesses perfect powers of reproduction. We might expect these animals, with the addition also of the chamols, to copulate together easily, because they are nearly the same size, very similar in internal structure, and accustomed to artificial domestic life, and to the society of each other from birth upwards. There is a similar facility in some birds, where such unions are often fruitful, and produce prolific offspring. The cock and hen canary birds produce with the hen and cock siskin and goldfinch; the hen canary produces with the cock chaffinch, bullfinch, yellow hammer and sparrow. The progeny in all these cases is prolific, and breeds not only with both the species from which they spring, but likewise with each other. The common cock and the hen partridge as well as the cock and guinea hen, and the pheasant and the hen can produce together.

Notwithstanding all these and perhaps other examples which might be adduced, the general rule is that hybrids are incompetent to perform the act of generation, so as to produce offspring, and it is a wise provision of nature that such should be the case, to prevent the world being inhabited by monstrous creatures, as would be the case, were it the general rule that fecundation followed the act of copulation, when practised by the offspring of parents of different species.

The vesiculae seminales or seminal vesicles are two sacs or oblique bags, behind and below the bladder, between it and the rectum, and closely connected with its cellular tissue. That part which is applied against the bladder is concave, the opposite surface convex. They

see, by an oblique position, their lower extremities being separated only by the deferent vessels, while their upper ends are at a considerable distance from each other. The latter are the larger, and their greatest breadth is generally three or four times less than their length; and their thickness is about one-third of their breadth. They are about three fingers' breadth in length. Their size varies in different men, but this variation does not seem to depend on bodily height, for in some men of short stature, they are in every respect larger than in others who are tall. Their external appearance is unequal in consequence of their consisting of several convolutions, which by long maceration and careful dissection may be unfolded, when they will appear as long vessels with openings on the sides, which originally were so applied as to correspond with each other, and to permit the contents of the vesicles to pass through them from one part of the tube to the other. When distended they apparently consist of large irregular cells; this is more distinctly seen when they have been inflated, and dried, and then laid open.

The vesiculae seminales have two coats, the outer one of which presents a muscular appearance in man, and is exceedingly well marked in some quadrupeds; the inner coat is much more vascular, and is every where on its inner surface formed into small cells of a honeycombed appearance, from which there are short projecting villi; these cells are irregular both in size and shape, and are not dissimilar to those on the inner bladder and biliary ducts; the inner coat has thus every appearance of being, and no doubt is, a secreting membrane. The seminal vesicles are well supplied with arteries, veins and absorbents. Near the prostate the cells cease to appear; the vesicle contracts, and forms a kind of duct, which unites with the vas deferens at a very acute angle, the place of union being marked by a projecting septum or valve, by which the contents of the deferent vessel are directed into the seminal vesicle.

The ejaculatory duct, thus formed by the union of the vas deferent and seminal vesicle, is from half an inch to three quarters long; it continues to become narrower as it passes behind the third lobe of the prostate, perforates that body, and, running some way along the under surface of the urethra, enters that canal obliquely by a small opening on the side of the caput gallinaginis.

The junction of the two vessels, which form this common duct is such, notwithstanding the acuteness of the angle, that air gently

thrown into the vas deferens by a blow-pipe, will inflate the seminal vesicle before it enters the urethra; but if thrown into with violence, it will immediately inflate both the urethra, and the seminal vesicle.

When the fluid contained in the seminal vesicle is examined, it appears of a brownish color, and much thinner than the fluid found in the deferent vessels; it varies both in consistence and color in different parts of the vesicle. In smell it does not resemble the semen; nor does it, like the semen, become more fluid by being exposed to the air. In bodies which have been dead some time the color is of a darker brown color; this might be supposed to arise from the contents in the vesicle having undergone a change in their sensible properties from putrefaction; but when the contents of the vesicle and deferent vessel of the same side have been compared, they have been found to be different in appearance, and in other properties. Hunter examined the contents of the seminal vesicles in some cases after death, and found that although of a lighter color than usual, there was not any smell like that which is so peculiar to the semen.

He therefore concluded that the seminal vesicles did not serve as receptacles for semen, but simply secreted a kind of mucus of their own; and although their peculiar use had not been ascertained, it was, he thought, reasonable on the whole to conclude, that they were together with other parts, subservient to the purposes of generation. As additional reasons for entertaining the opinion that the seminal vesicle did not act as a seed-reservoir, Hunter ascertained that their peculiar contents were always found in the vesicles of those persons, who, for some reason or other, had undergone castration of one of the testicles.

The seminal vesicles in animals present many peculiarities, and in some they are altogether absent. In the horse, they have not any communication with the vas deferens, or at all events the common passage is so short as not to admit of regurgitation from the vas deferens. They are not of the same size in the gelding and the stallion, being larger in the latter, but the contents are similar and nearly equal in quantity in each. They are very large in the boar, and divided into cells of a considerable extent, having one common duct. They have no communication with the deferent vessels, and their contents are dissimilar. Neither have they any communica-

tion with the vas deferens in the rat, nor in the beaver—in the latter they open on the caput gallinaginis, and are convoluted. In the guinea pig they constitute long cylindrical tubes, and have not any communication with the deferent vessels.

These facts however do not afford a demonstrative and conclusive proof that in the human subject the seed may not pass into the vesicles from the deferent vessels. There is no anatomical or mechanical structure calculated to prevent such occurrences; for, notwithstanding the acuteness of the angle between the two vessels at their junction, from the length of the common tube, the wideness of that part of it formed by the vesicle where the two vessels meet, and the very small aperture by which it opens into the urethra, the fluid (which from the length and contortion of the seminal tubes, must pass very slowly from the testicles) will insinuate itself much more readily through the large communication with the vesicle, than through the very small ones with the urethra, unless it be prevented from so doing by the vesicle attempting to throw its contents into the urethra at the same time. During coition this attempt is made, and both fluids pass at once into the urethra, where the fluid secreted by the vesicles being added to that coming from the testicles by the deferent vessels, between them a proper quantity is produced to distend sufficiently the sinus of the urethra, that the muscles of ejection may act on its contents with more power.

The same effect may be produced, whether the deferent vessels and seminal vesicles communicate or not, provided that they both open near each other into the urethra, and both convey their contents to it at the same time.

In the dead body it has often been found that air or any fluid when not thrown into the vas deferens with much force, will fill the vesicle before it enters the canal of the urethra, and examining the contents of the vesicles, although the fluid contained near the fundus differs in color, consistence, and smell from the semen, yet that found near the neck is often very similar to it; or to the fluid contained in the enlarged extremities of the deferent vessels.

From the frequent excitement of the passions and their gratification being denied in the civilized state of human society, fluid must often be secreted in the testicles at times when it cannot be naturally evacuated; and although the accumulation of it in this organ sometimes produces tension and pain, the fullness of the vessels

often subsides without these unpleasant symptoms having taken place. Thus, when the vis a tergo no longer drives the semen slowly on, the muscular properties of the vas deferens may assist in conveying that fluid on towards the vesicles, which may receive it until the time of ejection arrives. They may thus under particular circumstances, more likely to occur in the human species than in brutes, be employed as reservoirs, although their ordinary use may be to secrete a fluid which mixing with the semen during coition, may render the act more perfect, and more likely therefore to produce fecundation.

An additional reason may be adduced in support of the theory that the seminal vesicles act as reservoirs for the seed in man, in the well-known fact that animals possessing a penis, but destitute of seminal vesicles, remain for a long time in sexual contact, because the fluid necessary for fecundation, from the long course it has to take during copulation, only flows from the urethra drop by drop.

A distinct communication between the seminal vesicles and the deferent vessels takes place only in man, and in those animals which most resemble him in form as in the whole tribe of the simiæ. The vesicles are altogether absent in the lion, panther, cat and dog.

Lawrence, in his lectures on the physiology of man observes: "because the vesiculæ seminales in some animals, do not communicate with the vasa deferentia, and therefore cannot receive the fluid secreted in the testicles, it has been inferred that they do not serve the purpose of reservoirs for the seminal secretion in man; where however, they have so free a communication with the vasa deferentia that any fluids pass into and even distend the former, before they go on in the urethra. The organic arrangement is different in the two instances, and this difference leads us to expect a modification in the functions, instead of authorizing us to infer that the same office is executed in exactly the same manner in both cases. If we met with animals in whom the cystic duct opened into the small intestines separately from the hepatic, shall we therefore infer that the human gall bladder is not a receptacle for the hepatic bile?"

The prostate, of which a brief mention has already been made, in shape and size somewhat resembles a chestnut. It is situated below and behind the bladder, and above and in front of the rectum. The base inclines upwards and backwards, the apex pointing downwards and forwards. A notch in the middle of the base divides the

prostate into lateral tubes, immediately above which are the lowest parts of the deferent vessels and seminal vesicles, the ducts of which begin to perforate the gland in the middle of the notch, and then pass into the under part of the urethra, where it is surrounded by the substance of the gland. The neck of the bladder is surrounded by the prostate, as is also the commencement of the urethra, which thence obtains the name of the prostatic portion.

The gland is connected with the symphysis pubis and its descending rami by a strong fascia, and by planes of muscular fibres, which serve to support it, and by pressing on it during the contraction, aid in passing the secreted fluid from it into the urethra. Its substance is firm and compact, and when cut into gives the sensation of dividing cartilage. It is whiter in its substance than that of any other gland.

Behind the commencement of the urethra, between the passage of the ducts from the deferent vessels and the seminal vesicles, there is a portion of the prostate which is connected with both the lateral lobes; this portion is occasionally called the third lobe of the prostate. When the gland becomes enlarged from disease, this part presses upwards towards the cavity of the bladder, immediately behind the commencement of the urethra, and occasionally bends over that opening, acting as a sort of valve to prevent the expulsion of the urine.

The prostate is supplied with blood by branches from the internal pudic: they are comparatively few in number. Its veins and absorbents are numerous, and empty themselves into those which connect with the bladder. The nerves of the prostate are branches from the intercostal plexus, which unite with others from the fourth and fifth sacral nerves.

The secreting structure approaches to that of the conglomerate glands, and consist of minute cells, from which small ducts arise and unite with each other, so as to form several vessels which terminate by separate orifices by the side of the caput gallinaginis. The fluid which is secreted is of a white or rather of a cream color; in the dead body it is rather dark in color; it is viscid and has a slightly salt taste. When the passage of the urethra through the gland is slit open from before, and the substance of the gland is squeezed, this fluid may be seen to issue from several pores in the under surface of the canal. Its use seems to be to lubricate the surface of the urethra, along which the semen is to pass. It is thrown out in con-

alderable quantity, when the parts are in a state fit for immediate copulation : much of it then unites with the seminal fluid, and is discharged with that fluid when emission takes place.

The fluid of the prostate, like that of the seminal vesicles, is not absolutely necessary for the purposes of generation, in all animals which possess testicles ; and although the gland is found in man, and the tribes of the simia, the lion, dog, etc., it is not present in the bull, the buck, and ram, and goat, and most probably all ruminating animals. In these latter the coats of the seminal vesicles are thicker and more glandular than in those animals who have prostates. Hunter is therefore of opinion that the seminal vesicles answer nearly the same purpose as the prostate. Both the gland and the vesicles are wanting in birds and amphibious animals, and in fish which have testicles, as the ray kind. The prostate is said to be double in the elephant, camel, horse and some other animals.

The semen is evacuated into that part of the urethra which is encompassed with the excretory ducts of the prostate gland, which discharges its secretion by twenty-four small orifices into the urethra, at the time when the semen is ejected ; six of these excretory orifices being placed before the three apertures through which the seed is emitted, six of them behind these apertures, and six on each side. Hence the seed is never evacuated, but when the liquors of the prostate gland goes before and follows after. It is obvious, therefore, how powerfully it must conduce to health, to have secretion of this gland in a sound and pure state, as it is so intimately connected with the finest functions in the animal economy. The seed and secretion of the prostate gland are intimately mixed together in the urethra, and the latter is occasionally absorbed into the seminal vesicles themselves ; for these vesicles and prostate gland are encompassed by the same muscular membrane. The humor, formed by the prostate gland, when in a sound and healthy state, is mild or balsamic, somewhat oily or white ; but when it becomes diseased, it has the appearance of putrid matter from an ulcer, although no ulcer on those parts may exist. It is most plentifully secreted in good health, and its action continues after the testicles have been taken away, but it is not then in the least prolific, hence it seems intended by nature, to be a vehicle to dilute, nourish, and convey the thick and ash-colored concocted semen.

We have sometimes seen, in the most healthy men who have long abstained from venery, a copious running of the humor of this

gland from its being in a relaxed state, during which the semen will be emitted by the slightest effort, and from ideas of the mind, especially during sleep; which has often proved the cause of an atrophy, or consumption, when effectual aid has not been procured. The sooner the patient gets this relaxed state of the gland restored the better. We have sometimes been consulted where surgeons had been treating the patient as if this humor from the prostate gland was venereal. Errors of this kind have done great mischief. This humor flows from the prostate gland only, and it distills slowly without any ejaculation, contrary to the semen, from which it differs. Hence we observe, that this humor, is not wanting in eunuchs, when they have an erection; and the same liquor sometimes distills from geldings when they strive to leap.

This secretion, which appears like semen in castrated animals, is absolutely unprolific, and destitute of every virtue for procreation. But although it does not contain any prolific virtue, yet good semen is not formed when those parts are corroded; so that great caution should be observed, by all those entering the marriage state, to be well assured that this humor of the prostate gland is in a sound and especially sterility. Many a fine estate has been deprived of an heir, as well as titles made extinct, from that cause, the true condition of things, perhaps, having never been discovered.

Healthy men continually separate semen from the blood, which being retained and inspissated, like the white of an egg or starch, would be most immoveable, if it were not for the more thin juice of the prostate gland, when in a sound state, which mixes with it and serves to lubricate the urethra almost like an oil. Besides this, as the animalcule must stay a long time, perhaps, before it arrived in the uterus or womb, it seems necessary for it to be provided with a suitable ailment; for, unless nature nourished the animalcule, when formed, it would certainly perish or become extinct; and this nutritious liquor is that of the prostate gland, which in some animals is larger than are the testicles themselves.

3 Cowper's glands, which are situate between the bulb of the urethra and the membranous portion, are about the size of two small garden peas. They open into the canal by two small ducts, and appear to secrete a mucus which serves to lubricate the urethra. They vary much in size and consistence, and occasionally are not to be found.

The urethra, a membranous canal extending from the neck of the

bladder to the end of the penis or yard, is divided into the prostatic, membranous, bulbous, and pendulous portions. Its coats are the same as those of the bladder; of which it is apparently a prolongation. The first or prostatic portion, commencing immediately from the neck of the bladder, is surrounded by the prostate, which it enters on the upper and interior surface, a little more forwards than the notch at the base and proceeds in a slightly incurvated direction onwards towards the pubes. On the underpart of its internal surface, there is found a prominent projecting body, called the *caput gallinaginis* or *verumontanum*, on the sides of which the common ducts of the deferent vessels and seminal vesicles open into the canal, as also the ducts of the prostate.

The portion of the urethra between the prostatic and bulbous portions, is called the membranous, and the reason that has been alleged for this is, because its circumference is less than that of any other part of the canal. Its length is generally about an inch, when the penis is in a state of erection; when otherwise, it is somewhat less. It is cylindrical in form for about half its length. The urethra soon after takes the name bulbous, when it meets with the pendulous portions of the bulb, the substance of which however it does not enter until it reaches the arch of the pubes. At this part it is attached to the symphysis by muscular fibres. These muscles are influential in the expulsion of the semen. The urethra at this part enlarges somewhat at its under part, forming a kind of sinus, in which it has been supposed the semen may accumulate, until a sufficient quantity has been collected. The canal afterwards bends forwards and is surrounded by the spongy bodies, through its course along the under surface of the penis.

The whole of the internal surface of the urethra is abundantly supplied with mucus to defend it from the acrimony of the urine. It is secreted partly by vessels which form small projections on the inner surface of the canal, and partly by glandular structures situated at the bottom and sides of the very numerous lacunæ or depressions dispersed over every part of the internal membrane, the openings of which are directed towards the termination of the urethra, so that the mucus is pressed out of their cavities by the urine as it flows from the bladder. These lacunæ vary much in their size, the largest being found in greatest numbers on the upper surface.

The urethra is very vascular, and possesses a certain degree of elasticity. Its membranes are very thin, and almost transparent, and without fibres, so that in itself it does not possess the power of muscular contraction and relaxation. It is however provided with muscles, the action of which is to assist the expulsion of the urine, and also of the seed during copulation. The membranous portion is surrounded by a congeries of veins, which communicate freely with each other, and terminate in the veins of the bladder. They are also connected with the corpus spongiosum. Its length is generally about twelve inches, but it varies much in different individuals.

The penis consists of the cavernous bodies, (*corpora cavernosa*) and of the spongy body (*corpus spongiosum*) the latter terminating in the gland or glans. These are enveloped in a loose folding of common integuments.

The cavernous bodies commence by two bodies called the *crura*, one on each side of the ischia; they unite below and in front of the arch of the pubis, and constitute the upper part of the penis, in the upper grove, there being a large vein, two arteries, nerves, and absorbents, and in the lower, the spongy body surrounding the urethra.

The corpus spongiosum begins at the bulb in the form of an oblong swelling of a pyriform shape. It is incurvated forward, gradually becoming narrower, until it reaches the groove on the under part of the cavernous bodies; it then becomes cylindrical in shape, until it assumes a conical form when terminating in the glans penis. According to some anatomists it consists simply of a congeries of veins freely communicating with each other, while in the opinion of others it consists of cells formed and divided by a trellis work from each other, similar in structure to the cavernous bodies, but on a less scale and more regular.

The convex conical surface of the glands covered by a fine membrane, in color resembling the red part of the lips. At its base or corona there are rows of projecting papillæ which secrete a sebaceous matter having a peculiar smell. The gland, which possesses exquisite sensibility, is protected by the loose covering called the prepuce or foreskin, which is tied to the penis immediately below the orifice of the urethra, by the band called the *frænum*; this limits the motion of the prepuce and tends to keep it in its proper place.

The spongy substance of the urethra, which forms the glans penis, is covered externally with an exceeding thin membrane or cuticle, under which are placed the very sensible nervous papillæ, which are the chief seat and cause of pleasure and pain in this part. We may now understand why many, in the venereal act, have not the glans distended, though the whole penis is, at the same time, turgid; because the glans belong entirely to the cavernous body of the urethra; and if that body be paralytic or weakened from any preceding or existing cause, which we have known often to proceed from irregular practices; in all those people where the spongy body of the urethra is not distended, impotence will arise, which if not perfectly understood, cannot be cured by any physician.

Whereas, in healthy men, when these organs are in due tone, during the orgasmus veneris, or the moment before the semen is ejected, the glans and whole cavernous body of the urethra are extremely turgid, so as to be ready to burst; but soon after, a kind of convulsive motion follows, and the semen is discharged with a slight loss of strength for a little time throughout the whole body, which soon recovers its usual vigor.

During coition the corpus spongiosum and glans penis are rendered turgid by the blood filling their vascular structure and the whole canal of the urethra is lengthened but made more narrow and straight. The seed is gradually deposited in the sinus of the bulb; the glans being placed at the other extremity of the corpus spongiosum, and endowed with a peculiar sensibility, when a sufficient quantity of semen is collected, excites the muscles covering the bulb to action, and the contraction of the fibres taking place, the semen is propelled rapidly along the canal; the blood in the bulb is at the same time pressed forwards but requiring a greater impulse, it forms an undulatory wave behind the semen, narrowing the urethra, and urging on the semen, with increased force.

The corpora cavernosa are covered by a white elastic ligament of some thickness, and are not very vascular and are separated by a perforated septum, which allows the blood contained in the cellular structure to pass readily through its openings from one to another. They consist of numerous cells of very irregular size and shape, bounded by a net-like membranous substance which allows of as ready a communication between the cavities as does the septum.

The cells of the corpora cavernosa have been thought to be more or less muscular, and it is said that in the horse they are evidently so. These bodies are supplied with blood by branches from the pudic, which subdivides into small vessels, and are distributed everywhere throughout their structure.

When the passion of desire does not exist, the blood is not poured out into the cells, but returns by the veins as usual, and the penis remains flaccid; but when a person is under the influence of particular impressions which excite the nerves of these parts, the minute arterial branches which before had their orifices closed, have their action suddenly increased, and pour from their open mouths the blood into these cells, so as to distend them, of course overcoming the elastic power that under ordinary circumstances keeps them collapsed. In this way the penis is rendered fit to convey the semen to the female organs of generation. The erection of the penis is greatly aided by the action of certain muscles called the erectors of the penis.

The great veins of the penis is formed by branches from the gland, sides of the corpus spongiosum, and common integuments, runs along the back of the penis in the upper groove to its root, where it divides into two vessels which pass under the arch of the pubes, receive other veins from the prostate and bladder, and empty themselves into the internal iliac. The absorbents of the penis are very numerous, and terminate in the glands of the groin. The nerves are derived from the lumbar and sacral nerves, and from the inferior mesenteric plexus.

This chapter will be most appropriately terminated by some observations on puberty, and the changes it effects in the system.

The approach of puberty induces marked changes in the general system of man, as well as in the local organs which are subservient to generation. The growth of hair on the chin, upper lip, and sides of the face, and on the pubes, the peculiar alteration of the voice, the greater firmness of muscle, the extraordinary change in the passions and feelings, together with the great increase in the size of the penis and testicles, show the advent of a peculiar change in the system, by which it is adapted for the propagation of the species. The desire for connexion with the female, implanted in man by nature for a wise purpose becomes developed after the period of puberty, and the organs by which the act is performed, gradually assume their full vigor and dimensions.

The age at which the peculiar changes in the organism called puberty takes place varies in different climates and different constitutions. It is also influenced by the mode of life and circumstances of the individual. The period of puberty occurs earlier in warm than in cold climates; in temperate countries, it takes place from the fourteenth to the seventeenth year; the passions of youths living in large cities and towns are however excited earlier than those of the agricultural population, on account of the greater sources of temptation to which they are exposed.

In those animals which are not endowed with reason to guide their actions, the desire for copulation occurs periodically, and in some the testicles increase in size until the season of procreation is over, and then decrease, and continue small, until the commencement of the next season. Evidence of this may be readily found in the testicles of the cock-sparrow, which progressively increase in size from January till the end of April, when the love season of these birds usually terminates. The increase and diminution of these organs however do not take place in birds only, but has been discovered in many other animals, more especially in the land-mouse and mole.

There are several reasons which might be alleged for the existence of a periodical desire for copulation among animals—were it otherwise, as the passion for sexual intercourse is very powerful, and animals do not possess the light of reason so as to be enabled to restrain or subdue their passions, it is probable that from its excessive indulgence, all their other habits might be lost, and even the necessity of providing for their present and future wants might be forgotten; besides which in those animals which are fruitful, and which do not long carry their young, their number would be in a short time exceedingly great, far beyond the means of support that nature has provided for them. Another reason might be alleged, that were domestic animals always in heat, they would be of comparatively little service to man, while the flesh of wild ones would be too coarse and rank, and altogether unfit for the purposes of nourishment.

The period of the year during which the desire for copulation principally exists in animals is that of spring—few experience any sexual desire during the winter, except the frog, wolf, and fox; the severity of the cold seems to destroy, at least for the time, all such feelings. On the other hand, in climates where the summer is very hot, the genital organs of animals then become so much relaxed in

tone, as to render them unfit for the proper performance of the necessary act.

The case is however somewhat different in domestic animals; the passion is less periodical, the secretion of semen not being arrested by cold, to which they are much less exposed, and the circumstances in which they are placed being altogether different.

In man the desire for procreation arises at puberty, and may and can be indulged in, if health and the requisite powers continued at all times and seasons of the year. Being endowed by nature with the high, the exalted function of reason, he is left a free agent, having the full power to use or abuse his capabilities, with the consciousness that if he do abuse the functions with which he is gifted, he must abide the penalty. Man is not affected by changes of temperature as are the wild animals either as respects excessive heat or intense cold, and, consequently the human testicles are generally the same in dimensions after puberty throughout the year.

The desire for sexual intercourse in man begins after puberty, and is concomitant with the secretion of semen or seed by the testicles. It is preposterous to say it depends on the occurrence of that secretion, as both the passion for copulation and the secretion of semen are but indications of the great change which take place in the system at that epoch. It does not however exist before the testicles being to enlarge in size, and perform their proper function, and it is said but untruly, to be lost when the operation of castration has been performed. Those eunuchs only are not influenced by the desire for procreation who were deprived of the organs of generation prior to puberty; those who were castrated subsequent to that event still entertain the desire for intercourse, although in a less degree than men who have all their organs entire. Desire is more languid in advanced age than during the period of the adult life; the seed is then more sparingly secreted, and indeed all the functions of the system are performed in a less energetic manner, although, as will soon be shown old men are not in every instance deprived of the power of generation. Desire is also very moderate in persons who have small organs, and occasionally, it is altogether absent. Spermatozoa have been discovered in the testicles of men upwards of seventy years of age, and on one occasion in the organs of a tailor, who died at the age of eighty-seven. There are even circumstances on record of persons retaining the procreative faculty to the age of one hundred years; but in these cases, as in the well-known

instance of old Parr, the general bodily powers were also preserved in an extraordinary degree.

Swelled testicles or hernia humoralis, more especially that proceeding from gonorrhoeal irritation, is ushered in and discovered in the following manner: The patient, on some sudden movement of the body, experiences a pain, darting from one of the testis, (both being rarely affected at the same time) to the loins—the left testicle is the one generally attacked. On examination, he finds that the testicle is rather swollen and full, and very painful on being handled, the swelling quickly increases and becomes hard, which hardness extends to the spermatic chord, presenting the feel of a rope, passing from the scrotum to the groin.

It is remarkable that when swelled testicle occurs, the discharge from the urethra, which, from previously being very profuse, and the scalding on making water, which was very severe, both suddenly diminish, or cease entirely, until the inflammation of the testis declines; hence, it has been supposed by some, that the disease is translated from the urethra to the testicle.

It is more probably however, derived from the sympathy between the two; the irritation of the one affecting the other, and the preponderance of inflammation in the testicle acting on the principle of counter-irritation to the urethra, and for a time, thereby lessening the disease in it: for it is observed that, as soon as one improves, the disease returns in the other. The treatment of hernia humoralis must be strictly antiphlogistic. In no form of gonorrhoeal disease is bleeding more absolutely necessary.

The timely and prompt loss of twelve or sixteen ounces of blood from the arm will often cut short the complaint, and render other remedies almost unnecessary; while the temporising delay, under the vain hope of the inflammation subsiding, will allow the disease to make rapid progress, and impose a necessity of several weeks' rest and absence from business, before a cure can be effected.

Immediately, then, on the occurrence of swelled testicle, we would recommend the patient to be bled—to take some aperient medicine, and, if the inflammation continues, to apply from twelve to eighteen leeches, and afterward suffer the wounds to bleed for twenty minutes in a warm bath; to retire to bed or to the sofa, and to maintain a horizontal posture. If he be strong, young, and robust, an emetic

may be given previous to the aperient, which has been known to remove the swelling almost instantaneously.

Iodine also possesses a similar specific property in reducing a swollen testicle, and may be taken during the inflammatory stage after bleeding and aperients, as may likewise the chlorate or hydriodate of potass.

With regard to local applications, the repeated employment of leeches, fomentations, and poultices, with the frequent use of the warm bath, and, above all, keeping the testicle constantly supported by means of a bag, truss, or suspensory bandage, will subdue the disease in a very short time, without impairing the functions of the important organ concerned.

A hardness, however, of the epididymis commonly remains and continues during life, but rarely gives rise to any inconvenience, although this may often be remedied by compressing the testicle with strips of adhesive plaster.

Almost every case of inflamed testicle will terminate favorably by strictly pursuing the plan proposed; but when, from any untoward circumstance, the inflammation proceeds to suppuration, the case must be treated like one of common abscess, in which event professional aid should be sought for without delay. Our terms for advice and treatment will be FIVE DOLLARS. Address all letters for medical advice (including three cent stamp) to EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 29 Broadway, New York.

Gleet is a certainty, as its name implies, a discharge of thin ichor from a sore. Patients usually understand, and medical men usually allow, a gleet to be a discharge from the urethra, which has existed some time, of a whitish color, unattended with pain, and that is not infectious, by which is meant incapable of producing gonorrhœa. There are several kinds of morbid secretions, the successful treatment of which depends upon a knowledge of their differences. They may be divided into two principal orders—those secreted from the mucus surface of the urethra or bladder, and those which proceed from the various glands leading into one or the other. Gleet is a term popularly applied to both, but more strictly relates to that which proceeds from the membrane lining the urinary canal. There is great analogy in inflammatory affections between the mucus membrane of the digestive and pulmonary, as well as urinary passages. In inflammatory sore throat, the secretions assume various appearances: there is a discharge of viscid mucus, or purulent mat-

ter, or of a thin watery nature ; these secretions are dependent upon the amount and duration of the inflammation present. Exactly in like manner may be explained those issuing from the urethra. They are consequently alike modified by treatment, by diet, by rest, and aggravated by a departure from constant care. It is the nature of all membranes, lining canals that have external outlets, to attempt the reparative process by pouring forth discharges, while those which line the structures that have not, effect their cure by union with the opposite surface. It is an admirable provision, else important passages might become closed, and so put a stop to vital processes ; and in the other case, accumulations ensue that could not escape without occasioning serious mischief. When, however, disease has existed a long time, the operation of the two kinds of membranes is reversed. The serous, through inflammation, take on the character of abscess, dropsy, or other secretions, and the mucus ulcerate or form adhesions, as evidenced in stricture, or ulceration of the throat or urethra. Gleet may be a spontaneous disease, that is to say, may arise from other causes than infection. It may exist independently of gonorrhoea, and be the result of cold, of intemperance, and of general or of local excess. Its long continuance and neglect, however, renders it infectious, and it also gives rise to ulceration, excrescences, and stricture : and when from other causes, ulceration, or excrescences, or stricture, are set up, gleet is in return generally one of their consequences. Gleet, despite these various occasions, is, after all, most frequently a remnant of gonorrhoea ; and it is very difficult to define the time or point where the one ends and the other commences. Pathologists draw this distinction between the two :—they say that gonorrhoeal discharge consists of globules, mixed with a serous fluid, while gleet is merely a mucus secretion. We confess it difficult for a non-professional person to decide which is which, the resemblance, in fact, being so great—a gonorrhoeal discharge being one day thick and yellow, a few days afterward thin and whitish, and at one time in quantity scanty, and the next profuse. Gleet assumes nearly the same changes. The best test for distinguishing them is, by regarding the accompanying symptoms. Where there is pain on passing water, bladder-irritability, tenderness in the perinæum or neighboring parts, and the discharge plentiful and offensive, staining the linen with a "foul spot," it may, without much fear, be decided to be clap ; but where the discharges

is next to colorless, like gum-water, for instance, and where there is no other local uneasiness than a feeling of relaxation, and where it has existed for a long period, and was, or was not, preceded by a gonorrhœa, it may fairly be called a gleet. Now where does the discharge of gleet come from? Let us recapitulate its causes; first from clap, which is a specific inflammatory affection. It may therefore be a chronic inflammatory state of the lining membrane of the urethra, of greater or less extent; in which case we would call it chronic gonorrhœa, and which would be owing to a relaxed state of the secretive vessels. We know that when a disease exists for a long while, and is one not positively destructive to life, a habit of action is acquired that renders its continuation in that state as natural as its healthy condition. This is the state of the secretive vessels in gleet, arising from gonorrhœa; and hence the discharge is poured forth, instead of the secretion natural to the urethral passage in its healthy order. Secondly, such may have been the severity of a clap, that ulceration of some portion of the urethra may have taken place. The disease may have got well except in that identical spot which, owing to the constant irritation occasioned by the urine passing over it, struggles with the reparative intention and effort of nature, and exists even for years. Thirdly, when stricture is brewing, which will be explained in an appropriate chapter, the alteration going on gives forth a discharge, and, as we have stated in another part of this work we here repeat, that a long and obstinate gleet, as the slightest examination would testify, rarely fails to indicate the presence of a stricture. Lastly, gleet may be produced by loss of tone in some of the whole portion of the secretive vessels, induced by one or many of the accidents of life, or the various kinds of physical intemperance when they not only weep forth various kinds of fluids, at irregular intervals, which impair the muscular and nervous energy of the generative organ, but render persons laboring under this description of weakness very susceptible of infection, if they hold sexual contact with those but slightly diseased. Hence persons laboring under this form of debility incur what others escape. An individual so circumstanced would receive a taint from a female having leucorrhœa. Very many inconveniences have arisen from this infirmity, giving birth occasionally to unjust suspicions, and creating alarms of the most distressing nature.

Thus, then, we may have gleet from gonorrhœa, gleet from nice-

ration; gleet from stricture, gleet from debility and discharges, popularly understood to be gleet, but in reality glandular secretions, which will be considered shortly and separately. Gleet is a tiresome and troublesome disorder. So difficult, occasionally, as its management, that oftentimes the more regularly a patient lives, and the more strictly he conforms to medical regimen, the more deceptive is his disorder. He will apparently be fast approaching to, as he conceives, a recovery, when, without "rhyme or reason," the complaint recurs, and hints that his past forbearance has been thrown away. It would be dispiriting, indeed, were every case of gleet to realize this description; but it is well known that many do, either from neglect or mismanagement. Now it must be evident that the treatment of gleet depends upon what may happen to be the occasion of it. Where the membrane of the urethra is entire, internal remedies may, and do avail. Copalba will achieve wonders; the use also of a mild injection, perseveringly employed (as a solution of iodide of iron, or citrate of iron, ten grains to the ounce of water), will give tone and stringency to the weakened vessels, and so correct the quantity, at least, of the secretion. In very obstinate cases, stronger injections, as of the nitrate of silver, twenty grains to the ounce of water, are serviceable; and we are not without many useful internal medical combinations, which, properly administered, conquer this troublesome complaint. In ulceration and stricture, these two causes must be removed, else all efforts are unavailing. In general and local debility, the attention must be devoted to the constitution. Common sense and common reading must give to persons, possessing both, every necessary information. The community are beginning to appreciate the advantages of temperance, air, and exercise, too highly, to need instructions how much of the one or either of the other two are essential to the preservation or recovery of health.

Morbid Irritability of the System.—Of the varied symptomatic sensations, few are more provoking and fretting than some continued troublesome itching or pain that frequently attends the passing of water. There may be no discharge of any kind, but there is either a constant tingling, partially pleasureable sensation, drawing the attention perpetually to the urethra, or there is felt some particular heat or pain during the act of micturition. These feelings do not always indicate a venereal affection; they appear to



PALACE OF THE ANCIENT MAGI.

Page 103.

depend upon local irritation, perhaps induced by a morbid condition of the urine. The treatment consists in temperate diet, moderately laxative medicines, and now and then local applications. Some cases yield to sedatives topically applied, and alkalies given internally, while others need local stimulants and specific tonics. At all events, whenever there is an unhealthy feeling in those parts, it points out some altered action is going on, which, if not arrested, is likely to end in stricture or gleet, and therefore attention had better be bestowed upon it as soon as possible. For this purpose let the patient at once communicate with us, with full details of his particular symptoms. A full course of medicines and advice, as to proper treatment and dietary restrictions will be at once forwarded upon receipt of \$5. Our medicines are securely packed, and are secure from observation. Sent by Express to all parts of the Country.

Of all diseases of the genito-urinary system, stricture must be allowed to be the most formidable. It is not difficult to cure; but it involves, when neglected, more serious disturbances—disturbances which frequently compromise only with loss of life. Stricture is a disease unfortunately of extensive prevalence; and in nine cases out of ten is the sequence of a gonorrhœa; and, what is still more comforting, few persons who become the prey to the latter infliction escape scot-free from the former; not because a clap must necessarily be succeeded by a stricture, but simply because it is, and all owing to the carelessness and inattention manifested by most young men in the observances so necessary for the perfect cure of the primary disease. One very prevalent notion and which explains a principal cause of the extension of the venereal disease, is entertained, that the way to give the finishing coup to an expiring clap, is to repeat the act that gives rise to it: the disease becomes temporarily aggravated, and the impatient invalid probably flies, from an unwillingness to confess his new error, from his own tried and medical friend to some professional stranger. From a desire to earn fame as well as profit, the newly consulted prescribes some more powerful means; the discharge is arrested for a while, but returns after the next sexual intercourse; a strong injection subdues the recurrent symptom, which only awaits a fresh excitement for its reappearance. Thus gleet is established. The patient finding little or no inconvenience from the slight oozing,

which, as he observes, is sometimes better and occasionally worse, according to his mode of living, determines to let nature achieve her own cure, and for months he drags with him a distemper that, despite all his philosophy, he cannot reflect on without an humiliating diminution of self-approval. So insidiously, however, does the complaint worm its progress, that the patient, considering his present state the worst that can befall him, resolves to endure it, since it appears his own constitutional powers are incapable of throwing it off.

In the midst of this contentment, the invalid finds that the process of urinating engages more time than formerly, the urine appears to flow in a smaller stream, and is accompanied by a sensation as though there were some pressure "behind it." The act of making water is not performed so cleanly as it used to be; the stream differs in its flow, seldom coming out full and free, but generally split into three or four fountain-like spirts.

At other times it twists into a spiral form, and then suddenly splits into two or more streams, while at the same moment the urine drops over the person or clothes, unless great care be observed.

In advanced cases, the urethra becoming so narrow the bladder has not power to expel the urine forward, and it then falls upon the shoes or trousers, or between them.

Persons afflicted with stricture, and urinating in the streets, may almost be detected from the singular attitude they are obliged to assume to prevent the urine from inconveniencing them, and also from the time occupied in discharging it. Some few minutes after making water, when dressed and proceeding on his way, the patient finds his shirt become moist by some drops of urine that continue to ooze from the penis; and it is only as these annoyances accumulate, he begins to think he is laboring under some other disease than the gleet. The next symptom he will experience will be a positive but temporary difficulty in passing his water—perhaps a total inability to do so; it will, however, subside in a few minutes. This will lead him to reflect, and he will even appease his fears by inclining to think it may be the consequence of his last night's excess: he resolves to be more careful in the future, and he gets better; his contemplated visit to his usual professional adviser, if he have one, is postponed, and a few more weeks go by without a return of the last symptom. The next attack, which is very difficult to avert and which is sure

to accompany the succeeding debauch, or to follow a cold or fatigue, does not so speedily subside; the patient finds that he can not complete the act of making water without several interruptions, and each attended with a painful desire resembling that induced by too long a retention of that fluid. In that state he eagerly seeks medical assistance; the treatment generally adopted consisting of some sedative, immersion in a hot bath, or the passage of a bougie. Relief being thus easily obtained, professional advice is thus thrown up, and the symptoms are again soon forgotten. Before proceeding further with the more severe forms and consequences of stricture which may now be fairly said to have commenced in earnest, a brief anatomical description of the urethra may enable the reader to understand how the constriction or narrowing of that canal takes place.

We have elsewhere stated the urethra to be a membranous canal, running from the orifice of the penis to the bladder, and situated in the lower groove formed by the corpus spongiosum.

The difference of opinion entertained by some of our first anatomists, on the structure of the urethra, is deserving of notice; for only in proportion to the correctness of our knowledge of it, can we arrive at a just definition of its diseases.

One party asserts it to be an elastic canal—whether membranous or muscular they do not say—endowed with similar properties of elasticity to India rubber, or to a common spring. That it is elastic, is beyond doubt; but the mere assertion is no explanation of its mode of action.

Others, from microscopical observations, declare it to consist of two coats—a fine internal membrane, which, when the urethra is collapsed, lies in longitudinal folds—and an external muscular one, composed of very short fasciculi of longitudinal fibres, interwoven together, and connected by their organs and insertions with each other, and united by an elastic substance of the consistence of mucus. This is the more satisfactory of the two.

They account for the occurrence of stricture in this way. They say that "a permanent stricture is that contraction of the canal which takes place in consequence of coagulable lymph being exuded between the fasciculi of muscular fibres and the internal membrane, in different quantities, according to circumstances."

A spasmodic stricture they define to be "a contraction of a small

portion of longitudinal muscular fibres, while the rest are relaxed; and as this may take place either all round, or upon any side, it explains what is met with in practice—the marked impression of a stricture sometimes a circular depression upon the bougie, at others only on one side.”

With respect to the change consequent upon permanent stricture, dissection enables us, in some degree, to arrive at the truth. Excrescences and tubercles have been found growing from the wall of the urethra; but in the majority of instances, the only perceptible change is a thickening of the canal here and there, of indefinite length; but whether it be occasioned by the exudation of coagulable lymph, or whether it be the adhesion of ulcerated surfaces, which we contend are more or less present in gleet, is not so easy to determine; at all events, it is undoubtedly the result of inflammation.

With regard to the action of spasm, all we know of it is theoretical; but experience every day furnishes instances of its occurrence.

Spasmodic stricture is generally seated at the neck of the bladder and may occur to persons in good health, from exposure to wet or cold; from some digestive derangement; from long retention of the urine, particularly while walking, owing to the absence of public urinals; or to violent horse exercise; but more frequently does it happen to those young men who, when suffering from gleet or gonorrhoea, imperfectly or only partially cured, are tempted to commit an excess in wine, spirits, or other strong drinks. Surrounded by jovial society, glassful after glassful is swallowed, each one to be the last. The patient, with his bladder full to repletion, scarcely able to retain his water, yet probably “going” every moment, represses his desire until the party breaks up, when, on encountering the cold air, he finds himself unable to void even a drop, or if so, but with extreme difficulty. The greater the effort, and the more determined the straining, the greater is the impossibility, and relief should be afforded, or the most alarming consequences may ensue.

The rationale is this: the patient, opposing the action of the muscles of the bladder, by contracting those of the urethra, they (the latter), from irritation, become spasmodically contracted.

The urine, by the powerful action of the muscles of the bladder, is forced against the contracted portion of the urethra; and by its irritation increases the mischief. Where neglected, or unless the

spasms yield, extravasation will take place, mortification ensue, and death follow.

The urethra is situated at the under part of the penis, and is embraced by a substance called the corpus spongiosum; it (the urethra) consists of several different layers or coats—the inner, the one continuous with that lining the bladder, which possesses the power of secreting a mucus fluid, and the other made up of muscular fibres, which gives to the urethra the power of contracting and dilating, that regulates the flowing or getting of the fluid which has to pass through it. The mucus membrane of the urethra is of a highly sensitive nature, and more so in some parts than in others, as, for instance, in the membranous and bulbous portion of the canal; and hence it will be found, that those are the parts most liable to disease. The mucus membrane has several openings called lacunae, for the furnishing a particular fluid to moisten and lubricate the urinary tube: these also are frequently the seat of disease.

Independently of the function of the urethra being to discharge the urine, it has also to convey the semen to the orifice of the glans; and here in this act is to be observed the wonderful adaptation of means to the end. During the excitement attendant upon venereal commerce, the seminal fluid accumulates, prior to emission, in the bulbous portion, and when the fitting moment arrives for its ejection the membranous portion spasmodically contracts, thereby preventing the regurgitation of the semen into the bladder, while the muscles surrounding the bulbous portion contract with energetic force and so complete the transmission of the generative fluid. Such are the functions of the urethra in health. Now, this canal being extensively supplied with nerves, that have more extensive communication with others than any particular ones have in the whole body, and made up, as before stated, of surfacial and muscular membranes and exposed to performance of several duties which are often unduly called into exercise, cannot be supposed to be exempt from the consequences of such misappropriation; and therefore it is very liable to inflammation. From the sensitive nature of the tube, it is very obnoxious to spasm, which may be partial, temporary, or continuous; hence spasmodic stricture. This condition is of course dependent upon many causes, excess of diet, fatigue, cold, etc., irritation the general system; when from the local irritation previously set up in the urethra by the forenamed causes—a neglected gleet or

slap—the urethra is not long in participating in it; the phenomena are the symptoms recently narrated. Highly restorative as the power of nature may be to remove disease, she does not appear readily disposed to interfere with the processes set up in the machine she inhabits, for self-defence to protect itself from the constant irritation produced by the daily flow of acrid urine, which in several cases often produces ulceration; coagulable lymph is thrown out in the cellular structure of the particular diseased parts, thereby thickening the walls thereof, constituting permanent stricture, it appearing preferable to impede a function which a narrowing of the urethric canal does, namely, that of urinating, than of allowing ulceration to ensue, whereby the urine would escape into the neighboring parts, and occasion great devastation, and probable death. Permanent stricture, as its name implies, outlives the patient; it never yields unassisted by art. I have described the ordinary symptoms of stricture, especially that form induced by gonorrhoea. Stricture may arise from other causes. Inflammation, in whatever way set up, if allowed to go on or remain, will rise to stricture, and the celerity or tardiness with which it takes place depends upon circumstances. An injury from falling astride any hard substance, blows, wounds, contusions occasioned by riding, the presence of foreign substances, the injudicious use of injections, and lastly, which is as frequent a cause as any one of those heretofore enumerated, masturbation. The violent manual efforts made by a young sensualist to procure the sexual organism for the third or fourth time continuously, I have known to be of that degree that irritation has been communicated to the whole length of the urethra, extending even to the bladder; and retention of urine, in the instance we alluded to, ensued, and required much attention before it could be subdued. Excessive intercourse with females will give rise to the same effects; not so likely as in the case preceding, inasmuch as the former can be practiced whenever desired, while the latter needs a participator. The act of masturbation repeated, as it is, by many youths and others, day after day, and frequently several times within each twenty-four hours, must necessarily establish a sensitiveness or irritability in the parts, and alternation of stricture is sure to follow.

The positive changes which take place in stricture in the urethral passage are these: there ensues a thickening and condensation of the delicate membrane and the cellular tissue underneath, which may

possibly unite it to the muscular coats. This thickening or condensation is the result of what we call effusion of coagulable lymph. It will be rather difficult to explain the process; but lymph is that fluid understood to be the nutritious portion of our sustenance or system, and which is here yielded up by the vessels which absorb it, and which vessels abound, with few exceptions, in every tissue of our body. However, it will suffice to say, that where inflammation takes place, there is an alteration of stricture, and that alteration is generally an increase. In stricture, this increase or thickening takes place, as we observed before, in particular parts of the urethra, but where the inflammation is severe, no part is exempt, and whole lengths of the passage become occasionally involved. It is true, certain parts are more predisposed than others, as, for instance, the membranous, bulbous, and prostatic portions of the canal; but there are oftentimes cases to be met with where these parts are free, and the remainder blocked up. This effusion or thickening assumes various shapes, and selects various parts of the urethra.

In protracted and neglected cases, that part of the urethra between the stricture and bladder becomes dilated from frequent pressure of the urine upon it, induced by irritability of the bladder, which has an increasing desire to empty itself. In process of time, complete retention of urine will ensue, ulceration will take place at the irritable spot, and effusion of urine into the surrounding parts will follow; and the consequences will be, as in the instance of the spasmodic affection, fatal, unless controlled by the skilful interference of the surgeon.

The symptoms of permanent stricture are often as slow in their progress, and as insidious in their nature, as they are appalling in their results, and are seldom distinctly observed by the patient, until firmly established.

He is suffering from a long-continued gleet, and is first alarmed by a partial retention of urine—it passes by drops, or by great straining, or not at all. This usually occurs after intemperance, and is relieved by the warm bath, fomentations and laxative medicines. This is the first stage, and is attributed to the debauch solely; whereas, at this time an alteration of structure is going on in the urethra. Its calibre is becoming diminished, which necessarily causes the urine to flow in a smaller stream. This is not observed at first: and it is only after a long period that the patient becomes aware of the fact.

The disease proceeds. In the morning, from the gluing together of the sides of the urethra, by the discharge from its diseased surface, the urine flows in a forked or double stream; and then, as this agglutination is dissolved, it becomes natural.

There is a greater and more frequent desire to make water, disturbing sleep many times during the night, but unattended with pain, unless the neck of the bladder be affected.

There are also uneasy sensations in the perinæum, a sense of weight in the pelvis, with flying pains in the hips; and in the permanent stricture there is a remarkable symptom frequently prevailing—that is, a pain extending down the left thigh from the perinæum.

As the disease advances, the urine flows in only a very small stream, or forked, twisted, double, or broken, or in drops; and the patient solicits the flow by pressing with his finger on the perinæum, and elongating the canal, somewhat after the manner in which a dairy-maid milks a cow.

The dilation of the urethra between the stricture and the bladder already alluded to, now takes place; and some urine remains in the dilated part, which oozes through the stricture, making the patient wet and uncomfortable.

There is great difficulty felt, and more time is occupied in getting rid of the last drop of water, than formerly. This sensation continues all along; and the cure is never accomplished until this is finally removed.

If the stricture is still neglected, more severe symptoms come on, and the neighboring parts become affected also.

The sphincter ani, or the muscles of the anus, are relaxed, from the excessive action of the abdominal muscles; and the feces pass in small quantities involuntarily. There is a protrusion of the bowel, which adds to the distress, and, by its irritation, brings on a looseness or diarrhœa.

The prostate gland, which is seated near the neck of the bladder, suffers inflammation and enlarges, beginning at the orifice of the ducts, which open into the urethra.

The emission of semen, which often happens involuntarily, is attended with agonizing pain, producing cold shiverings, followed by heat; and fever soon becomes fairly established.

The liver and its secretions become diseased, discharging in the intestines large quantities of vitiated bile. The fever assumes the

intermittent character. The discharge from the urethra is greatly increased in quantity, showing the formation and bursting of an abscess of the prostate gland into it.

The bladder is much thickened and diminished in size, and acutely or chronically inflamed. The desire to make water is continual, allowing hardly a moment of rest; and the patient, in the agony of despair, prays to be relieved from his sufferings.

Soon succeeding the irritation of the prostate, the testicles become involved, the disease being propagated by means of their ducts, which open in the urethra. The testicles swell a little, become uneasy and painful, and a dropical or hardened enlargement ensues.

When the stricture forms a nearly complete obstruction to the passage of urine, the violent efforts of the bladder to expel it bring on ulceration or rupture of the urethra, through which the urine is forced into the cellular membrane, with all the power of a spasmodically excited bladder.

The scrotum and neighboring parts become distended, erysipelas supervenes, black patches of mortification break out in different places, the febrile symptoms are augmented, and the patient at last irrecoverably sinks into a state of coma or muttering delirium, and death closes the scene. Such is the progress and termination of stricture when neglected.

There are many provocatives to stricture, and when one mischief is progressing, it makes up for its slow initiating by giant strides. A patient may have a trifling stricture for years without experiencing much inconvenience. He takes cold, fatigues himself, commits some stomachic or other excess, may possibly have fever, all of which more or less disturb the general economy, alter the character of the urine, and in that manner doubly accelerate the disorganization going on in the urethra. A small abscess may spring up in the urethra, or below it among the cellular membranes and the integuments. In either case, it chances now and then to burst an opening and create a communication externally with the urinary passage, constituting what is called fistula. A person laboring under stricture is always liable to these occurrences. As much mischief is done oftentimes by mismanagement as by neglect. The clumsy introduction of a bougie, or, in other instances, the unjustifiable introduction of one, is likely to, and very frequently does, lacerate the delicate and irritable membrane, and make a false passage.

It is melancholly, notwithstanding the resisting and reparative power of nature to avoid so saddening a disease as stricture, that it is so very prevalent, and that it is occasioned by so many causes. Where it is not destructive to life, it is very injurious. It involves, where it is severe, other important organs beside the seat of its abiding; the repeated calls upon the bladder, through sympathy of the irritation, created so near to that viscus, the efforts which at all times it is obliged to make, although assisted by the muscles of the abdomen and contiguous parts to void its contents, at last, and very frequently end in paralysis, and total inability to pass water ensues, except through the aid of the catheter. Independently of which, where so much disease exists as in the urethra, the urine also constantly pressing against ulcerating and irritable surfaces, extravasion of that secretion takes place, and the most formidable and alarming consequences ensue. In the simplest form of stricture, many important functions are disturbed. A very frequent consequence is permanent irritability of the bladder, so that the patient is obliged, ten or twelve times a day, to micturate, and is unable to pass through the night without suffering nearly the same inconvenience. Besides which, the natural sensitiveness of the genital organs become speedily and much impaired. We are satisfied that where disorganization of the testicles does not exist, and where the patient is young, or even middle-aged, if he be impotent, he will in nine cases out of ten be found to have stricture. There are exceptions, but in nearly all cases of impuissance there will be found, if not stricture, at least some morbid irritability of the urethra. During the experience of stricture, there is generally a vitiated secretion from the seat of mischief, constituting a gleet; therefore a gleet at all times should be regarded, lest it be an indication of something more than a mere weeping from enfeebled vessels.

Before commencing the cure of stricture it is necessary for the patient, in all cases to communicate to us his general symptoms. It is unnecessary, perhaps for us to say, that the names of writers are kept with the most inviolable secrecy, and their cases treated in accordance with the requirements of an enlightened age. A certain and speedy cure can be accomplished by our treatment, if application is seasonably made. A course of medicines and full instructions will be forwarded for FIVE DOLLARS. Address all letters for medical advice and treatment, to the EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 29 Broadway, N. Y. The testicles from their office

and connexion with other structures equally as important, are liable to many excitations. In gonorrhœa they are subject to sympathetic inflammation, as in hernia humoralis, which, if neglected or maltreated, gives rise to abscess or chronic hardness. Inflammation also occurs in them as in other structures. Accidents, such as blows or bruises, horse-riding, wearing very tight pantaloons, are all fertile sources of derangement. Scrofulous constitutions are predisposed to have their testicles, like the rest of the glands, diseased. The most frequent disturbance, however, of the testicles, is a dilation of the veins, constituting what is called varicocele; and generally accompanied by a wasting away of the testicle itself. It is rare, indeed, to find perfectly healthy testicles in an individual who has been exposed to amatory pleasures and sensualities; and as, of course, even amative desire, as well as amative power, depends upon the absolute sound condition of the glands in question, the inference is, that in very numerous persons, the sexual instinct is considerably diminished, and not unfrequently wholly suppressed, before half the natural term of their existence has expired, at which time they ought in reality to be at the climax of their prime and capability.

It is not so much a painful complaint as an unpleasant one. There are occasionally pains in the back and loins, and other feelings, creating a sensation of lassitude and weariness; and now and then some local uneasiness is felt.

Varicocele gives to the examiner a sensation as though he were grasping a bundle of soft cords. It sometimes exists to such a degree as to resemble a rupture. In advanced stages of the disease, or disorganization, the epididymis becomes detached from the body of the testicle, and is plainly distinguishable by the finger. The result of all is, that a considerable diminution of sexual power takes place; and if means are not adopted to arrest a further break-up of the structure, the venereal appetite will subside altogether.

The treatment consists in giving support by means of a suspensory bandage, which may be worn during the day, and the use of local refrigerants night and morning. The state of health is sometimes mixed up with it; and tonics and generous diet are useful. The cold shower bath helps to brace the system. It is a complaint in which, if it be not of very great severity, nor very long continuance, much good may be done. In some instances the veins may be allowed to

empty themselves, which they will do when the body is in a recumbent position, and a coated ivory ring, or a silken band, may be so placed around them as shall prevent their refilling. It is, however, a case fitter for the surgeon's management.

Abscesses and their cure.—The testicle is subject to inflammation and suppuration, like any other structure. A case about three years ago fell under our notice, where a quantity of dark foetid fluid was released on puncturing a testicle in which the sense of fluctuation was very evident; and the patient stated that it had been five or six years in arriving at that condition. He was wasted considerably from nocturnal perspirations and acute pain, and his sexual desire was much diminished. The case did well, and the latter function was restored without much loss.

Hydrocele.—Hydrocele is an accumulation of yellow serous fluid in the tunica vaginalis testis, or peritoneal covering of the testicle. It is a disease incident to every period of life, but more commonly met with in grown persons. The ordinary formation of hydrocele is unattended with pain; and the patient accidentally discovers the existence of the swelling, but oftentimes not until it has attained a considerable magnitude. The tumor, when large, produces an unsightly appearance, and forms a hinderance to sexual intercourse, from the integuments of the penis being involved therein, and thereby preventing a perfect erection of that organ. The disease may appear to originate spontaneously; but is usually traceable to some bruise, blow, or other external injury to the part.

The notion that the cure of hydrocele depends on promoting adhesion to the sides of the tunica vaginalis with the testicle is somewhat upset by several preparations in the London hospitals, exhibiting the tunic taken from persons in whom a radical cure was effected by injection, and in whom no fluid was reproduced; nor were the sides of the said investment at all adherent with the testicle, but apart, as in the healthiest individual. Hitherto surgeons, acting on the aforesaid notion, with a view to obliterate the cavity, adopted various plans of treatment—such as, for instance, laying open the entire cavity, cutting away a portion of the tunica vaginalis, the application of caustic, and, lastly, the seton, as advised by Dr. Pott, which was suffered to liberate itself by ulceration. When, in any of these instances, suppuration was induced, the cavity became in time filled up by the granulating process. The plan of the

passet day & by perforating the sac with a trocar, suffering the effused fluid to escape, and injecting some stimulating liquid which is allowed to remain until a degree of inflammation is produced, that shall cause an obliteration of the cavity by adhesion, or, as it has also been proved, prevent a reproduction of the fluid, by closing the mouths or altering the diseased action of the exhalent arteries. Which ever be the effect produced thereby, the cure is almost certain, and the principles of the treatment consequently judicious. But, notwithstanding the operation is not always immediately, nor ultimately successful; the degree of inflammation set up may be insufficient, and the effusion again take place, and the operation may require a second and third repetition; or an excessive degree of inflammation may ensue, that shall occasion serious constitutional disturbance, either by suffering the injected fluid to remain too long, or its being of too stimulative a character, or from its escaping into the cellular membrane of the scrotum, an accident not unfrequent, unless great care be used in the operation.

Radical Cure of Hydrocele.—The term radical is applied to the process narrated in the last case; but, as has been observed, the operation is occasionally required to be repeated several times. In the case we are adverting to, after tapping, several injections were thrown in between the tunics, and withdrawn; and on one occasion the morbid fluid was secreted to the greatest possible distention of the scrotum by the following morning. Its subsequent withdrawal, and the injection of a more active stimulant, effected, however, a permanent cure. In the country, surgeons frequently plunge a lancet in the scrotum, suffer the effused liquid to escape, and desire the patient merely to wrap the parts up in a handkerchief, to take no further heed; and to ride home: and these cases generally do well.

Hydrocele Cured by Acupuncture.—A new method of treating hydrocele has of late years been introduced, namely by the insertion of a needle into the sac or bladder of the testicle, which upon its withdrawal, permits the fluid to escape into the cellular membrane, whence it is rapidly absorbed. A pint of fluid may be got rid of in that way in two or three hours; and, although the disease may not be radically cured, it will occupy several months before a re-accumulation of the fluid takes place. In recent cases, this treatment oftentimes proves permanently successful. Many

nervous persons will not submit to anything approaching an operation, not even to the simple one of acupuncture. In such cases, there is no alternative but counter-irritants, to be applied over the part. A course of medicines suitable for the speedy cure of the foregoing complaint will be sent to a patient upon a receipt of a fee of \$5.

It is at all times best to attend early to any disease of the testicle; the progress is so rapid, the mischief so great, and the consequences so deplorable, of uncontrolled disease.

Eruptions.—The structures included in the above heading are subject to a variety of eruptions, varying in character, intensity, and duration. Thus we have the papular, a chronic inflammation characterized by papules, or very minute pimples, of nearly the same color as the skin, accompanied by intense itching, and terminating, when broken by scratching, in small circular crusts: this is called, by dermoid pathologist, Prurigo. Another order of eruption is designated the vesicular and pustular, and consists of groups of small pimples of a very bright red color, and containing a serous fluid. They are accompanied by itching, which increases as the contained humor becomes turbid, and assumes the puriform aspect, they then incrustate, and at the end of about a fortnight drop off, leaving the skin healthy underneath. The name given to this variety is Herpes.

The last and most inveterate species is characterized by an itching of the skin, which, on inspection, appears of a suffused redness, and gives off, after a while, a number of thin scales; these reaccumulate, and the entire organs of generation becomes sometimes covered with similar patches: this is denominated Psoriasis. These affections, which are but various degrees of inflammation, modified by idiosyncrasy and habit, arise from local and constitutional causes. Among these are frequent excitation of the organs of generation; the contact of the fluids secreted during sexual intercourse, an unhealthy and relaxed condition of the genitals, and, lastly, a disordered state of the digestive organs. It is astonishing to what an extent these disorders prevail, and more to find how long the individuals, probably from a sense of diffidence in seeking professional assistance, endure them. We have encountered many patients who have informed us that they have had the complaint upon

them from five to ten years, purposing during the whole of that period to consult some medical friend, but postponing it until their interview with ourselves; and it is ever to be regretted, as the cure may always be effected in a week or two, with moderate attention and perseverance; but if the attempt be neglected, there is no limiting the extent to which the disease may proceed. Local diseases, especially of such a nature as those under consideration can not exist any great length of time without involving the digestive organs, which become sympathetically deranged; and in like manner do local diseases participate with dyspeptic disturbances—each, therefore, goes on aggravating the other.

Diseases of the Bladder.—The anatomical description of the bladder will be found in the earlier pages of this work. It may simply be restated:

The bladder is a viscus somewhat similar in structure to the stomach. It is composed of several coats—muscular, nervous and mucous. Each are liable to diseases peculiar to their several structures. The size of the bladder differs in most persons, and in the sexes.

The female bladder is generally the largest; but largeness is observable more especially in females who have borne children. The proverbial ability of females to retain their urine longer than men is thus accounted for.

Much mischief is often done by both sexes disobeying the particular "call of nature" to urinate; and the younger branches should have that fact impressed upon them. We have known children acquire a severe and obstinate form of irritability of the bladder by retaining their urine too long. Diseases of the bladder are generally the consequences of other complaints, and those complaints have already been enumerated. They may be summed up:

Gonorrhœa extending to the bladder, and producing absolutely a clap of the bladder. If the inflammation is not subdued, or does not subside, probably some permanent mischief ensues; at all events, the inflammation extends, and involves other coats than the interior. Accordingly, we have inflammation of the muscular coats, the nervous coats, and, lastly, the peritoneal coat. These terminations, severally have certain symptoms, and certain names.

There are others, and among them may be named colds, local injuries, hæmorrhoids, excess in drinking particular fluids, sensual indulgences, diseased condition of the kidneys, or long retention of

vitiated states of the urine, nervousness, and, lastly, the formation of stone in the bladder. The most common form of the bladder ailment is irritability, which is a milder term for inflammation. Then we have absolutely inflammation, and, lastly, loss of power, or paralysis.

Irritability of the Bladder.—The chief indication of disease affecting the bladder is a frequent desire which the patient experiences to pass his water; but that symptom alone does not determine the nature of the complaint. It may be irritable from sympathy with surrounding irritation, and disappear on the subsidence of that irritation. It may constantly be fretting the patient by its contractions, through the urine (owing to some general derangement in the system being altered in its chemical qualities) exciting the bladder the moment it is secreted therein; or it may be the result of nervous agitation, with or without any actual diseased state of the bladder. These causes should be understood to regulate the treatment, which of course must be qualified by the provocation, and which the patient, when in doubt, had better leave to the discrimination of the physician.

Paralysis of the Bladder.—The bladder may become, through loss of nervous stimulus, insensible to irritation, and consequently be disobedient to its natural functions. The urine in these cases, accumulates in large quantities, distend the bladder to its utmost, which it does without pain; and the excess of secretion then dribbles away involuntarily. This state of the bladder is called paralysis, and is an aggravated form of disease, arising from the same causes that establish inflammation, or from some contiguous injury. The treatment of paralysis of the bladder must be intrusted to experienced hands; it consists chiefly of purgatives, stimulatives, enemata up the rectum, the introduction of the catheter, and cold bath, rest, and general medicinal nervous excitant.

Inflammation of the Bladder.—Cases of acute inflammation of the bladder are of rare occurrence; but they do occur, occasionally prove fatal, and always are productive of much general disturbance, which yields not without vigorous and active treatment. Gonorrhœa is most usually the exciting cause. On the sudden suppression of the urethral discharge, an inflammation sympathetically seizes the testicles, the glands in the groin, or the bladder;

and when the latter is the seat of the transference, it may be held as the ratio of the severity of the disease. In inflammation of the bladder, there is a constant desire to pass water, which, when made, is usually in very small quantities, and leaves a sediment. The patient often experiences an insupportable inclination to urinate, with a sensation as though the bladder were ready to burst—whereas there may be little or no urine in it. There is much pain at the root of the penis, and it extends along the perineum to the rectum, which latter is assailed with almost constant spasms resembling straining. There is considerable thirst, fever, and anxiety; the pulse is full and quick, the tongue furred, and all those symptoms are present that prevail during severe constitutional excitement. The treatment consists of bleeding, leeching, or cupping; relieving the bowels by castor oil and injections; mucilaginous drinks, administering opiates, preserving rest, and total abstinence from stimulating diet. If these means fail in subduing the inflammation it runs on to ulceration, permitting extravasation of urine, occasioning mortification and death; but where they are effectual, the patient is soon left free from complaint. It often happens that the inflammation is not so vigorously treated, or it may be wholly neglected, and yet it may happily resolve itself without proceeding to the extremity narrated; but, unfortunately, it may degenerate into a minor but not less troublesome form, denominated chronic, and which, in fact, is the disease christened "irritability" and the one, for obvious reason, as above stated, for which relief is most usually sought, the patient having in vain daily looked for the subsidence of his malady. Having stated that irritability of the bladder must be treated with reference to its cause, it is obvious that more than non-medical discrimination is required. Where it depends upon stricture, the stricture must be first cured; where upon stone in the bladder, the stone must be removed; where upon sympathetic inflammation, the source must be attacked, and so on.

However, it has been stated that other causes may exist—that it may even be a primary disease in itself; and as this treatise professes to be a private mentor to the invalid, we will detail such measures as may be safely adopted for the cure of a complaint as often borne from being trusted to unskillful hands, as from a morbid delicacy in seeking proper and legitimate relief. The ordinary symptoms are, first, an inordinate desire to make water; it flows in

small quantities, with pain before, during, and after. The urine has an offensive ammoniacal odor; it deposits a thick, adhesive mucus, of a gray or brown color, sometimes streaked with blood, and of an alkaline character.

In this stage of affairs, rest is indispensable; sedatives and opiates may be given; but alkalies (rarely omitted in prescriptions for incontinence of urine) should not be indiscriminately given, for they only render the urine more alkaline, which occasions it to deposit calcareous flakes, that, if not passed off, accumulate, unite, and lay the foundation of that frightful disease, stone in the bladder. The extract of conium, or herbane, combined with mucilage, may be given in doses of three to five grains every six hours. The tincture of herbane, in doses of a fluid drachm, or the tincture of opium, not exceeding ten or fifteen drops at a time may be given in like manner, and continued for several days, keeping the bowels open with castor oil. The daily or alternate daily use of the hot, general, or hip bath, will afford immense relief. The various preparations of morphine, aconitine, and of hops, possesses great power in small and frequent doses. The uva ural is a remedy of ancient note, and is often prescribed with advantage; the dose is one scruple to a drachm in milk, or any bland fluid, three times a day, or it may be taken in infusion or decoction, one ounce to a pint of water—that quantity to be drank during the day. The *pareria brava*, exhibited in a decoction (by simmering three pints of water, containing half an ounce of the root, down to a pint), may be taken in divided doses of eight or twelve ounces during the day, or in the form of extract, in quantity of a scruple, which equals the above amount of decoction.

The *achillea millefolia* is an excellent plant, and possesses astonishing astringent powers, often restoring the tone of the bladder to a healthy condition, when all other remedies have failed. A handful of the leaves are to be infused in a pint of boiling water, which, when cool, may be poured off, and given in doses of a cupful three times a day. Any of the preceding sedatives may be given in conjunction with these preparations.

Lime-water taken with milk, as an ordinary drink, is a useful corrective.

The *buchu* (the *diosma crenta*)—an ounce infused for several hours in a pint of boiling water, and a wine-glass full of the cooled liquid administered three or four times a day—has justly obtained some notoriety.

Where all these means prove ineffectual, the injection of sedative and astringent applications often answers the most sanguine expectations; but they should be employed only by professional persons, and even then with great care; as when the disease has been at its height, and they have been used, much inconvenience, and even mischief, has been occasioned. A mild infusion of poppies, or weak gruel, may be thrown in, once or twice a day, in quantities not exceeding two or three ounces at a time, and withdrawn after being suffered to remain thirty or forty seconds. A catheter, with elastic bag, should be the instrument used.

In the more chronic forms, where the urine does not deposit much mucus, or is tinged with blood, the addition of ten drops (very gradually increasing the quantity) of the diluted nitric acid may be made to the fluid ejected, repeating or declining the operation, as the effects are discovered to be advantageous or prejudicial.

In an irritable state of the bladder depending on some disease of the kidney, there is a frequent desire to void the urine without there being any, or but very little, urine in the bladder. There is also a severe cutting pain felt about the neck of the bladder, especially after each effort to make water, followed or attended by a "languid" pain in the loins. The urine is often the color of whey, at other times tinged with blood, and deposits, when suffered to remain a while, a purulent sediment. The severe symptoms should be allayed by the same remedies as prescribed in irritable bladder arising from other causes; but the original seat of the disease in this instance demands energetic attention. The various counter-irritants are in great requisition; leeches, blisters, setons, etc.

In addition to the tonics and astringents already advised, an infusion of the wild-carrot seed, made by macerating for a couple of hours one ounce of the seeds bruised in a pint of boiling water (drinking, when cool and strained, the whole of the liquid in divided doses during the day), may be taken with every chance of relief. As in the other infusions, the patient must persevere in the use of this for some time.

We would urgently impress upon our readers the necessity of prompt and skilful treatment at an early stage of any of the foregoing diseases. A week's delay in seeking proper remedies may be productive of years of bodily suffering, and may indeed ruin the poor sufferer for the remnant of his life. Upon receipt of a written stain.

ment of the case of any one afflicted, accompanied by a fee of *five dollars* inclosed in a registered letter. we will at once send a package of medicines with full instructions for use, continuing advice and treatment until a cure is fully effected.

THE GREAT SECRET OF TAMING HORSES.

Kindness, the great and only sure basis of success. The ruling principle in the nature of the horse is obedience to man, therefore to make him obey, it is unnecessary to treat him with violence. Disobedience is as a general thing forced upon him by conduct which does violence to his nature.

It is only necessary to make him fully comprehend what is required of him to make him obey, as he has originally no conception of his own strength and powers, and since it will be prudent in us to keep him in ignorance, in regard to his strength, we must not try to do it by force, but by kindness, in the horse as well as in man, fear is the result of ignorance; therefore, it is only necessary to *accustom* him to any object of which he may at first stand in dread, to make him lose the sense of fear.

The best means of accomplishing this end, is to allow him to examine the dreaded object himself, *in the manner most natural to him*. The horse is an intelligent creature, and the only way to develop fully all his powers of usefulness to man, is to treat him as such, and to convince him that his master is also his superior and his best friend.

Until he is convinced of this fact, and by that conviction has obtained the fullest reliance upon the kind intentions and the superior knowledge of him who guides him, he is not fully educated; that is to say, he is not perfectly broken in.

To break in a horse, is simply to educate him, and to habituate him gradually to a new condition of life; which new condition, if properly imposed, he readily accepts as a natural one.

To drive a Kicking Horse.—Bend one fore-foot up until the hoof looks upwards, then draw a loop over the knee and up to the pastern joint, and secure it; of course he cannot kick with three legs; if he gets angry and tries to strike the knee on the ground, sit still; after a time he is mastered; then get down and take it off, and pet him; this will show him that if he obeys, he will receive kindness—should it be necessary, resort to the same course several times.

If a Skittish Horse shies at a red blanket or other object, throw it down in the stable, and leave him with it, and he will find out himself, during your absence, that it is harmless.

To Saddle a Colt after you have educated him so as to appreciate kindness.—Take the saddle and tie up the stirrups; put it before his nose and let him smell it; then gently lay it on his neck, and move it about, occasionally taking it off; at length, place it in its proper situation; then gently drop the girths, and very gently begin to draw on the buckles—the whole operation takes about an hour. Having got the saddle secured, your next object to mount him—for this purpose, get a high stool and place it by his side; get upon it, and press with both hands, gently at first; afterwards lay the whole body across his back, and habituate him to feel your weight; after a short time you can mount him safely.)

To make your Horse Lie Down.—Is only an extension of the hampering operation. The horse's left fore-foot being fastened up, put a sarcingle about his body, and which strap is passed through the sarcingle. and

held in the right hand, as you stand on the left side of the animal. Then, holding the bit in the left hand, bear against the horse, till it moves, when the right fore-foot is raised, and the astonished horse comes down on his knee. Now turn his head to the left, and bear against his shoulder, steadily, but strongly. It takes from eight to ten minutes to bear the animal over on his side; but when you get him there, he is completely conquered. Ugly as he may have been before, you can then handle him as you please. Take off immediately all the straps, and then caress the horse, rubbing him first about the head and neck, and then all over, paying particular attention to his heels, which you may handle without the least fear. Keep him thus, about twenty, or twenty-five minutes, and then let him up. It sobers a horse astonishingly to go through this course. In half an hour repeat the whole operation; and so for three or four times. In the afternoon, the animal undergoes a similar course of lessons. After a couple of days it has got so used to the routine, that it will lie down by merely touching its fore-foot. Throughout the whole operation, the whip is not once used, nothing but soft words and caresses.

To prevent Horses being Teased by Flies.—Boil three handfuls of walnut leaves in three quarts of water, sponge the horse (before going out of the stable) between and upon the ears, neck and flank.

To prevent Botts.—Mix a little wood-ashes with their drink, daily. This effectually preserves horses against the botts.

Liniment for Galled Backs of Horses.—White lead moistened with milk. When milk cannot be procured, oil may be substituted. One or two ounces will last two months or more.

Remedy for Strains in Horses.—Take

whisky, one half pint; camphor, one ounce; sharp vinegar one pint. Mix. Bathe the parts affected.

Another.—Take opodeldoc, warm it, and rub the strained part two or three times a day.

Lotion for Blows, Bruises, Sprains, etc.

—One part laudanum, two parts oil origanum, four parts water ammonia, four parts oil of turpentine, four parts camphor, thirty-two parts of wine. Put them into a bottle, and shake them until mixed.

Infant Cough Mixture.—This is a preparation prepared especially for Infants. It is prepared so as to be pleasant to take, as well as efficacious. It is simple in its preparation, and will cure infantile coughs. It is not intended except for young infants as a cough remedy. For such it will be found better than any other preparation. The dose for a child of a few months old will be one tea-spoonful, to be repeated two or three times a day. Parents need feel no apprehension in giving to their little ones. Price one dollar.

VENTRILOQUISM.

The art of ventriloquism, simply consists in a slow and gradual expiration, preceded by a strong and deep inspiration by which a considerable quantity of air is introduced into the lungs, which is afterwards acted upon by the flexible power of the larynx and the trachæ. Any person, therefore, by practice can obtain more or less expertness in this exercise; in which although not apparently, the voice is still modified by the mouth and tongue. Ventriloquists have acquired by practice the power of exercising the veil of the palate in such a manner, that, by raising or depressing it, they dilate or contract the inner nostrils. If they

are closely contracted, the sound produced is weak, dull, and seems to be more or less distant; if, on the contrary, these cavities are widely dilated, the sound is strengthened by these tortuous infractions, and the voice becomes loud sonorous, and apparently close to us. Thus, any able mimic, who can with facility disguise his voice, with the aid of this power of modifying sounds, may in time become a ventriloquist.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES, etc.

Diseases of Menstruation.—Though the general period of the commencement of menstruation is in this climate about fourteen years of age; it may nevertheless, from particular circumstances, and in certain constitutions, not make its appearance for some time after that period. Provided the health does not suffer, there is in reality no occasion for alarm or anxiety, although its occurrence should be later by a year or two in one girl than another; but it is difficult to persuade women themselves of this fact; and they are apt to ascribe every illness or uneasy feeling which girls may happen to experience towards the period of puberty, to the non-appearance of this discharge. It sometimes indeed happens, that very great sickness and loss of health do occur in young women who are long of menstruating; and in the article green sickness, we shall detail the symptoms and treatment of persons in that situation. The non-appearance of the menses also gives rise occasionally to cough and various other sympathetic affections; so that both the patient herself and her friends and medical attendants, are always very glad when the womb assumes a healthy action; and they also very properly, look forward to the establishment of menstruation, as affording hope of relief from many ailments that afflict females about the age

at which it generally commences. Every means, therefore, that is consistent with prudence and propriety, ought to be used to bring on healthy menstruation, when it seems too long delayed. Of these, the best are such as contribute to the general health and vigor of the system, such as a mild nourishing diet; the tepid or warm bath; gentle exercise, either on horseback, or on foot, etc. The bowels are to be particularly attended to; and purgatives are sometimes, by sympathy, very effectual in bringing the uterus into action; of these, none are more beneficial than the aloes, and the various pills of which aloes forms a principal ingredient. Symptoms must be palliated as they arise. The cough is to be treated, and we are to discriminate as accurately as we can between the cough depending upon simple irritation, to which young females are particularly liable, and that which indicates the approach of consumption; and take our measure accordingly, so as not to neglect the incipient stage of a most serious disease, or to give too much importance to a state of things, which if properly managed, is attended with very little danger.

When the menses do begin, it may be a year or two before they go on in a proper manner; the interval may be two, three or four months, the quantity variable; and this, for some time, may comport with good health, and at last the regular monthly period may be established. Matrons should pay particular attention to the conduct and management of their young friends at this period. Any impropriety in diet, or regimen, which at another time, might have passed with impunity, will now be productive of serious consequences, and may lay the foundation of ill health, and give a shock to the constitution from which it will not recover. Wet feet are to be considered as particularly dangerous; sometimes they check the discharge altogether, sometimes they give rise to a copious and debilitating flow.

Suppression of the Menses.—Independent

of pregnancy, the menses may be checked or suppressed after their first establishment, by various causes. The most frequent causes of this obstruction are cold, passions of the mind, or diseases. We are to endeavor to bring the discharge back by remedies adapted to the particular circumstances of each case; varying our plan according to circumstances, and using means, especially about the time when we may expect the efforts of nature to co-operate with our endeavors. The effects produced by suppression on the constitution are various; in many cases it may give rise to fullness of blood; and relief is then only to be obtained by bleeding, low diet, bathing the feet in warm water, and moderate doses of Sulphate of Magnesia, or Epsom Salts. When accompanied with great debility, we have a different mode of treatment prescribed, according to the nature of the case.

Address all letters for advice to EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 29 Broadway, New York.

Immoderate flow of the Menses.—A too copious discharge of the blood from the womb, is a frequent complaint. It may continue for a much greater number of days than it ought to do, or its quantity may be excessive. This is a state of menstruation very difficult to cure, and productive of very debilitating effects on the body. The countenance of the woman becomes pale and haggard; there is a dark circle around the eyes, an aversion to motion, and great susceptibility to fatigue on slight exertion. The stomach is out of order, the bowels are slow, the lymphatic system is torpid, and symptoms of threatening dropsy appear. We are to order the patient to observe the utmost quietness; to keep in the horizontal posture; we must give gentle laxatives, in order to prevent all straining at stool; and direct some mild astringent medicine. The diet should be extremely light and spare; the drinks should be toast-water, barley-water, or lemonade, taken cold; and the patient must remain at perfect rest, in a recumbent posture,

with the hips considerably elevated. When one period of too copious discharge is got over, our care should be to prevent the next from being equally profuse. This is to be done by avoiding fatigue in the interval, by moderation in diet, by avoiding costiveness, by losing a little blood from the arm if there be too great fullness, or inflammatory tendency in the system, and by a prudent use of sulphuric acid, and other astringents, as alum whey. A drachm of alum will curdle a pint of milk; a few ounces of the whey sweetened, to render it palatable, may be taken as often as the stomach will bear it.

Should the above precautions fail to have the desired effect, we furnish a remedy for \$5.

Difficult and Painful Menstruation.—

A state of menstruation different from the former, consist in a very difficult and painful performance of that function. It is to be treated by fomentations to the belly, back, and loins; by avoiding cold; by giving medicines which promote perspiration, and encouraging their operation, by giving diluent drinks, and keeping in bed.

In some cases instead of a fluid discharge every month, there is formed a membranous substance, which is expelled with great pain, and which, when carelessly looked at, has the appearance of an abortion. It is of great consequence for practitioners to know this, as an innocent and virtuous person might be suspected unjustly. When the uterus has put on this irregular action, it is believed that the woman cannot conceive; but there are some cases that show this not to hold true universally. Medicines are to be given to palliate pain, debility, costiveness, or any other urgent symptoms.

According to our experience, painful menstruation occurs more commonly either in very robust, athletic females, when it is best remedied by bleeding at the period of its occurrence, by a moderate, well regulated diet in the intervals, and the occasional use of saline purgatives; or it oc-

curs, on the contrary, in those who lead indolent and luxurious lives, when the proper remedies will be regular active exercise in the open air, the warm bath, frictions of the surface, etc.

We have an excellent remedy. Price, \$5.

Cessation of the Menses.—The time of life at which this discharge ceases, differs in different women, but it usually does so between the age of forty-two and forty-six. The symptoms which occur at the period of cessation, also vary much; in some, the discharge stops at once, without any disorder of the constitution; in others, it returns after uncertain and irregular intervals, and in variable quantity, for months or years, before it finally stops. Though many women, at this period, have a great variety of ailments, these are rather to be considered as indications of a change occurring in the constitution, than as depending altogether on the diminution or absence of the discharge. They who have not enjoyed good health, they who have not borne children, or who have been weakened by frequent miscarriages, generally suffer most at this period of life. To others, again, who, during that part of their lives, when menstruation went on regularly, had much pain, or were troubled with nervous disorders, the cessation of the discharge is an era which brings them better health than they ever enjoyed before. If no bad symptom occur at this time, there is no call for any interference by regimen, by evacuations, or in any other way; but if there be symptoms of fullness, or tendency to feverish complaints; if there be headache, flushing of the face, or of the palms of the hands, with restlessness at night, pains in the loins or belly, or eruptions on different parts of the body; such fullness must be brought down by spare living, proper exercise, laxative medicines, and occasional blood-letting, taking care not to create a habit of using this last evacuation.

If the symptoms are bad, you had better write, enclosing \$5. and a remedy will be forwarded.

Green Sickness.—*Chlorosis*, or green sickness, is a complaint which occurs chiefly in girls about the age of fourteen years, and is characterized by a pale, blanched complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and indigestion, and the non-appearance of the monthly discharge. It is called green sickness, from the pale, livid, and greenish cast of the skin, so commonly present.

The symptoms consist chiefly in a general sense of oppression, languor, and indigestion. The languor extends over the whole system, and affects the mind as well as the body; and hence, while the appetite is feeble and capricious, and shows a desire for the most unaccountable and innutrient substances, as lime, chalk, etc., the mind is capricious and variable, often pleased with trifles, and incapable of fixing on any serious pursuit. The heat of the skin is diffused irregularly, and is almost below the point of health; there is, consequently, great general inactivity of the circulation, and particularly in the small vessels and extreme parts of the body. The pulse is quick, but low, the breathing hurried or laborious, the sleep disturbed, the face cold, the nostrils dry, the bowels irregular or confined, and the urine colorless. There is also, sometimes, an irritable and distressing cough; and the patient is thought to be on the verge of consumption, or perhaps to be running rapidly through its stages. Consumption, however does not commonly follow, nor is the disease found fatal, although it should continue, as it has done not unfrequently, for some years.

The principal cause of chlorosis is indigestion occurring at the age of puberty, combined with a want of energy in the minute vessels of the womb, that prevents them fulfilling their office. Constitutional weaknesses and relaxation frequently disposes to green sickness; and whatever enervates the general habit, or the stomach in particular, such as indulgence in heated rooms and late hours, long residence in crowded cities, want of exercise, impure air, a

luxurious mode of life, stimulating, or innutritious diet, and constipation, may be ranked among its causes.

The object of treatment in this disease is, to restore the functions of the stomach, bowels, skin, and other organs to their healthy condition, by daily active exercise, pure air, a well-regulated diet, and cheerful society, aided by the warm bath, frictions on the surface, alteratives and aperients.

The patient should take daily exercise in the open air particularly on horseback, resorting to change of air and scene as circumstances will permit. She should make use of light nutritive food of easy digestion, and abandon the use of tea, coffee, and all stimulating drinks. To rise from bed and to retire to rest at an early hour, morning and evening, are all important measures in this disease. In fact, the rules to be observed with respect to diet and regimen, are precisely the same, as those which are laid down under dyspepsia. A warm bath twice or thrice a week, and active friction twice a day, with a flesh-brush, over the region of the stomach and bowels, are on no account to be neglected. The friction should be performed by the patient herself, at least night and morning, for fifteen minutes each time.

When the acidity of the stomach is very distressing to the patient, a teaspoonful of calcined magnesia, or a mixture of equal parts of magnesia and rhubarb, may be taken.

Electricity, in the form of sparks drawn from the lower belly, or of slight shocks passed through it, may be resorted to in obstinate cases, and will frequently be attended with advantage.

It now and then happens, that retention of the menses occurs in florid, full-bosomed girls, who have no mean share of general vigor, in which case the pulse is full and tense, and the pains in the head and loins very severe. The ordinary cause of the retention in these cases, is exposure

is cold at the period of the menstrual discharge; and the plethoric condition of the patient will bear and require at the commencement the use of the lancet, and saline purgatives. The warm bath should also be steadily used with a plain, light diet, and regular exercise.

If the case does not yield to the above treatment, you had better enclose \$5 for our never failing cure.

Flour Albus, or Whites.—This complaint consists in a discharge of a yellowish, white or greenish fluid from the womb and its passage. In the mildest cases, the discharge is mostly of a whitish color, sometimes almost colorless, small in quantity, and unaccompanied with any soreness or uneasiness in the parts; but in the most aggravated forms, it is highly offensive, and occasional itching, smarting, and other local symptoms of a very distressing nature. In most cases, there is pain and weakness in the back, and a sense of general languor; and when the disease is severe, and of long standing, it is generally associated with an unhealthy countenance, loss of appetite, disordered stomach, general debility, and a dry, hot skin.

It occurs most frequently in women of delicate constitutions, or in those whose health has been greatly impaired by profuse evacuations, improper diet, sedentary living, grief, intemperance, or other causes of exhaustion. It sometimes, however, arises chiefly from injuries inflicted upon the parts themselves, in consequence of difficult labor, frequent miscarriages, a dissolute life, or other causes. Women of all ages are subject to it. This disease we can easily cure, without inconvenience to the patient.

Price of remedy, five dollars.

Falling down of the Womb.—The prolapsus or falling down of the womb, takes place in various degrees. The slightest degree, or first stage, has been called a relaxation; greater degree, a prolapsus; and the protrusion from the external parts, a procidentia. It is neces-

sery to attend carefully to this disease, to ascertain its existence ; as it may, if neglected, occasion bad health, and many uneasy sensations. The symptoms, at first, are ambiguous, and may proceed from other causes. The woman feels a weight and uneasiness about the lower part of the abdomen, with an irritation about the urethra and the bladder ; and sometimes a tenderness in the course of the former. A dull, dragging pain, is felt in the groins, and this is increased by walking, but goes off after resting, or lying in bed. Pains are also felt in the thighs, and very frequently in back aches.

In the greatest degree, or procedentia, the uterus is forced altogether out of the body, inverting completely the vagina, and forming a large tumor betwixt the thighs. The procedentia is attended with the usual symptoms of prolapsus, and also with a difficulty in voiding the urine, tenesmus, and pain in the tumor. If the womb be long or frequently down, the skin of the vagina becomes hard, like the common integument. Sometimes the tumor inflames, and indurates ; and then ulceration, or sloughing, will take place. Procedentia of the womb may occur in consequence of neglecting the first stage of the disease, and the uterus is forced externally, with bearing-down pains ; or it may take place all at once, in consequence of exertion, or getting up too soon after delivery. It may also occur during pregnancy, and even during parturition. Sometimes it is complicated with stone in the bladder, or with polypus in the uterus.

Frequent parturition, the whites, and whatever tends to weaken or relax the parts, may occasion prolapsus. Sometimes a fall brings it on. When symptoms indicating prolapsus manifest themselves, we ought to examine the state of the womb. If it be found considerably lower down than it ought to be, then we must have recourse to mechanical

means. **Pessaries** are made of wood, cork, or gum-elastic, of different shapes, some oval, some flat and circular, some like spindles, or the figure of eight, others globular. A bag of elastic gum, stuffed with hair, often makes a convenient pessary. Whatever be employed, it ought to be taken frequently out and cleansed, and at the same time astringent injections may be thrown into the vagina.

If the procedentia be large, and have been of long duration, the reduction of the uterus may disorder the contents of the abdomen, producing both pain and sickness. In this case, we must enjoin strict rest in horizontal posture. The belly should be fomented, and an anodyne administered. Sometimes it is necessary to take away a little blood; and we must always attend to the state of the bladder, so as to prevent an accumulation of urine. When the symptoms are abated, a pessary must be introduced, and the woman may rise.

If the tumor, from having been much irritated, or long protruded, be large, hard, inflamed, and perhaps ulcerated, it will be impossible to reduce it, until the swelling and inflammation are abated, by a recumbent posture, fomentations, cooling applications, laxatives, and perhaps, even blood-letting. After some days, we may attempt the reduction, and will find it useful previously to empty the bladder. The reduction, in general, causes for a time uneasiness in the abdomen. If the womb cannot be reduced, and is much diseased, it has been proposed to extirpate the tumor. This has been done, it is true, with success, but it is extremely dangerous; for the bladder is apt to be tied by the ligature, which is put round the part; and the intestines fall down above the uterus into the sac formed by the inverted vagina; they also are apt to be cut or constricted.

If prolapsus be threatened, or has taken place after de-

horizontal posture, till it have regained its proper size and weight; and this diminution may be assisted, if dilatory, by gentle laxatives.

Should the above treatment not effect a cure, you had better write, state full particulars, enclosing five dollars.

Inversion of the Womb.—Inversion of the womb implies that the inside is turned out, and in this manner it has passed down into the vagina. It may take place in different degrees. When complete, it protrudes out of the vagina, and exactly resembles the uterus after delivery, only the mouth is turned upwards, in place of downwards. When it is partial, the tumor is retained within the vagina, and the fundus only protrudes to a certain degree, forming a firm substance, something like a child's head. When the womb is inverted, the woman feels great pain, generally accompanied with a bearing-down effort, by which a partial inversion is sometimes rendered complete. The pain is obstinate and severe, the woman feels weak, her countenance pale, pulse feeble, and often imperceptible, a discharge of blood very generally attends the accident, and often is most profuse. But it is worthy of notice, that complete inversion sometimes is not accompanied with the loss of blood, whilst a very partial inversion may be attended with a fatal discharge. Fainting and convulsions, are not unfrequent attendants.

Inversion may terminate in different ways. It may prove rapidly fatal by the loss of blood; or it may excite fatal syncope, or convulsions; or it may operate more slowly, by inducing inflammation or distension of the bladder; or, after severe pains and expulsive efforts, the patient may get the better of the immediate injury, the womb may diminish to its natural size, by slow degrees, and gives little inconvenience; or it may discharge fetid matter, and gives rise to frequent debilitating discharges of blood; or hectic comes on, and the patient sinks in a miserable manner.

If the inversion be discovered early, the womb may be replaced. If it have protruded out of the vagina, it is, first of all, to be returned within it; if it have not, we proceed directly to endeavor to return it, by cautiously grasping the tumor in the hand, and pushing it upwards. If we push directly, without compressing the tumor, we sometimes bring on violent bearing-down pains. These are occasionally attended with an increase or renewal of the flooding. If we succeed, we should carry the hand into the womb, and keep it there for some time, to excite its contraction.

If the inversion has not been discovered early, it is more difficult, nay, sometimes impossible to reduce it, owing chiefly to contraction of its orifice. In such cases, it is not prudent to make very violent efforts, as these may excite convulsions. We must in every instance alleviate urgent symptoms, such as fainting, retention of urine, or inflammation, by suitable means.

When the womb cannot be replaced, we should at least return it into the vagina. We must palliate symptoms, apply gentle astringent lotions, keep the patient easy and quiet, attend to the state of the bladder, support the strength, allay irritation by opiates, and the troublesome bearing-down by a proper pessary. If inflammation come on, we must prescribe blood-letting, laxatives, etc. In this way, the womb is enabled by degrees to contract to its natural size, and the woman menstruates as usual, but generally her health is delicate.

Polypi in the Womb.—Polypi in the womb occur of various sizes and consistency; they are sometimes broad and flat at their base, sometimes they have a narrow neck. They occasion a discharge of blood at times; but when small, they are not productive of much inconvenience. But if they become large, they give rise to symptoms both troublesome and dangerous. There is violent bearing-down pain, discharges of blood, or of fetid dark-colored matter

from the vagina, pain or difficulty of making water, irritation of the rectum, and a frequent desire to go to stool. If the disease be not relieved, the pains become more violent, the constitution is affected, and the continual discharge greatly weakens the patient.

As the patients themselves can not distinguish tumors from other diseases producing similar symptoms, their existence must be ascertained by the examination of a practitioner; and their removal effected by a surgical operation, either by the knife by ligature, performed by a surgeon well acquainted with the structure and connexions of the parts. No internal remedies do any good till the tumor is removed. When this is accomplished, the general health is to be improved by proper diet and tonic medicines.

Inflammation of the Womb appears to be a very common affection, and though frequently productive of very distressing consequences, is often misunderstood, and consequently mismanaged. This affection is frequently the result of difficult labors, but often arises from excess in other indulgences—sometimes from rheumatic and gouty irritation, a translation of erysipelas, or obstructions in monthly evacuations. This inflammation sometimes occurs in a periodical manner particularly when it arises from a translation of erysipelas, and females who do not nurse their own children are much more subject to this disease; chronic inflammation sometimes affects the whole body of the womb, but much more frequently it is seated in the neck or mouth of this organ. Many females afflicted in this way either mistake their complaint or conceal it, or from the slightness of their sufferings neglect it, until serious chronic disease occurs and the consequences are often disastrous. Some experience only a sense of heat, with slight soreness in the parts, others complain of dull or lacerating pains in the womb, at intervals better, and at other times worse. In some cases a sense of weight is felt

as if the womb had fallen, with pains in the upper part of the vagina, in almost all there is a discharge of some kind—often Leucorrhœa or whites, which is more abundant when the inflammation is aggravated. Those affected in this way are apt to experience much pain in the upper part of the vagina, during conjugal embrace, and sometimes the mouth of the womb is so tender as to cause extreme suffering—one side of the womb being more swollen than the other, renders it very tender; so great is the sensibility of this part in some, that they experience severe suffering from the slightest touch. In general the mouth of the womb is turned from its natural position to one side. If the disease has been of long standing, the swelling of the neck of the womb is so great as to form a large lump in the vagina; more or less pain in the back and loins occurs in nearly all cases, and *the stomach usually sympathizes with the womb, so as to give rise to a train of very harassing dyspeptic and nervous symptoms.* In some cases the inflammation continues for some time without any serious structural disorder of the womb, but in many cases the neck of the organ gradually enlarges, becomes indurated or scirrhous, and finally terminates in ulceration, cancer or death, and *many cases that are usually regarded as simple Whites, are connected with chronic inflammation of the womb,* which is about three or four inches up the vagina in the healthy state, but not so high up in the diseased state. The existence of inflammation and swelling of this part, may be suspected when the lady has a discharge accompanied with heat, weight, soreness, or in the upper part of the vagina.

A remedy for these painful diseases has long been a desideratum with the medical world, and that remedy has at last been found by great research. These diseases can now be radically cured—not by trusses, supporters, braces, pessaries, etc., upon which thousands of dollars have been expended in vain—but by a harmless compound, which the

patient can apply herself without the least inconvenience; (and this is certainly important to a sensitive female.)

This remedy will act almost like magic upon being applied to the inflamed or tender portions, and will remove entirely without a single failure, both the pain and inflammation in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and in a very short time cure the leucorrhœa and prolapsus, if used as instructed on labels. The number of ladies who have been cured by this great discovery, are too numerous to mention, and the subject is of course too delicate to request certificates.

The soothing, prompt and pleasant effect upon the whole nervous system as well as upon the parts affected produced even after the first application is truly miraculous, and it is astonishing to witness the great gratitude and indebtedness expressed by some ladies for their deliverance from such annoyances; and we can assure all females, who may purchase read these lines, that if they suffer any longer with womb diseases, or anything of the kind, that it is their own fault, as they have a chance to procure the only remedy actually worth using, and one we have proved satisfactorily in a long and studious practice among them.

We would further observe, that it is utterly impossible to cure these diseases by internal or constitutional treatment; it has been tried long enough; it has baffled the skill and ingenuity of the ablest practitioners, and the practice has and ever will be abortive; the treatment must be local to be scientific—upon the same principle that local application to an inflamed eye for instance, will remove the disease almost immediately—much sooner and much more effectually, and with more comfort to the patient, than to be physiced until the whole nervous system is destroyed.

Those diseases incident to all classes of the weaker and better sex, have now, under Providence a conqueror. This new remedy acts in the most soothing manner (as we before mentioned), upon the worn out nervous system—generally as well as locally; will allay the inflammation

like magic—thereby inducing the lateral ligaments which support the womb to contract, bringing the organ up to its healthy position—curing all discharges—all of those distressing complaints in the train of Prolapsus Uteri such as leucorrhœa and whites, tenderness, pain in the back, hips, a weighty or bearing down sensation, so often complained of—again, bringing nature completely in her proper channels, allowing the lady once more to stand straight or erect, as in her former health.

This course will include remedies for all afflictions of the womb and female weaknesses. Charge \$5.

Our correspondence is perfectly sacred, and therefore no lady need have any hesitation in addressing us on any and every point relating to their case. We positively guarantee that the above Course of Medicine will effect a complete cure. Address, EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, to which all orders for medical advice and treatment must be addressed.

SCROFULA; OR KING'S EVIL.

Origin—Nature—Treatment.

The term "Scrofula" is of Greek origin "Scrofa" signifying a "sow," so named because the swine is said to be subject to a similar disease. In other words, scrofula may be considered as importing swine-evil, swine-swelling, or a peculiar kind of morbid tumors to which swine are subject. The disease also often occurs in the horse, and is known by the name of farcy. Indeed the disease called glanders is known to consist in tubercular affections of the mucus membrane of the nostrils. Stall-fed cows, or those kept in cities and fed on garbage and the still refuse of distilleries likewise, are sure to become affected with scrofula.

All animals kept confined and fed upon improper or unwholesome food are more or less subject to the loathsome disorder, man being probably more subject to it than any of the lower animals.

There is a prevalent prejudice against the use of swine's flesh as an article of food—the hog being considered a scrofulous breeding animal on account of its filthy habits and disgusting mode of feeding. Doubtless this has much to do with engendering the disease, not only in the swine itself, but must contribute to insure a scrofulous diathesis in those persons who partake of its flesh as an article of diet. The hog nevertheless, if cleanly kept, in properly prepared and ventilated pens, and fed on corn and other wholesome food, so far from becoming scrofulous, will afford animal food of the most valuable and nutritious character, the fatty portion, especially, being highly advantageous in all cases of Consumption or Tuberculosis, as affording that caloric or heat to the system so often required by the invalid suffering from these diseases. The Jews and Turks seem to be privileged to entertain their antipathy to pork as an article of food, but enlightened science must refute any such Fallacy of the Faculty as will ignore the article as a very essential element in the ordinary dietetics of the human being. We should no more eat diseased pork, than we should use the milk or flesh of the bovine animal kept in a city in a closely confined stall and fed on the slops of kitchens and distilleries. It is the fashion among epicures to feed on geese, ducks and other fowls, after being gorged with food, till their livers are rendered diseased and tuberculated, yet we have never heard of any especial mischief resulting therefrom, except that incident to gluttony, as obesity, etc. Without doubt, all animals properly fed, will afford suitable food to the human creature, if used in connection with vegetable matter, fruits and farinaceous substances. The Chinese and Japanese eat rats, mice, snails, and other creatures that are utterly obnoxious to a Christianized palate, while the French consider a fricassee of frogs a very favorite appetizing delicacy! Chacun a son gout! It is not the use of any kind of animal food, but the abuse of it, which induces disease or constitutional evils. In sooth the meat of healthy swine is no more to be discarded than the flesh of cattle generally—beaves, sheep, etc. There can be no question that the milk of the swill-fed cows is the chief cause of the scrofulous affections and excessive mortality among children between one and five years of age, in all large cities. Such fatal consequences from bad milk, however, is no argument against the use of pure milk. So because the hog is sometimes fed on unwholesome food, that is no reason why the flesh of healthy swine is injurious to the human economy. Indeed, there are abundant facts to prove the contrary. For

is the staple article of food in the armies and navies of all civilized nations. It is in fact a stamina of diet that is not likely ever to be dispensed with, until man shall obtain a more sublimated or etherialized state of existence than the one he is now compelled to maintain. Besides, it is not true that the use of pork as food is a chief cause of scrofula. The contrary is the fact. In many countries, where hog's flesh is not eaten at all, as in Switzerland, Savoy, etc., Scrofula is exceedingly common among the inhabitants. If we are to believe the illustrious Badoloue, bad food generally, and above all, badly ventilated houses or sleeping chambers, are the main cause of this distressing disorder. It is indeed high time that old errors were exploded, and medical and hygienic views presented, in strict accordance with modern physical researches and demonstrable pathological and hygienic facts. To return from this digression.

Scrofula has also been called the "King's Evil" from the ancient custom of submitting patients to the royal touch. It was so denominated in the time of Edward the Confessor, the first who attempted to cure it by a touch of his royal finger. From a register kept in the royal chapel, we find that Charles II. touched 97,107 persons in a certain number of years. Did all these persons derive the scrofulous taunt from eating the flesh of swine? There is a vulgar superstition yet extant in some portions of the United States, that "the seventh son of a seventh son," possesses this miraculous power of curing scrofulous affections, by the mere touch of his finger to the neck of the helpless patient!

Scrofula is a disease that appears in every variety of form and degree of violence, from an enlarged gland of the neck, axilla (armpits) groin, white swelling of the knee, hip-joint disease (morbus coxarius) to diseased mesenteric glands, indurated liver, tuberculated lungs, and the most loathsome ulcers.

The authors of this work would make a wide distinction between Pulmonary and Tubercular Consumption—but if they are really one and the same disease, then a very large proportion, about one-sixth of the entire human family, die of scrofula.

Scrofula depends upon a peculiar depraved condition of the solids and fluids of the system. This is very evident from Dubois' analysis of the blood of scrofulous persons. It manifests itself by a gradual enlargement of the lymphatic glands, especially of the neck, which becomes the seat in most, if not all cases, of a deposition of tuber-

culous matter. It first appears in hard indolent tumors behind the ears and under the chin, and also in the glands of various parts of the body. After a time, the tumors suppurate and degenerate into ulcers, from which instead of pus, a white curd-like fluid resembling the coagulum of milk is discharged. Not unfrequently the eyes, the mucus glands of the nose, and tonsils, become affected; and even the joints and bones, in some cases, yield to the influence of the disease.

When examined under the microscope, the blood is found to coagulate slowly; the clot is small, soft and different, while the serum (water) is thin and often of a red color. Some of the corpuscles appear devoid of color at the edges only, but, generally they are entirely colorless, which is conclusive evidence of a deficiency of solid constituents, extractive matter and salts, in the body.

Dr. Abercrombie well describes the anatomical and pathological changes which takes place in the lymphatic glands of this disease. He observes: "In the first state of enlargement, these glands present, when cut into, a pale flesh-color, and a uniform, soft, fleshy texture. As the disease advances, the texture becomes firmer, and the color rather paler. In what may be regarded the next stage, we observe portions that have lost the flesh-color and have acquired a kind of transparency, and a texture approaching that of soft cartilage. While these changes are going on, we generally observe in other specimens the commencement of the opaque, white structure, which seems to be the last step in the morbid changes, and is strictly analogous in its appearance and properties, to the white tubercle of the lungs. In a mass of considerable size, we can sometimes observe all these structures often in alternate strata; some of the strata being composed of the opaque with matter, others presenting the same pelucid appearance, while in other parts of the same mass, portions which retain the fleshy appearance. In the most advanced stage, the opaque, white or ash-colored tubercular matter is the most abundant; and this afterwards appears to be gradually softened, until it degenerates into the soft cheesy matter, or ill-conditioned suppuration so familiar to us in affections of this nature."

Those predisposed to scrofula have generally a delicate and languid countenance, a delicate, rosy tint of the cheeks and lips, particularly if a tendency to Phtisis Pulmonalis (Consumption) exists, or a pale, soft, flaccid and timid-appearing countenance and upper lip a large head, inflamed eye-lids, variable appetite, and weakened

digestive organs, with mucus diarrhoea, or a constipated state of the bowels. In females, leucorrhœal discharges are prone to occur, and in young children excoriations behind the ears, scabby eruptions on the lips, face and head, with a fretful irritable temper. The glands about the neck become enlarged, and firm to the touch; the joints are unusually large, while the intellect appears prematurely developed, and the growth of the body is slow. As the disease advances, the salivary glands and the internal glandular parts, such as the liver, pancreas and spleen, become enlarged and indurated; the bones necrosed, and the cartilaginous covering ulcerated; the large joints swell and ulcerate, as we observe in white swelling of the knee and in hip-joint diseases.

The disease most commonly occurs between the age of two or three years and puberty; oftener under seven years of age. It rarely occurs as a first attack after the individual has grown to adult maturity. Scrofula may be hereditary or acquired. It is probably more frequently acquired than inherited! In fact we have no positive evidence that the disease is hereditary. It often appears in families, whose predecessors, as far as can be traced, have never had a vestige of the disorder. Children born of Scrofulous parents are not invariably affected with the scrofulous diseases; and some times one child has some strumous affection while the parents and the rest of the family have no appearance of Scrofula.

There are many diseases usually recognized to be of a scrofulous character. Among these may be mentioned—

1st.—The inflammation and suppuration of the glands about the neck, before mentioned, and which sometimes heal, leaving seams and scars, which in some cases resemble those following a scald or burn.

2.—Tubercular disease of the lungs, or pulmonary consumption, and tubercular disease generally.

3.—Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eyes, when of a peculiarly obstinate character.

4.—Otorrhœa, or a purulent discharge of offensive character from the ear, the meatus auditorias externus being particularly affected.

5.—Ulcerations of the mucus membranes of the nose, mouth, throat, etc.

6.—Chronic inflammation of the synorial membranes and other

parts composing the joints, white swelling being a familiar form of this species of disease.

It may be remarked in this connection that Scrofulous children are more subject to worms than others. They are also very liable to nervous affections and insanity.

Another effect of the disease is to produce abortion. In other words the scrofulous foetus is not unfrequently so feeble, that the vital processes in the womb cannot go on healthfully; as a consequence the embryo is expelled. The fault if such we call it—may be either on the father's or the mother's side, or both.

Some writers make out almost every morbid taint of the system to consist of the Scrofula. Thus we have Scrofulous swellings of the glands of the neck, Scrofulous ophthalmia, white swellings, morbus coxarius, or hip joint disease, lumbar abscess, or Psoas abscess, tabes mesenterica, or Scrofulous disease of the mesenteric glands, scorbutus or scurvy, bronchite or goitre, rachitis or rickets, pavouchia or whitlow or felon, anthrax or carbuncle, furunculosis, or boils, syccosis, or warts and ulcers generally, carcinoma—cancer or cancer not excepted. This application of the term Scrofulous, appear to us entirely too extensive for any practical purposes. No doubt all these disorders here named arise from the same great primary cause of a deficiency of the solid constituents, extractive matters and salts of the system, nevertheless the remedies employed to cure, are required to be specifically as well as constitutionally administered, according to the peculiar diathesis of every individual patient.

The affection is often joined with some other such as rickets, spinal disease, etc. It is very apt, where a predisposition to it exists, to follow severe fevers and eruptive diseases, such as typhus, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, yaws, etc. Syphilis is also not unfrequently its forerunner. Severe grief, and other mental troubles such as the loss of property may bring it on suddenly.

The causes of Scrofula indeed are very numerous. It is however essentially a disease of weak vascular action, or, in other words, of debility. Hence, any agency which has a tendency to induce this state of the system, is liable to induce an attack. Extreme heat and cold, especially, when occurring in irregular vicissitudes, are powerful disponents of the disease. Extreme heat being a relaxing and debilitating agent is particularly unfavorable in regard to Scrofula,



EAST INDIAN CONJURER.
Page 111.

The causes which have been most known to be concerned in the production of Scrofula, or its predisposition are, the influences of climate, especially observed where the atmosphere is low, humid, and variable; impure confined air, deficient and unwholesome food. It may be fairly asserted, also, that the pernicious use of mercury, has produced more cases of Scrofula, in every variety of form—from indurated glands, to necrosed bones, foul ulcers, swellings of the joints, and Consumption, than all other causes combined. Mercury never fails to insinuate itself into every fibre, and by its affinity for the calcareous part, destroys the affinity existing among the ultimate constituents, and emphatically proves the solvent to a perfect decomposition of the human organism.

Another cause demanding attention, is the introduction of impure vaccine virus in inoculation against small-pox. This has not only produced Scrofula where it did not previously exist, but has caused other diseases far more loathsome than that which it was intended to shield the system against. Many a fair child has thus been ruined, which fact certainly urges upon us, in the strongest possible terms, the necessity of exercising the closest scrutiny in regard to the constitutional predisposition of those from whom the virus is taken.

In regard to the treatment of Scrofula, nothing very definite has been laid down by physicians. It is usually considered incurable, and therefore very little efforts have been made to discover remedial agents likely to ensure a cure. This apathy or indifference is worthy of the severest reprehension. The fact is, the worst form of scrofula is curable, under proper treatment. The process of amelioration, or cure, however, is one of extreme care, patience and time—the time being usually from six months to a year.

Patients should remember that Scrofula is a chronic disease and of inveterate character. It can never be rapidly cured. If it can be cured by a long and persevering use of the appropriate measures, the patient ought to be thankful for the success.

In treating scrofula, four particular states of the disease must be kept in view.

1st. A state of inflammation. 2d. A state of abscess or ulcer. 3d. A state of tumor or scirrhus. 4th. A state of constitutional affection.

As a matter of course the medicines should cover not only the constitutional diathesis, but the local disorder.

For this purpose, after many years of close observation and practical experience, the authors have made such discoveries in the therapeutic properties of certain hitherto unknown plants, as to enable them to prepare medicines that have never yet failed to effect permanent and radical cures in the most intractable cases in a few months. We can produce at least a thousand instances of such cases, recorded in our "Case Book." The "course of treatment," embraces a series of medicines, each one package destined to effect a certain specific action, on the part or organ particularly affected. They are accompanied by full and explicit directions for their use individually and generally. Each course is intended to last two months, the various medicines embraced in the same, being furnished on receipt of \$10. In some instances, one course of medicine is sufficient to effect a permanent cure. The medicines are pleasant to take, and eminently recuperative in their general operation. Persons afflicted, desiring these infallible courses, should expressly state all the particulars of the disorder, together with age, sex, temperments, employments, etc., in order that the medicines may be put up to suit the especial case. No attention will be paid to orders unaccompanied by the cash, \$5 for each course. The remedies are put up in neat boxes or packages, and promptly forwarded to all parts of the United States, agreeably to order.

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS PLANTS.

Wheat was brought from the central table land of Thibet, where its representative yet exists as a grass, with small mealy seeds.

Rye exists wild in Siberia.

Oats wild in North Africa.

Barley exists in the mountains of Himalaya.

Millet, one species is a native of India, another of Egypt and Abyssinia.

Canary seeds from the Canary Islands.

Rice from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America.

Peas are of unknown origin.

Lentil grows wild on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Vetches are the natives of Germany.

Chick pea was brought from the South of Europe.

The Garden Bean from the East Indies.

The Horse Bean from the Caspian Sea.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Rape seed and Cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.

The Poppy was brought from the East.

The Sunflower from Peru.

The Lupine from the Levant.

Flax, or Linseed is in Southern Europe a weed in the ordinary grain crops.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The Garden Cress out of Egypt and the East.

The Zealand Flax and Syrian Swallow show their origin by their names.

The Nettle, which sometimes furnishes fibers of spinning, is a native of Europe.

Wood is a native of Europe.

Madder came from the East.

Dyer's weed grows in Southern Germany.

Safflower came from Egypt.

Dill is an Eastern plant.

Hops came to perfection as a wild plant in Germany.

Mustard and Carraway seed the same.

Anise was brought from Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago.

Coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

Saffron came from the Levant.

The Onion out of Egypt.

Chickory grows wild in Germany.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia and Tobago; another species has also been found wild in Asia.

Fuller's Teasel grows wild in southern Europe.

Lucerne is a native of Sicily.

Spurry is a European plant.

The Gourd is probably an Eastern plant.

The Potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is a Brazilian plant.

Turnips and Mangold Wurzel came from the shores of the Mediterranean.

Kohlrabi and White turnips are natives of Germany.

The Carrot is by some supposed to have been brought from Asia, but others maintain it to be a native of the same country as the Turnip.

The Parsnip is supposed to be a native of the same place.

Spinnach is attributed to Arabia.

White Millet to Greece.

The Raddish to China and Japan.

The Cucumber to the East India.

Parsley grows in Sardinia.

Tarragon in Central Asia.

Celery in Germany.

OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

The Currant and Gooseberry came from southern Europe.

The Pear and Apple are likewise European plants.

The Cherry, Plum, Olive and Almond, came from Asia Minor.

The Mulberry Tree from Persia.

The Walnut and Peach from the same country.

The Quince from the Island of Crete.

The Citron from Media.

The Chestnut from Italy.

The Pine is a native of America.

Horse Chestnut from Thibet.

The Whortleberry is a native of both Asia and Europe.

The Cranberry of Europe and America.

Dropsical Diseases.

Character, Variety, Peculiarities, Symptoms, Causes, Treatment, etc., etc.—New Remedial Discoveries.

Hydrops, or Dropsy is a disease which arises from a peculiar diathesis of the human system, and one which has baffled the science of the most skillful physician in the application of remedial or surrative agencies. A lack of a proper diagnosis and an imperfect acquaintance with the pathology of the disease, are the chief causes why so many physicians fail in its treatment—insuring only increased suffering to the patient by their bungling manipulations and barbarous remedies, if they do hurry them to an untimely grave.

The term Hydrops, (or dropsy) is from a Greek word meaning water. Dropsy, accordingly, implies a preter-natural collection of serous or watery fluid in the cellular membrane or substance in the organs, or different cavities of the body, impeding or preventing the functions of life. In other words, Dropsy consists in a "pale and inelastic distension of the body and its members from accumulation of a watery fluid in natural cavities." The disease may be either cellular, or it may effect the head, spine, chest, belly, ovary, Fallopian tube, womb, or scrotum. Hence, it receives different appellations according to the particular situation or location of the fluid in the body, or parts in which it is lodged. When it is deposited in the cranium (skull) or brain, it is termed hydrocephalus; when in the chest, it is called hydrothorax, or hydrospactoris; when in the cavity of the abdomen, it is denominated ascites; when in the uterus, hydrometra; in the scrotum, (the bag which contains the testicles) it is called hydrocele; in the ovaries or ovarium, hydrosp ovarii or ascites ovarii; in the joints, hydrosp articuli; in the knee, hydrosp genu, and when generally diffused through the cellular membrane it is called anasarca.

Cellular Dropsy, is characterized by "a cold and diffusive intumescence of the skin, pitting beneath the pressure of the fingers." Anasarca (cellular dropsy) from the Greek words signifying through and flesh, is a form of dropsy, consisting in a morbid collection of serous fluid beneath the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and generally diffused throughout the entire body. It is usually classed into five varieties, viz:—Anasarca serosa, anasarca opitata, anasarca exanthematica, and anasarca debiliasm, so named simply from their specific causes. There are really but three varieties of this disease: General Dropsy—anasarca—which, as before stated, extends through the cellular membrane of the body; adema, limited to the swelling of the limbs, chiefly of the feet and ankles, and mostly appearing in the evening; and dyspnetic dropsy, consisting of adematous swelling of the feet, stiffness and numbness of the joints; the swelling rapidly extending to the belly, with some and almost fatal dyspnoea, or shortness of breath, or difficulty in breathing. Ordinarily, before dropsy becomes general, it shows itself in the lower limbs, and before death (in fatal cases) the respiration is peculiarly difficult, forming one of the most distressing symptoms of the disease. The form of it known as anasarca, is common to all ages, though most fre

quently found in advanced life. It generally commences with swelling of the lower extremities: First the feet and ankles are observed to be swollen towards the evening; but it yields to the recumbent position of the night, leaving no trace or very little of the swelling or rising from the bed in the morning. The tumefaction or swelling is rather soft and inelastic, and retains, for a time a mark or pitting, after pressure by the fingers. Gradually the swelling increases becomes permanent, ascending higher and higher, till not only the thigh and hips, but the trunk of the body, becomes affected, while the face and eyelids are surcharged, appear full and bloated; the complexion meanwhile instead of exhibiting the ruddy hue of health becoming sallow and waxy. A general inactivity now pervades all the organs, and, by consequence, all their respective functions. At this stage, the pulse is slow, often oppressed and always inelastic; the respiration is troublesome and wheezy, and accompanied with a cough that bring up a little delicate mucus, which affords no relief to the sense of weight and oppression; or the expectoration may be a watery fluid. The urine is scanty, very high colored, and usually deposits a reddish or pink-like sediment, although in some instances it is of a pale whey color. These symptoms are accompanied by insatiable thirst, a dry and harsh state of the skin, and costiveness. The appetite falls, the muscles become weak and flaccid, and the general frame emaciated. Frequently the water oozes out through the pores of the skin, sometimes, indeed, water is seen issuing from abrasions and fissures in the skin, caused by an actual bursting from the pressure of the effused skin, while it often raises or elevates the cuticle in the form of small blisters. A sort of perpetual fever often attends the disease. Exertion of every kind is a fatigue, and the mind partaking of the habitude of the body, engages in study with reluctance, and is overpowered with drowsiness and stupor. Local anasarca may be produced by what impedes the free return of blood by the veins; as pressure from the indurated glands, and obstructions from tight bandages and ligatures; but generally anasarca or dropsy depends upon causes which act more generally; such as organic disease of the heart and kidneys, particularly that form of degeneracy, known as "Bright's disease." Debility is the great predisposing cause of this form of the disorder, whether from excessive losses by hemorrhage (loss of blood) or otherwise. Fevers of various kinds, severe exposure to cold, re-filled se-

taneous eruptions, suppressed habitual discharges, obstructed men-
ses, gout, cancer, scrofula, disturbance of the uterine functions, and
disease of some internal organ seem to induce Anasarca or cellular
dropsy. It frequently occurs in the latter stages of diabetes, pul-
monary consumption, etc.—the symptoms under such circumstances
commencing slowly, and, as it were, imperceptibly. It occasionally
follows scarlet fever, while the phenomena is sometimes observed
as a sequel of measles, small-pox and erysipelas.

The first cause of every species of dropsy, no doubt, exists in the
Kidneys, in consequence of their ceasing to perform their office, or
failing to secrete or excrete the urine. When this is the case, the
urine is retained or re-absorbed, and consequently taken into the cir-
culating mass. The exhalents then pour it out in greater quantities
than the absorbents can take up; thus the serous or watery effusion,
and a collection follow, which we call Dropsy. In fact, a dimina-
tion of urine is a characteristic symptom of Anasarca. Hence, that
diuretic, or medicine, which will safely stimulate the kidneys to a
healthy action, or cause them to secrete or separate the urine from
the blood, could scarcely fail to relieve or cure the disease.

It is proper here to remark that general dropsy often rises from
excess in the use of spirituous liquors, while drug medicaments,
particularly the injudicious use of Mercury, Arsenic and Sulphur,
given for other diseases, often induce and excessively aggravate
general dropsy.

The treatment of Dropsy has been extremely varied among phy-
sicians, scarcely any two agreeing in the theory or nature or origin
of the terrible disorder. One school or class of medical men will
give aconite, lachesis, mercurials, arsenicum, sulphur, cantharides,
digitalis, etc., which not only serve no useful purpose, but positively
aggravate and complicate the disease, rendering cure impossible and
speedy death certain.

Another barbarous method of removing the fluid in dropsy of the
lower limbs, is that of making minute punctures in the skin with a
needle! "By making minute punctures in the skin," observes Dr.
Elliottson, "an immense quantity of water may be drawn away!"—
This is doubtless the fact. When the needle is withdrawn, a bead of
clear serum (water) will appear, and the oozing continue for some-
time. Twenty or thirty punctures are sometimes made at one
sitting, without the physician seeming to be aware that serious re-
sults are nearly certain to follow. However minute such punctures

may be, patients have often lost their lives through them, gangrene following as a natural result of such irrational puncturing of the cuticle.

Water has been employed to cure dropsy, but as a matter of course without success. It is not in the nature of water to expel water.—The idea is about as ridiculous as to suppose that a drowned man should be brought to life by being more drowned!

In respect to Hydrocephalus, or hydrops capitis, dropsy of the head, dropsy of the brain, or water in the head, it is a disease that mostly belong to children, although it often commences in adult age. It is both external and internal. It is often found at birth, the head of the child being so enlarged as to prove a serious hindrance to delivery. From four to eight pounds of water have been often drawn from the head of the child after its birth. In some adults the head has measured thirty three inches in circumference and contained ten pints of water. The causes of Hydrocephalus, are doubtless the same as those which produce anasarca or general dropsy, perhaps aggravated by the improper dietetic and other habits in which child-bearing women are so apt to indulge. As a matter of course the administration of drugs, or drastic purges in such cases is a desperate expedient, as futile as dangerous, while the usual diuretics have always proved more injurious than useful. Dropsy of the spine, spina bifida, may be known by a soft, fluctuating exuberance on the spine, with gaping vertebrae. It is most fatal. There have been cases by opening the tumor and drawing off the fluid, but the operation usually hastens death.

Hydrothorax.—Hydrops Thoracis or Dropsy of the chest, is characterized by a sense of oppression in the chest, dyspnoea or shortness of breath on the slightest exertion; the countenance is lurid; the urine red and sparse; the pulse is irregular; there are palpitations and startlings during sleep, with edematous or swelled extremities. Hydrothorax is usually an accompaniment of anasarca, or general dropsy, and requires the same general treatment. It is usually found among persons of advanced years. It is often suddenly fatal, cutting the patient off by spasms, either while awake or asleep. It is often connected with organic disease of the heart. Its causes are the same as those of general dropsy.

In the treatment of Dropsy of the chest, when all other remedies fail a recourse is had to tapping. It is an operation only to be em-

trusted only to the most experienced surgeons. It is a dancier expedient, at best, and amounts, in fact, to murdering a person to put him out of misery. Tapping rarely proves successful. The surgeon who resorts to it should be held guilty of premeditated homicide, and punished for manslaughter or "murder in the second degree." In any case, it amounts to mal-practice, worthy of the most serious reprehension.

Dropsy of the Belly (Hydrops Abdominis) also called ascites, includes three species: the atonic, preceded by general debility of the constitution; the paralytic, induced by some affection of one or more of the abdominal organs; and the metastatic, arising from repelled gout, rheumatism, or some skin disease. The fluid is contained either in the affected organs, or in the cavity of the abdomen. It has sometimes been mistaken for pregnancy, while pregnancy has often been disguised under the pretense of dropsy. The two have sometimes occurred together, thus deceiving the oldest physicians and putting science to the blush. Many laughable cases have occurred showing the stupidity and egregious blundering in the diagnosis by physicians of "acknowledged experience," the wise-acre ecclapians mistaking ascites, or the swelling of the abdomen for ovarian tumor! Physicians have not unfrequently been suddenly called to a patient suffering in great agony, and supposed to be dying, after being treated for ovarian dropsy, to find her delivered of a healthy child, and the tumor entirely vanished!

The other forms of dropsy—ovarian dropsy, dropsy of the Fallopian Tube, dropsy of the womb, dropsy of the scrotum, wind dropsy, are diseases of the respective local parts, requiring the same general treatment as anasarca or general cellular dropsy, with such modification of or, additional medicines, as will have a direct or specific effect upon the particular organ.

There is another disease closely allied to general dropsy which deserves to be mentioned in this connection. We mean obesity.

When obesity is not very excessive, it rather adds to the beauty of the individual. In some parts of Asia, young women are regularly fattened for marriage, a practice the opposite to that pursued among the Coman ladies, who starve their damsels for the purpose of making them lean as possible on such occasions.

Obesity is usually considered a condition of good health, when in fact, especially if excessive, it is a state of positive disease. Fat

persons are liable at any moment to outbreaks of some violent malady, which is more apt to go hard with the person than if he were lean. They are also more liable than others to bowel complaints.— Adipose (fatty) matter encumbers the body by its weight, hinders the natural and healthful play of the various vital functions and processes, and is, therefore, in all respects objectionable. Fat is the basis of all tumors and growths of the steatomatous kind. It contains the sebacic acid, which acts on many of the metals, such as lead, copper, iron, etc., with a peculiar effect.

We must not be understood to say that no fat whatever is to be in a healthy body. In a true physiological state there is always a small amount of such matter, but so small in the human body as to amount to but little compared with the whole weight. The fat of the human frame usually averages about the twentieth part of the whole; it has sometimes amounted to a half or even to four-fifths.— Persons are frequently found weighing four, five and six hundred pounds. The celebrated Lambert, of Leicester, died in his fortieth year weighing seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds. The "Jack Falstaff" of Shakespeare, was even more bulky, his weight being eight hundred pounds bulk, if indeed that "doughty individual was not really a "myth." The "Philosophical Transactions" furnishes a case of a girl four years old, who weighed two hundred and forty-six pounds. There are many cases of obesity equally extraordinary on record. Excessive fatness is a cause of impotency in males and of sterility or barrenness in females!

In general, excessive eating and drinking, in connection with a too indolent life, are the causes of this evil of obesity or fatness.

The cure of obesity is extremely difficult. It is supposed to depend upon an abstinence of food, liquors, etc., little short of starvation, accompanied by excessive exercise, etc. Some have resorted to the drinking of vinegar and strong acids, without a knowledge of the extreme mischief they were doing to the organism. It is related of a Spanish General, who was of great size, that he drank vinegar so much that he was able to fold his skin around his body. Such a practice is most pernicious to the digestive organs, and is certain to eventuate in excruciating suffering, and a tormenting death. Drug medication or drastic depletives or evacuations, only tends to the irretrievable ruin of the constitution of the luckless individual.

Our plan of treatment of all forms of dropsy and obesity, is red-

ally different from any other ever yet pursued. It should be remembered that as dropsy is a disease of debility, the plan of evacuation, will never effect a cure, except in very recent cases, when but little inroad has been made upon the constitution. In these attempts to mitigate an evil, greater one's are sure to follow. Indeed every purgative seems only to add to the general disease.

To effect radical cure, invigorating medicines must be employed. Strength must be imparted to the constitution, and the organs brought to a natural performance of their functions. Indeed a total removal of the water affords only a palliative, and a present of temporary relief.

It is plainly apparent that a course of mercury, or mineral treatment, will only tend to the aggravation of dropsical affections, literally adding horrors upon horrors. We repeat, the disease can only be cured by a diuretic which will restore the kidneys to their normal or natural condition, causing the urine to flow freely, and thus draining the system, of its morbid serous or watery accumulations. The first object in every kind of dropsy, should be to evacuate the water and afterwards to prevent its re-accumulation. Most of the diaphoretic infusions, heretofore employed, such as of sage, hyssop, mint, catnip, spearmint, with steamings over decoctions of tansy, hoarhound, hops, etc., with emetic powders, cathartics of julap, cream of tartar, or the use of hydragogue tinctures, are really useless, for they never effect a cure, except in cases of recent disorder, where nature has recuperative power sufficient to expel morbid accumulations and promote a spontaneous cure. Indian hemp, milk-weed, dandelion roots, etc., also, have but a limited effect, if really any perceptible one, in the amelioration or indication of dropsical affections. Fox-glove and euphorbia, ippecacuanha, and the use of Holland Gin, rarely do any good, they are most certain to aggravate the disease, if they do not render cure next to an impossibility.

Under such circumstances, the writers have spent many weary days and many sleepless nights to understand the philosophy of this peculiar disorder, with a view to devise some remedy which would have some specific action on the kidneys, and tend to the permanent cure of the various forms of dropsy, being satisfied that the seat and origin of the whole is traceable to the one fountain source—that of the uterine organs.

Happening, at length, to visit the Republic of Paraguay, in 1843.

The writers became acquainted with the celebrated traveler Francis del Castelnau, (a French savant, set out to South America, Brazil, Bolivia, etc., to explore the valley of the Amazon, etc., by Louis Philippe,) and also with E. A. Hopkins, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paraguay, at the time. From these gentlemen they obtained much valuable information respecting the country, and the mineral and vegetable products. According to Mr. Hopkins, "Paraguay is but another Paradise." This the authors of this work found to be eminently the fact. We speak with the greatest certainty from our own knowledge. Divided by the Tropic of Capricorn, the surface of the country is like a chess-board, chequered here and there with beautiful pastures and magnificent forests. Beginning with the head waters of Paraguay, on the Brazilian side, the productions are gold and precious stones, sugar, molasses, hides and horns of extraordinary size, hair, tallow, wax, deer and tiger skins, with rice, corn, and the different manufactures of the mandioc root. In Bolivia are found gold and precious stones, silver, coffee, (equal to Mocha) and Peruvian bark.

Besides these, of medicinal herbs, the valley yields in great profusion rhubarb, sarsaparilla, jalap, bezonia, indica, sassafras, holywood, dragon's blood, balsam of copabia, liquorice and ginger. Here too, are found dye stuffs of the short exquisite tints, including cochineal, two kinds of indigo, a vegetable vermillion, saffron, golden rod, with other plants, producing all the tints of dark red, black and green.

Among sixty varieties of timber, valuable for ship-building or for cabinet work, is the "Leibo tree," which when green, is spongy and soft as cork, and can be cut like an apple, but when dry is so hard as almost to defy the action of steel. Then there is the Palo de vivora, or "snake tree," whose leaves are an infallible cure for the poisonous bite of serpents. There are likewise the Palo de leche, or milk tree, literally a "vegetable cow," yielding a delicious and nutritive fluid, and the Palo de Borracho, or drunken tree, a vegetable distillery.

Many of the trees yield gums and drugs of the rarest virtues, and of the most exquisite perfume, as yet unknown to pharmacy or the mechanic arts. "They comprise," says Hopkins, (see Bulletin of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Vol. I. memoir on Paraguay, by E. A. Hopkins, Esq., U. S. Consul), "some of the most delicious perfumes and incense that can be imagined. Others again are like amber, hard, bitter and insoluble in water. Some cedars

yield a gum equal to gum arabic; others a natural glue, which, when once dried, is unaffected by wet or dampness.¹¹

The icica resin is found at the roots of trees under ground, and is a natural pitch, ready prepared to fay the seams of ve-sels. In these wilds also are found, side by side, with the India-rubber tree, the vanilla, with its sweet-scented bean, and the Palo santo, from which the gum gualcum of our commerce is gathered. Wild, too, in these wonderful forests, grow, mature, and decay annually and in large quantities, two or three kinds of hemp; the nux seponica, or soap-nut, the coca, yerba, matte, of superior quality, two kinds of cotton with vegetable oils, and wax in vast quantities.

It was here that Dr. Waddell, the botanist, saw the micaya with its elegant foliage, the fruit of which was described by the Indians to be of an oblong form, and to contain a natural confectionary of which they are very fond.

In the city Cayaba, they get also a drug from the Amazon called guarana, of which the consumption is enormous, and to which medicinal virtues the most astonishing are ascribed. In addition to all these advantages, the climate is exceedingly delightful and salubrious, many of the inhabitants reaching the age of one hundred years.

When the authors arrived in Paraguay, they were accompanied by a friend who had been afflicted with anasarca, or general cellulodropsy for many years, his weight from obesity, etc., being upwards of three hundred and fifty pounds. He soon made the acquaintance of a native Indian doctor, or medicine man, who promptly set about curing him, which he did within a few weeks, reducing his bulk more than one-half of its dropsical condition, to his normal weight of about one hundred and sixty pounds, at which point it has since remained, the indications of the watery effusions being kept down by the occasional use of a medicine prepared by the authors, after obtaining a knowledge of the medical proportion of curious plants, roots and flowers, gums, etc., from the said native Paraguayan doctor. The authors have, since their return to the United States, in 1850, tested the efficacy of their remedies in all forms of dropsy, with infallible success. Hence they have been induced to enter into the preparation of a medicine expressly for general dropsical affections, and now regularly import the various articles from Paraguay, and manufacture the remedies agreeably to the original formula of the Paraguay chief, with certain improvements, which enables them to

guarantee a cure in every case, whether of dropsy or excessive fatness, however inveterate, where the patient is willing to undergo a full course of treatment, which is one of a pleasant character, unattended with pain or inconvenience.

Persons accordingly suffering from any form of dropsy, or obesity, have only to describe the kind of disease, or its location in the system, to receive a course of medicine expressly adapted to the individual case. Radical cures are effected in from two to six months. The various medicines, comprising "a course," are accompanied by full and explicit directions for use. The price of each course is \$5, which must invariably accompany the order for the remedies.

Development of the Human Breast and Limbs.

Cotton and Padding of the Human Breast Superseded.—There is nothing in the world which makes a lady look so womanly and attractive as a well developed breast. A very large breast is not generally to be desired, but on a well-shaped woman, a symmetrical, neat, and beautifully-shaped breast is altogether winning, natural, and lovely. How many thousands of ladies are there who suffer in this respect, and resort to all sorts of appliances to obtain an "appearance" in that respect, when by the use of an "easy, certain, and natural" means the desired end can be permanently arrived at in a few weeks. We have an easy, pleasant, and natural "means," which we can send by mail, prepaid to any address, with full instructions, that will "permanently" enlarge the human breast to any required size, shape, or form, and also any other member of the body.

This preparation is put in beautiful octagon boxes. Its effect, when applied externally to the parts, gradually pro-

duces a permanent enlargement, of a healthy, solid and of a durable nature.

Price of this preparation is five dollars, sent by mail, and warranted to accomplish all that we promise.

FITS OR CONVULSIONS, SPASMS.

Variety, Nature, Causes, Treatment, etc.

The term Fits or Convulsions is usually applied to all kind of *nervous* affections, inducing spasmodic affections, such as epilepsy, hysteria, etc.

In treating of fits, we have in view not only those convulsions which often occur in children and young people, and sometimes in adults, and which assumes no *specific* character, but those which are clearly defined as *muscular* and *nervous* affections. First of.

Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness. The name of this disease is derived from a Greek word, signifying, *sudden attack*, or to *seize upon*. The Romans called it *morbus comitialis*, because of the violence of the passion to which the Roman people were accustomed to be worked up in their popular assemblies, when addressed by demagogues and others often proved the exciting cause of an epileptic attack. In such cases it was called a bad omen, and the meeting was at once dissolved on account of it. In England, similar attacks have been known to occur in highly excited public gatherings, in which case it has been called the *electioneering disease*. We have surely electioneering demagogism enough in the United States, but we do not hear of people being struck down from such a cause. It, how

ever, has often been observed as the result of religious excitement, at camp-meetings, revivals, etc. The disease is also called the *Falling Sickness*, because the patient suddenly falls when seized with it. It consists of clonic convulsions, with stupor, with spasmodic twitchings of the muscles of the face and frothing of the mouth. It is divided by CULLEN into as many distinct varieties as there are common causes capable of producing the peculiar disorder.

The Jews, it would seem, ascribed this disease to the influence of demons. In the Gospel of Matthew, Chapter XVII, and 15th verse, we read "There came to him a certain man, kneeling down to him and saying: 'Lord, have mercy on my son, for he is a lunatic, and sore vexed; for oftentimes he falleth into the fire, and oft' into the water.' And Jesus rebuked the devil, and he departed out of him; and the child was cured from that very hour." This passage is supposed to refer to the disease in question.

The fits in some cases, are very numerous at first; but gradually become less frequent. The more unfrequent, however, the more severe they are apt to be. In some instances, fifteen or twenty fits occur in a day at first. Some have only a few fits, when they pass away never to return. Sometimes only a single fit is experienced. When the attacks are very frequent, it is considered a bad omen. There is usually but one fit at a time, although they are frequently experienced in quick succession. The disease has occasionally lasted two or three days, with but little or no remission. It sometimes returns regularly at stated times—with the revolution of the morning or the evening. The learned DR. GOOD, supposes that the disease may have observed *lunations*, or have been influenced by the phases of the moon.

Diagnosis.—The attack frequently comes on without any premonitory symptom or assignable cause. Generally, however, there are certain symptoms preceding the paroxysms, such as a peculiarly confused state of the

head, giddiness, dimness of sight vertigo, sounds, and singing in the ears, periodical oppression, restlessness, starting during sleep, confused mind, difficult articulation and a change in the moral disposition just previous to the attack; some evincing timidity, while others are spiteful, resentful and mischievous. Spasmodic twitches of the muscles of the face sometimes appear a few seconds preceding the attack.

Some Epileptics are always warned of the approach of an attack by a peculiar sensation termed the "*aura epileptica*," which is compared by patients to the sensation produced by a current of air or water running from the feet and legs, and gradually ascending until it reaches the head, when the patient becomes insensible and the convulsions set in; others have a premonitory warning symptom, similar to a fright or shock. In some cases, a *spectre* of some sort is seen just as the fit is going to come on. DR. GREGORY tells of a patient who, before the fit, always saw a little old woman come out of a corner with a stick, and when she approached struck him, he fell down, in a paroxysm. Of course this was a mental delusion of the moment only.

If the patient is sitting or standing, when the attack occurs, he suddenly falls, becomes perfectly insensible, and is more or less convulsed; the eyes roll, lips and eye-lids are convulsed; the face nearly distorted; the tongue frequently thrust out of the mouth, and severely bitten by the gnashing of the teeth; the thumbs are pressed in upon the hands, and the whole frame is violently agitated; the face is generally livid, attended with a congested state of the vessels of the neck; the heart beats violently and the respiration is much oppressed. This condition lasts for an indefinite period, from a few seconds to half or three quarters of an hour, when the spasms begin to abate, the breathing becomes freer, the pulse fuller and more regular, and the patient appears to be in a stupor or sleep, in which he

remains for sometime, and generally awakens from it in a confused and torpid state of mind. The spasms are *cloni*, (moving to and fro) spasmodic, tinkling, distorting, and thereby differ from *tonic* cramping, tetanic spasms. The countenance is ghastly and pale; sometimes yellow or a bluish red. Sometimes the urine and feces are discharged involuntarily—the urine most frequently, occasionally there is a discharge of semen, without an erection.

In epilepsy, as in several other nervous diseases, such as hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, and paralysis, one side usually becomes more affected than the other—generally the *left* side.

Persons are not supposed to suffer *pain* during the attack. At least they do not remember to have suffered. Persons in general do not suffer when they are *hung*. LORD BACON gives an account of a person who was hung, and all but killed, who yet declared that he did not suffer in the least. The poet Cowper, according to his own statement, attempted three times to commit *suicide*, once by hanging. In this he bungled the business. He suspended himself over the door in the Temple, and becoming insensible, his weight caused him to drop to the floor, where he was found and afterwards restored. He declared that his experiment caused him no pain whatever. In struggling the brain becomes terribly congested, much more so than in the epileptic fit. Hence there is no reason to suppose that no pain is felt under such circumstances.

Causes, etc.—The *existing* causes of epilepsy are numerous. Among these, *fright* and *sudden emotions of the mind*, are conspicuous. Parents have often made their children epileptic by frightening them, a barbarism that ought to be treated as a penitentiary offense. Overloading the stomach, and other debaucheries induce the disease, by carrying partial congestion of the brain. Arsenic and other corrosive and medicines, give rise to it. Constipation, worms, and other disorders of the stomach and bowels fre-

quently act as the exciting cause. The use of *Tobacco*, is the chief cause of Epilepsy. Inheritance is also a cause. No one afflicted with the disease should ever think of becoming a parent if he or she would avoid perpetuating the lamentable disease. The form of the head has much to do with the disorder, especially if there is a deficiency in the cerebral mass. Some epileptics, however, have a well developed brain. Age has an influence in causing epilepsy. It is very apt to occur at the time of puberty. It is more common among males than females, except in young children and infants. *Celibacy* predisposes to the disease. Solitary vice, or masturbation of the sexual organs, is a primary cause of Epilepsy. The disorder is a bar upon marriage. Patients are often unmarried because they are epileptic, instead of being epileptic because they are married. It is sometimes acquired by sympathy or irritation. In this way it has been known to run through a boarding-school or hospital. One of the peculiarities of the disease, is that the patient is apt to be troubled with a most voracious appetite. Fits in children and others usually proceed from some acrid matter in the stomach and intestines, such as *drugs*, and various kinds of poisons, or from flatulence, teething, worms, recession of some kinds of rash, or the retreating of an eruptive disease, such as scarlet fever or scarlatina, small-pox; sudden emotions of the mind, such as fear, anger, etc. It also arises from teething, pregnancy, etc.

There are numerous *nervous* disorders more or less allied to Epilepsy, such as Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Convulsions in children, Puerperal convulsions, Catalepsy, Ecstasy, Trance, Hysteria, Delirium Tremens, Drunken Fits, Syncope, or Fainting Fits, etc., all of which are to be treated according to the *specific* disease and symptoms peculiar to each.

Treatment.—In the treatment of Epilepsy and all

kindred diseases, it is important to inquire into the state of the natural functions, appetite, digestion and nutrition; also into the secretions and excretions; and lastly, if the patient be a female, into the functions of the uterus, particularly as regards menstruation; for it is utterly impossible to treat this disease successfully without first directing the remedy to the primary local focus of irritation wherever it may be situated.

In respect to diet and regimen; if the patient be of a full habit, the diet ought to be restricted both in quantity and quality. In debilitated subjects it must be generous and nutritious. The exercise should be moderate, and anything attending to excitement strictly avoided. As a general rule, epileptics had better restrict themselves as much as possible to vegetable and farinaceous food.

The question is often asked can Epilepsy be cured. Medical records would say that it is an incurable disorder! Cures have doubtless been effected by the spontaneous efforts of nature, but we have no decisive proof that they have ever been achieved by the "old school" practice of drug medication. About a century ago, *stramonian* was esteemed a *specific* for this intractable disease. This remedy at the present day, is discarded as utterly worthless, if not positively pernicious or aggravative of the malady. *Cowster irritation* has also been often employed in cases of Epilepsy. It is ascertained that an *accidental burn*, has answered the purpose of a surgical escharotic, and fortunately proved a radical cure. It is not likely, however, that any sensible patients would be willing to have a *russing sore* made upon any part of his body, whether with a hot iron, caustic, potash, or the concentrated mineral acids, even if the *barbarous* experiment should promptly effect a cure. The fact is, blisters, tartar emetic, and the like substances that are absorbed into the system, are liable to cause irremediable mischief, sometimes even more terrible than Epilepsy itself. Epilepsy, like all other nervous dis-

sases, is one of *debility*. How, then, in the name of common sense, can *drugs* be used to fortify the general health? The thing is impossible. In some cases, perhaps, Epilepsy may have been cured by a poison, on the principle of creating a *new* disease. Arsenic may have cured obstinate skin diseases, but then it must have been with a sad havoc of the viscera generally. It would be like robbing Peter to pay Paul. The patient would be better off with his *original* disease.

When the attack is sudden and violent, it is usual to put the patient in a *warm bath*, or if this cannot be readily prepared, to immerse the feet in warm water, and rub the stomach with capsicum and spirits, simmered a few minutes together. If there is time, an injection or clyster is also given. These appliances, perhaps, are all well enough in their way, but are no *guarantee* against a *return of the malady*. If the disease arises from acid or foul matter in the stomach an *emetic* is given; but like the employment of stramonium, hyoscyamus, tincture of opium, etc., and *poisons*, only give temporary benefit, if they do not create a *new* disease, and still farther complicate the original malady.

Thanks, however, to *progressive* medical science, these difficulties in the case of a *permanent* cure of Epilepsy and kindred diseases, no longer exist. Remedies of *recent discovery* are now available, not only to prevent an attack of Epilepsy in persons predisposed to the disease, but to break up the most inveterate symptoms, and radically cure, in a very short time, cases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians for years. The remedies are a *tonic* and *recuperative* character, strengthening the nervous system and at the same time cleansing the stomach, bowels, and viscera generally, and thus speedily removing all acrid or morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy of administration, and can be given during the fit, or convulsion, or in the intervals, as a nullifier of the

spasms, and as a safeguard against oft-repeated attacks until the disease is entirely removed, by the gradual recovery of the constitution to a natural or nominal condition of health and vigor.

The remedy embraces in its ingredients a variety of her-
bal productions, eminently servicable in nervous, gastric
and bilious derangements, so skilfully prepared, as to be
adapted to any particular case or peculiar idiosyncrasy or
condition of the patient. Persons afflicted with Epilepsy,
or any kindred disorder, have only to state the full particu-
lars of their case—giving the age, sex, temperaments,
habits, *kind* of fits or convulsions, how long standing, etc.,
inherited or acquired, etc., to receive a *course of medicine*
calculated to effect a speedy and effectual cure. Perma-
nent cures may be anticipated in *every case*, where the pa-
tient faithfully takes the remedy, and implicitly obeys the
directions in respect to diet, exercise, etc. The price of a
course of the medicines, with full directions, etc., is five
dollars, which must accompany the order, and which medi-
cines will immediately forwarded by express, or otherwise,
as may be directed.

The Hair Restored.

Our Capillary Fluid is warranted to prevent baldness and grayness,
and to restore a new crop of Hair upon bald places. The truly won-
derful efficacy of this unique preparation has been the theme of ad-
miration wherever introduced. It will most positively effectually
prevent the Hair falling off or turning gray; promotes its growth on
places that have been bald for years; strengthens weak and fine hair,
and gradually restores its natural color without the use of dye. It
cleanses the head from scurf, and imparts a beautiful, transparent,
and glossy appearance, and keeps it in any desired form. In inducing
the growth of whiskers, eye-brows, mustaches, its effects are surpris-
ing. Price \$1.

Disinfecting Liquid.—To be used in sick rooms or other wise, an invaluable article. Price \$1.

The Liver and its Diseases.

Anatomical Structure and Functions of the Liver, and its associate organ. Diseases—causes—treatment, etc.

The liver, perhaps, is the most important organ of the whole human organism.

Without the proper exercise of its legitimate functions, food could not be digested, nor blood be found, which is the most essential element of all animal existences. This great truth does not rest on mere inferential authority. The fact is most explicitly and unequivocally declared in the pages of Holy Writ. "For the blood is the life." Deut. xii. 23. "In the life of the flesh is in the blood."—Levit. xvii. 11. "For the life of all flesh is the blood thereof." Levit. xvii. 14. "He shall pour out their blood, for it is the life of all flesh," Levit. xvii. 13, 14.

Not only does the Bible declare that the "life of the flesh is in the blood, and is the blood," but Physiology and Chemistry establish the fact without contradiction. The blood assisted, by air, food, light, warmth, and exercise, is thus proven to be the fountain source of human and all other animal existences. The elaboration of blood is very peculiar. There are many processes to be undergone before this vital is fit to enter the general circulation, thus ensuring health, strength and beauty of the creature. We know that the food when taken into the stomach is subject to a process of digestion (see article on dyspepsia), which converts the nourishing part of it into a milky fluid called chyle, this being the basis of the black or venous blood. This blood often undergoing certain measurably filtering processes is then pushed through the veins in a dark and heavy stream, into the right side of the heart, when it is again forced, by minute ramifications into every part of the lungs. In this wonderful la-



HINDOO SORCERER.
Page 116.

stratory of the lungs, its character is totally changed. The carbonic acid gas, with which it has become loaded, is thrown off, and atmospheric air received to supply its place. Under the influence of their oxygen or vital air, communicated by the air vessels of the lungs, the blood now becomes of a bright red or vermilion color, and passing through the left side of the heart, is fitted to feed, nourish and sustain the various parts and organs of the body, the same being transmitted to them by means of the arteries and their capillaries.— Thus, the gastric and pancreatic juices; the milk; the sebaceous acid; the bile; the urine; the prussic, benzoic, formic and boric acids; the hard parts of animals; the humors of the eye, cartilages; brain; synovia; tears; mucus of the nose; corumers of the ears; saliva; pus; semen; sweat; liquor anmii; eggs; hair; feathers; silk, and all other secretions, spring from this common fountain. In fact, there is not a fibre of the body of which blood is not a component and highly important part. Hence the quantity and quality of the blood have a very material influence in engendering disease or ensuring the good health of the general organism. This fact must be palpable to the commonest understanding. It is evident that all poisonous impurities in the circulating medium tend directly to plant the seeds of death and disease in the human system. Hence health cannot fully be enjoyed unless the blood is kept in a rich and uncorrupted state. Thus the necessity of pure blood to give health, beauty, long life and happiness is apparent.

) It is not too much to assert that more than one-half of the human race on the globe are afflicted with evils arising from derangement of the liver and impurities of the blood. Consumption, scrofula, erysipelas, cancers and tumors, salt rheum; heart, liver and lung affections; spinal disease, debility, fits, kidney and womb affections; insanity, physical and mental infirmities, and disease of other kinds, carrying off millions of people every year, including a preponderating number of young children, all arise from impurities of the blood.

The blood, is in fact, the very balsamic essence of animal existence. No human being ever had a drop of it to spare! It was never made to be spilled! As a matter of course, the destruction of human life at the hands of legalized mankillers, by bleeding, has been a heavy and heedless tax on health and population. The lancet has destroyed more lives than the sword. The physician who pursues

the abominable practice of phlebotomy, should be regarded as a murdering quack, worthy of the execration of all humanity and deserving of punishment by hanging on the gallows? Surely, if the voices of the victims of quackery who have been slain by the stinging lancet could be heard in concert, the very earth would quiver and reel beneath the shriek of "Murder! Murder!"

Thus showing the necessity of good, sweet, and wholesome blood, to ensure buoyant health, beauty and longevity, we may now attempt to give some idea of the structure and functions of the liver and the kindred organs, by which blood is engendered and circulated throughout the entire animal economy.

The Liver and Its Associate Organs.—The liver is the largest organ in the human body. Its color is a deep red. It is situated beneath the ribs on the right side, the left lobe extending considerably to the left side over the stomach. Its upper surface is convex and smooth, the lower concave and uneven. It is thick and massy on the right side, and thin on the other, being bountifully supplied with blood vessels, nerves, and absorbents.

The peculiar office of the liver is to prepare and secrete the bile. It also serves as a filter to separate impurities and refine the blood.

The gall-bladder is an indispensable adjunct of the liver, being attached to its under side. It is shaped like a shot-pouch, and contains between one and two ounces of gall, which is deposited by the liver. A long, slender pipe or tube extends from it to the abdomen or second stomach, (sometimes, also the first portion of the intestines) into which it pours the bile, a few inches below the pyloric orifice, (or tube leading from the stomach to the duodenum). The purposes of the bile is to stimulate the intestines and separate the chyle from the excrements.

Biliary Ducts.—As before remarked, the bile is generated in the liver. It is then carried by a large number of small pipes or tubes to the hepatic ducts or tubes. This unites with the cystic and forms the common duct, conveying the bile into the duodenum, or upper intestine. The hepatic duct comes from the liver, and the cystic from the gall-bladder. The bifurcation and union of the two, form the common duct, which conveys the mixed fluids or juices of the organs to the duodenum where it further macerates the food received from the stomach, by the way of the pyloric orifice, and reduces it to a yellowish compound, of about the consistency of thick cream or buttermilk.

The bile thus secreted by the liver, is usually called the "gall."— It is of a yellowish green color, of a soapy nature, of a peculiar smell, and exceedingly bitter. This compound is composed of water, albumen, soda, phosphate of lime, common salt, phosphate of soda, lime, and other peculiar substances whose character is not definitely determined. The office of this compound fluid seems to be to separate the nutritious part of the food from that which is coarse and useless, while at the same time it keeps up that peristaltic or churning motion of the bowels which is necessary to force forward the refuse matter towards the rectum and reject it from the system by the orifice of the anus.

Spleen.—The color of the substance of this organ is a dark red, sometimes like the liver. It is situated on the right side of the body under the stomach. It is broad as the palm of the hand, and one or two inches thick. It is in contact with the stomach on the left side. Its use is not well understood, but it would seem to have some influence in modifying the quantity and quality of the gastric juice poured into the stomach from numerous follicles, as a solvent of the food received from its cavity.

The Pancreas, sometimes called "sweetbread" is a glandular body, of a pale red color, like the tongue of a dog, being eight or ten inches long. It lies behind the stomach, directly across the spine. It secretes a fluid resembling saliva, which is poured into the duodenum, mingling with the bile, forms a peculiar juice that is especially requisite to secure the proper digestion of the food. The pancreatic ducts enter the duodenum along with the biliary ducts, the two fluids (bile and pancreatic juice) meeting at an entrance at the first curvature of the intestine, at about one third of its whole length from the stomach. The bile and pancreatic juice, as already intimated, thus poured out together, are both requisite for the formation of chyle, and undoubtedly modify the action of each other. The bile being somewhat of an unctuous nature and the pancreatic juice somewhat alkaline, their union forms a sort of saponaceous compound, which mitigates the natural irritating character of pure bile and causes it more easy incorporation with the chyme.

The office of the liver and its adjunct organs are really identical. They must all work in harmony, otherwise there will be disorder of the functions of the whole, entailing many distressing diseases not only upon the respective organs themselves, but upon the entire

animal economy. It is indispensably necessary to health that the liver should perform its functions in a natural manner. If diseased, it cannot purify the blood, or separate the refuse elements of food from that portion which is nutritious and necessary to produce wholesome blood. If impure blood is sent to the lungs, brain and other parts, a morbid condition is induced, causing consumption, insanity, etc., as already detailed. While, should it withhold its natural stimulus (the bile) to the intestine, dyspepsia, piles and other distressing complaints will speedily ensue. It is accordingly the duty of every individual to keep the liver in a healthy condition by every means in his power, and when it becomes diseased, to seek that remedy which will the most quickly and certainly restore its normal function and secure its harmonious action with all the other organs of the body.

Diseases of the Liver.—Of all the viscera, the liver is regarded as one of the most importance. It is the central organ of the hepatic artery, the vena portae, the biliary duct and the hepatic vein. It is the largest gland in the body, weighing about four pounds, and as before remarked, extends from the right to the left hypochondrium, being situated obliquely in the abdomen, its convex surface looking upward and forward, and its concave, downward and backward. It is sustained by strong ligaments to the diaphragm and adjacent parts, its chief office is to secrete bile which is poured from the gall-bladder into the duodenum, (or second stomach,) a few inches below the paunch or regular stomach, which first receives the food.

As a matter of course, the liver and associates organs are liable to become disordered, entailing many diseases upon the human organism.

The author does not pretend that any one remedy is a "cure all" for the various complications of liver diseases. His remedies are expressly adapted to every individual case. They embrace a series or course of medication, that never fails to reach every vital organ of the entire system, and by restoring the regular action and harmony of the whole, remove every vestige of disease.

Patients are required to furnish a full statement of their respective cases, symptoms, age, sex, pursuits of life, habits, temperaments, idiosyncracies, and other peculiarities, so as to ensure that combination of medicines, as will infallibly promote a cure in the shortest possible period.

There are, however, many chronic cases of a very obstinate and inveterate character. These may require a longer time to effectually break them up and restore the normal health of the patient. The price of a course of medicine is five dollars, to be invariably accompanied with the order for the remedy.

Catarrhal Affections.

To find a person entirely free from Catarrhal Affection is an exception to what is known as a general rule. Catarrh directly or indirectly is the result of more diseases and annoyances than any one person is prepared to imagine. It is the result of colds taken so insidiously under all circumstances, and aggravated by every additional cold, that its effects, though at first they be but a small germ of ill omen like that of an abnoxious weed in a bed of fragrant flowers, on account of its apparent insignificance, and because the gardner cannot see it spring forth and does not understand that its name is evil, that its mission is misery, suffering and death—therefore he neglects it till its poisonous roots become well embedded and extend themselves through every sinus, through every orifice and organ, and the head that before was clear, is now a cloudy day—a perpetual barometer—the eye that before was bright, has now become sick, or the ear which was once so acute, has now become dull. The tubes of Eustachius which formerly maintained between the internal organ of sound and the external world an equilibrium have now become filled or partly so with the secretions of this catarrhal monster.

Who now like the deadly Upas tree,

To poison turns all that within its shadows be.

And because its pathogenetic symptoms are as numerous as the forest leaves, you must not think they all apply to you—for it is a torment that comes in so many questionable as well as unquestionable forms, that its symptoms are legion, and we can give but a few, some of which will apply to any case. 1st. Of the head—tingling, itching, with sense of dryness and obstruction of the nose, sneezing,

running of a watery secretion; as it progresses the secretion becomes mucus, entire obstruction of one or both nostrils, hawking, tickling of the throat, coughing, etc. 2d. Catarrh of the Chest—Prevails as an epidemic sometimes, and is called influenza, with or without fever, and many of the symptoms just mentioned: there is oppression across the breast, rawness and burning of the throat, first dry, afterwards a copious secretion of mucus, which may become opaque or frothy, difficulty of breathing, pain in the head, and dull feeling, sense of soreness extending under the breast bone to the stomach pit; the fits of coughing may occasion vomiting, oppression and prostration; as the disease progresses the sputa becomesropy and vesicel. This disease is also called Grippe by some. Catarrhal Inflammation of the eyes arises from cold, causes obstruction of the tear passages, watery eyes, fistula lachrymalis, dimness of vision, etc. Suppressed Catarrh—May produce inflammation of the lungs, brain or eyes, or give rise to rheumatism, nervous disorders, weeping, moaning, tremors and convulsions, drowsiness, chillness, starting, twitching, palpitation of the heart, etc. When the frontal sinuses above the eyes, posterior and anterior nasal passages become clogged up, and even the antrum or cavity of the cheek bone becomes filled or partly, it often produces a pressure on the nerves that supply these parts, and pains like the most excruciating neuralgia is the result. This disease follows the mucus membrane, the Eustachian tubes to all the parts of the same membrane of the ear, causing hypertrophy of the drum, interferes with the functions of the glands of Wharton, which secrete the wax; a dryness follows, hardness of hearing, roaring, buzzing, singing, whistling, crackling, the ringing of bells and similar noises, which vary and which are simple effects—and, when the cause is removed the effects cease, this hardness of hearing increases by each additional cold, though not perceptible at the time, it cannot be denied, after the lapse of time, how Catarrh and all of its sequela is tampered with by everybody, by some external remedies of no consequence, or large doses of sickening and injurious drugs are used, which have no relation to the disease, and produce a thousand other ills, while the writers cure it by simple remedies, that flourish in abundance in almost every field, and are prepared by "THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE" so pleasantly, and administered so skillfully, as to make it a pleasure to use them, and they can be and are sent to all parts of the

United States, prepaid by mail, in packages of five dollars worth on receipt of symptoms, and price. Though many, or all you have tried, may have failed, remember that the physicians attached to the Eureka Medical Institute have had the medical advantages of every civilized country. Their unbounded success and immense practice are the strongest kind of testimonials of their skill. Address,
EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 29 BROADWAY, N. Y.

RHEUMATISMUS. RHEUMATISM.

Its Origin—Nature—Treatment.

Rheumatism is from a Greek word signifying *defluxione*; or from *deflus*, a latin term, meaning to flow or run off—as a falling down of humors from a superior to an inferior part, viz., in a cold or catarrh. Many writers, however, mean nothing more by it than *inflammation*. Hence it is a disease placed in the class *Pyrexia*, (indicating fire or fever) and is found in the order *Phlegmasia* of OULLEN'S Nosology.

Rheumatism is characterised by pain in the joints, increased on motion; swellings and redness; pulse accelerated; increased temperature and thirst. The pain, swelling and inflammation generally commence in the joints of the extremities, in the toes and ankles, passing thence to the hips; and from the joints to the fingers successively to the shoulders.

Rheumatism is of two kinds—*acute* and *chronic*; the latter being generally, but not always, a *sequel* of the former.

It is a highly painful disease, especially in the *acute, articular*, or inflammatory form; the old method of practice sometimes rendering it a perilous disorder. It is very prone to *metastasis* (or change from one place to another),

particularly when treated by bleeding, and the local application of anodyne embrocations and blisters.

Acute rheumatism prevails most among persons from puberty to the age of thirty-five or forty years. It is sometimes seen in children as early as the third or fourth year. It consists, as already intimated, in redness, heat, pain and swelling; in other words, of inflammation of "the parts lying around or entering into the composition of one or more of the larger joints of the body; generally of several at the same time, or in succession; shifting from one joint to another, or to certain internal organs, and especially to the membrane of the heart, accompanied with fever."

Acute rheumatism is further characterised "by a great expression of pain, with excessive perspiration on the forehead, and loaded and moist state of the tongue. The patient generally lies on his back, and especially avoids every motion of the body or limbs; or if he does move, he experiences an acute aggravation of pain, calls out and gives a prompt check to the muscular effect. There is little languor or debility; little disturbance of the mental faculties; the general surface is usually covered with perspiration, which is usually *acid*; the skin is warm, pale and often profusely moist, frequently '*miliaria*' (from *milium* millet, or resembling millet seed, an eruption, preceded by a sense of pricking, first on the neck and breast, of small red pimples, which soon become white vesicles, desquamate or scale off and are succeeded by fresh pimples). A peculiar odor is also exhaled; the pulse is frequent, strong and full; the appetite is seldom impaired; the bowels are regular; the urine is *acid*, and deposits a sediment of the lithates, especially on the decline of the affection.

In the form denominated *atonic*, (weakness or defect of muscular power,) the parts are scarcely if any hotter than they should be; and may be even relieved by *heat*. This

state of things is most apt to occur in the *chronic* form of disease.

The *chronic* form of Rheumatism is distinguished by pains in the joints or muscles without fever, (*Rheumatismus non febrilis* of Richter), and is divided into species according to the parts affected. When the pains are confined to the loins it is termed *lumbago*; when to the hip-joints, *Sciatica*; to the joints generally, *Arthrodynia*. It is not uncommon for the *acute* form to terminate in one of these species.

There is generally little or no fever in this form of the disease, except when the joints become affected by scrofulous or other inflammation, as is sometimes the case in connection with rheumatism. In old and severe cases the joints often become very stiff, and comparatively immovable. The muscles and ligaments become contracted, thickened and rigid, and the joints are always drawn to one side, producing a good deal of deformity. In some cases dislocation itself is thus caused. In very old cases the muscles become almost, or wholly useless, and the parts quite paralyzed. In this form of the disease, as well as in the acute, the patient can frequently foretell a storm or change of weather, by the nervous or painful sensations they experience.

Diagnosis.—It appears hardly necessary to diagnose more particularly the characteristics of Rheumatism. We may say, however, that the best method to detect the rheumatic character, is first to inquire if there had been *cold* or *inflammation*, influenced more or less by atmospheric changes. Secondly, though the pains may be very acute in an attack of rheumatism, the *inflammatory* symptoms are never so great, nor is there that bounding pulse so characteristic of other inflammations. Thirdly, the perspiration is of an *urinous* order, in consequence of vicarious (or change or substitution), secretion; urea and lithic acid float in the blood, and are observed in the perspirable mat-

ter; while the urine is albuminous and diminished in quantity. The albumen may be easily discovered, as the substance, (in appearance like the white of an egg), will adhere to the splinter taken from a broom, when immersed in the urine an hour or two after being voided; or it may also be detected by boiling some urine in an iron spoon over a lamp, which gives it an opaque appearance.

Causes.—It is usual to attribute this disease to the effects of *wet* and *cold*. Doubtless these influences often are the exciting causes of rheumatism; but that they *generate* the disease is palpable fallacy. In the coldest countries, it is comparatively unknown. Rheumatism is seldom heard of in Russia, Denmark and Poland. The aborigines of America—surely often enough exposed to wet and cold—never had rheumatism before the whites introduced *liquor* among them. In fact, rheumatism is one of the penalties of *dissipation* and certain to be its companion in old age. There are many causes, however, which tend to produce the disease even among the young and abstemious such as sitting in a current of air; bathing in cold water when excited and perspiring freely; sleeping in damp apartments, or in damp lieens, etc. It frequently follows *scarlet fever*, *measles*, *dysentery*, and supposed habitual discharges, as the menses, etc. The indiscriminate use of *mercury* is one of the most frequent causes.

Rheumatism is evidently a *constitutional* disease. It seems to depend on the presence of an abnormal *acid* in the circulation. At least a large amount of *lactic acid* is thrown off by perspiration in some attacks of this disease. Some object to this theory, because the disease sometimes seems purely of a nervous character; but it must not be forgotten that while the acid matter in some cases only act on the nerves, its influences, in other cases, is felt in the fibrous or serous texture.

The disease therefore should be regarded as something more than *ordinary inflammation*, as its elements must

pre-exist in the system before wet and cold can suffice to induce an attack.

Investigation, indeed, will show that rheumatism is generally preceded by a *derangement of the digestive organs*, hence *impure blood* and an *abnormal accumulation and congection of lymph* in the lymphatic vessels. We have never known an instance in which such did not appear to be the case. The symptoms of gastric disturbance, however, in some cases, are not very marked; but in general the patient will be found to have been *dyspeptic* a considerable time before attacked with rheumatism.

There can be no doubt that a *predisposition* to the disease is often inherited. We know that turbucies, syphilis, etc., may exist at $\frac{1}{4}$ th. It is accordingly, no stretch of the imagination to believe that rheumatism may pass from the parent to the child. Hereditary rheumatism is much more difficult to cure than others. Yet it is not necessarily incurable. *No hereditary disease is necessarily incurable.*

Treatment.—A multiplicity of remedies have been resorted to in the treatment of rheumatism. It is doubtful if the disease *was ever cured* by MINERAL drugs. It is certain that no specific has heretofore been discovered. The disease has never been steadily obedient to any remedial plan. Guaiacum, colchicum, croton oil, conium, mercury, opium and the alkalies have been tried by the *Allopathic* school of physicians, with variable results, but generally to show the inefficiency of these drugs in this painful disease. Aconite, Belladonna, Bayronia, Arnica, Chamomile, Mercurius, Nux Vomica, Pulsatillo, Thu \times , Toxicodendron, Colchicum, Dulcumara, Heper-sulper, Sulphur, Lycopodium, Plumbum, etc., used by the *Homeopaths*, have been attended generally in the fluctuating and unsatisfactory results.

External applications, as blisters, anodine liniments, stimulating embrocations, only act locally, benumbing the sensibility of the part, and therefore can never remove the

constitutional cause of the disorder. Indeed, they often render the case far more serious by causing it to metastasize to some internal organ. The *heart* is very liable to become affected, by the system being badly drugged, inducing enlargement, hypertrophy, etc. The younger the child, the greater the danger, both from the disease and the poisons given.

The application of silk oil-cloth, thin sheets of gutta-percha, or India rubber to the part most effected, with a view to promote an *exhalation* from the part, is an egregious fallacy, founded in a lack of understanding of the nature and pathology of the disease. They only tend to aggravate the disorder. The *water* treatment, is perhaps, the most unreliable and worthless of all others. *Cold* water is not adapted to a cold or *lymphatic* diathesis, while *hot* water is not the legitimate way to relieve *fever* or exanthematous disorders.

There is but one way to cure this painful disease. We must first rectify the derangements of the *digestive apparatus*. The stomach must be made to secrete the gastric juices in a natural manner, the liver must fulfil its legitimate function, in distributing healthy *bile* for the filtration or chylification of the food and preparation of the *elements* of the blood, prior to its (the blood) being taken up by the lacteals and veins, conveyed to the heart and finally purified of its carbonic acid, by its ejection from the lungs, on the admission of the oxygen of the atmospheric air, which alone can ensure the rich vermilion blood that traverses the arteries and nourishes every part of the body, supplying bone, nerve, flesh, and other tissues and by these means producing *harmonious* action of all the organs, proper secretions from all the glands, securing a clear skin, a ruddy complexion, and every condition incident to sound health and an active nervous development of the human being.

Just such a remedy is now offered to the community. It



SECRET OF BEAUTY.
Page 151.

consists of a compound of vegetable products, expressly adapted to act upon every organ of the body, including the nerves, bones, muscles, viscera, etc., insuring rapid recovery of every diseased structure, the proper or normal function of every organ, and, by consequence, the fullest health and vigor of the afflicted individual. The compound is eminently a pain killer, removing promptly every inflammatory indication, and every vestige of the Rheumatic diathesis. A cure is guaranteed in all cases, where the remedy is regularly taken, and the directions implicitly obeyed, no matter how inveterate and long-standing the disease.

Persons afflicted, should state the full particulars of their cases, age, temperaments, location of habitation, business pursuits, personal habits, etc., when they will receive a course of medicine expressly adapted to meet every indication of each individual case. The price of the course of Medicine is five dollars, accompanied with full directions, including the kind of diet, etc. All orders promptly filed on receipt of the price, and the medicine forwarded by Express, or otherwise as may be directed.

CAUTION.

Our readers are hereby particularly requested to always bear in mind that we appoint *no agents whatever for the sale of any of our remedies, or medicines, or anything advertised in this book.* We merely appoint agents for the sale of the book, therefore in all cases be sure and address "EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE," 29 Broadway, New York, and not any individual member thereof. Also, REGISTER all letters containing money, which shall be at OUR RISK. It is the only safe way for you to send money.

GINGER SNAPS.—Half a cup of butter and half a cup of sugar beat together, half a pint of molasses, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, two of soda, one cup of milk, and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Roll it about a quarter of an inch thick; cut with a small wineglass, and bake them hard.

JUMBLES.—One cup of butter, and two of sugar, beaten together, add spice of any kind, and six cups of flour; roll it rather thin; cut it with a tumbler and with a wineglass to form a ring; brush them over with the white of an egg, and sift on a little fine white sugar before baking. Bake them fifteen or twenty minutes.

A Bismuth mine has been opened in South America, two thirds up the highest peak of the Andes—the Hjamper mountains. It is fifteen thousand and six feet above the sea, and just below the line of perpetual snow.

BREAKFAST STEAK.—The fire must be quick, and three minutes is sufficient for both sides. For two pounds of steak, half a tablespoonful of butter is sufficient. The steaks were salted and peppered before being put into the pan. Sprinkle water-cress with salt, pepper and vinegar, and dress around the steak after it is dished. This is not frying. Frying is to immerse in fat. Doughnuts are fried.

Miscellaneous and Domestic Receipts.

To Prepare the Lead Tree.—Put half an ounce of the super-acetate of lead, in powder, into a clear glass globe, or wine decanter, filled to the bottom of the neck with distilled water and 10 drops of nitric acid, and shake the mixture well. Prepare a rod of zinc, with a hammer and file, so that it may be a quarter of an inch thick and one inch long. At the same time, form notches in each side for a thread, by which it is to be suspended, and tie the thread so that the knot shall be uppermost when the metal hangs quite perpendicular. When it is tied, pass the two ends of the thread through a perforation in the cork, and let them be again tied over a small splinter of wood, which may pass between them and the cork. When the string is tied, let the length between the cork and the zinc be such that the precipitant (the zinc) may be at equal distances from the sides, bottom and top of the vessel, when immersed in it. When all things are thus prepared, place the vessel in a place where it may not be disturbed, and introduce the zinc, at the same time putting in the cork. The metal will very soon be covered with the lead which it precipitates from the solution, and this will continue to take place until the whole be precipitated upon the zinc, which will assume the form of a tree or bush whose leaves and branches are laminar, or plates of a metallic lustre.

The Silver Tree.—Pour—instead of the lead—4 drachms of nitrate of silver, dissolved in a pound or more of distilled water, and lay the vessel on the chimney-piece, or wherever it cannot be disturbed. Next, pour in 4 drachms of mercury. In a short time the silver will be precipitated in the most beautiful arborescent form, resembling real vegetation. This has been generally termed the *Arbor Diæ*.

The Tin Tree.—Put in 3 drachms of muriate of tin, adding 10 drops of nitric acid, and shake the vessel until the salt be completely dissolved. Replace the zinc (which must be cleared from the effects of the former experiment) as before, and set the whole aside to precipitate without disturbance. In a few hours the tree will be lustrous, and laminae will burst forth, produced from a galvanic action of the metals and the water.

To Harden a Razor or Penknife.—Set the blade in a vessel

of boiling mutton fat, leave it simmering for 12 hours on the stove; then leave it all night to cool in the fat; bone may then be cut with impunity.

To Make Liquid Glue.—Dissolve shellac in alcohol, to keep in solution.

To Make Liquid Blacking.—Take of vinegar—No. 18—1 quart; ivory black and treacle each 8 ounces; vitriolic acid and spermaceti $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

To Prepare Water-Proof Composition.—Take 3 ounces of spermaceti; melt it in a pipkin over a slow fire; add 6 drachms of India rubber, cut in slices, and these will dissolve. Add seriatim of tallow, 8 ounces; hog's lard, 2 ounces; amber varnish 4 ounces. Mix, and it will be fit for use immediately. Give two or three coats with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result.

To Make Black Japan.—Take of boiled oil 1 gallon, amber 8 ounces, asphaltum 3 ounces, oil of turpentine as much as will reduce it to the required thinness.

To Brown Gun-Barrels.—Rub the barrel over with aquafortis, or spirit of salt, diluted with water; lay it by for a week, till a complete coat of oil is formed; apply a little oil, and after rubbing the surface dry, polish with a hard brush and a little beeswax.

The Famous Japan Blacking.

Ivory black.....	3 ounces.
Coarse sugar	
Muriatic acid.....ana.....	1 drachm.
Vinegar.....	1 pound.

One tablespoonful of sweet oil and lemon acid. Mix the ivory black and sweet oil together first; then the lemon and sugar with a little vinegar to qualify the blacking; lastly, add the sulphuric and muriatic acids and mix all together.

Colored Composition for Rendering Linen and Cloth Impenetrable to Water.—Commence by washing the stuff with hot water; then dry and rub it between the hands until it becomes perfectly supple; afterwards spread it out by drawing it into a frame, and give it, with the aid of a brush, a first coat, composed of a mixture of 8 quarts of boiling linseed oil, 15 grammes of calcined amber and acetate of lead (of each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grammes), to which add 80 grammes of lampblack. For the second coat use the same ingre-

lients as above, except the calx of lead. This coat will dry in a few hours, according to the season; afterwards take a dry plasterer's brush and rub the stuff thoroughly with it, when the hair, by this operation, will become smooth. The third and last coat will give a perfect and durable jet black. Or, take 12 quarts of boiling linseed oil, 50 grammes of amber, 15 grammes of acetate of lead, $7\frac{1}{2}$ sulphate of zinc, 13 grammes prussian blue, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ verdigris. Mix them very fine with a little oil, and add 120 grammes of lampblack.

To Make a Furniture Polish.—Take linseed oil, put it into a glazed pipkin, with as much alkanet root as it will cover; let it boil gently, and it will become of a strong red color; when cool, it will be fit for use.

To Produce a Liquid for Painting on Glass, for Magic Lanterns.—Dissolve resin in oil of turpentine, over a slow fire; it will remain in solution. Mix a small portion of this with any kind of cake (water) color, and trace each out-line in its proper hue.

To Preserve Steel.—Imbed the articles in a bed of quick lime and sweet oil, and inclose them in carpeting, etc., or melt caoutchouc in a close vessel; mix some oil of turpentine with it, and give the steel a thin coating of this mixture.

A Powder for Turning Water into Vinegar.—Wash well half a pound of white tartar with warm water; then dry it and pulverize as fine as possible; soak that powder with good sharp vinegar, and dry it before the fire or in the sun; re-soak it as before with vinegar, and dry it as above, repeating this operation a dozen times. By these means, a very good and sharp powder is prepared, which turns water instantly into vinegar.

To Extract the Essential Oil from any Flower.—Take any flower you like, which stratify with common salt, in a clean glazed pot; when filled to the top, cover it well and carry it to the cellar; forty days afterwards, put a crape over a pan, and empty the whole to strain the essence from the flowers by pressure. Bottle that essence, and expose it for four or five weeks in the sun and dew of the evening to purify. One single drop of the essence is enough to scent a whole quart of water.

To Make Mutton Suet Candles like Wax.—Throw quick lime on melted mutton suet; the lime will fall to the bottom, and carry along with it all the dirt of the suet, so as to leave it

secure and fine as wax. To one part of this suet mixed three of real wax—and the mixture cannot be discovered.

To Whiten Ivory.—Slack some lime in water, put your ivory in that water, after decanted from the ground, and boil it until white.

To Petrify Wood, etc.—Take equal quantities of gem-salt, rock-alum, white vinegar, chalk and pebbles powdered. Mix all the these together; an ebullition will take place; when that cease, leave any porous matters soaking four or five days, and they will be petrified.

An Oil, one ounce of which is more than equal to one pint of any other.—Take fresh butter, quick lime, crude tartar and common salt, equal parts of each; pound and mix them together; saturate this mixture with good brandy, and distill it in a retort over a gradual fire.

To Imitate Ebony.—Infuse gall-nuts in vinegar, wherein you have soaked rusty nails; then rub your wood with this; let it dry, then polish and burnish.

An Easy Method of Cleaning the Hands when Dyed.—Take a small quantity of potash or pearlash in your hand, pour into it a small quantity of water, rub it well all over your hands with a little sand; then wash it off, take in your hand a small quantity of chemic (chloride of lime), pour a little water into it, and rub it well on the hands in a semi-liquid; wash the hands well in water, and they will be clean. If not perfectly clean, repeat the operation.

To make Whitewash that will not Rub Off.—Mix up half a pint full of lime and water, ready to put on the wall; then take one-fourth of a pint of flour, mix it up with water; then pour on it boiling water, sufficient quantity to thicken it; then turn it, while hot in the whitewash; stir all well together, and it is ready.

To Cure Six Hams.—Take six ozs. of saltpetre, two lbs. 10 ozs. of fine salt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ of brown sugar or one gallon of molasses. Rub them with this for one week every day; then put them into a strong pickle (salt and water) for one month; then smoke them, if to keep. Your pickle will, after the hams are taken out, be excellent for beef.

A Cement for Broken Earthen Ware.—Take one oz. of dry cream cheese grated fine, and an equal quantity of quick lime, mixed well together.

Water-proof Cloth.—Boil together 2 lbs. of turpentine and 1 lb. of litharge in powder, and 2 or three pints of linseed oil. Brush any cloth with this varnish, and dry it in the sun.

To Prevent the Smoke of Lamp Oil.—Steep your wick in vinegar, and dry it well before using it.

To Render any Building Fire-Proof.—Fill every partition and crevice between each wall and ceiling with seasand.

Water-proof Boots and Shoes.—Dissolve neat's-foot oil in caoutchouc, a sufficient quantity to form a varnish. Place the oil in a warm place; put in the pairings of the caoutchouc. It takes several days to dissolve.

Japan Ink.—In 5 quarts of water boil 4 ounces of logwood in chips, cut very thin across the grain. Continue the boiling for one hour, adding from time to time a little boiling water, to supply the loss from evaporation. Strain while hot. When cold, add cold water to equal 5 quarts; to this add—

Blue-galls, coarsely bruised.....	16 ounces,
Or, the best galls, in sorts.....	20 ounces,
Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness.....	4 ounces,
Acetate of copper (previously mixed with the decoction to a smooth paste).....	4 drachms,
Coarse sugar.....	3 ounces,
Gum-Senegal or Arabic.....	4 ounces,

These ingredients may be introduced one after the other.

Red Ink.—Boil, over a slow fire, 4 oz. of Brazil wood, in small raspings or chips, in one quart of water until a third part has evaporated; add, during the boiling, 2 drachms of alum in powder.—When the ink is cold, steam it through a fine cloth. Vinegar or stale urine is often used instead of water. A small quantity of sal-ammoniac improves this ink.

Blue Ink.—Dilute sulphate of indigo with water until the required tint is obtained. Woolen dyers keep the sulphate on hand.

A Paste for Sharpening Penknives, Razors, etc.—Crocus, emery-dust, and sweet oil—equal quantities of the first two.

Blue Copal Varnish.—Indigo, Prussiate of iron (Prussian blue), blue verditer, and ultramarine, all divided.

White Copal.—White oxide of lead, ceruse, Spanish white, white clay, all carefully dried.

To Clear Buildings of Rats, etc.—Gather the plant dog's

tongue (the *synglossum officinale* of Linnæus), found in every field; when the sap is in its full vigor, bruise it with a hammer and lay it on the ground, etc.

A Cure for Sore Backs of Horses.—Dissolve half an ounce of blue vitrol in one pint of water; dab the injured parts four or five times a day.

To Remove Mildew in Wheat.—Prepare about two hhd. of common salt and water (1 lb. to a gal.); sprinkle this mixture for four or five days from a bucket, using a flat brush; and disperse it as when sowing corn broadcast.

To Prevent Mildew.—Dissolve 3 oz. and 2 drachms of sulphate of copper, or blue vitrol, in 3 gallons and 3 quarts, wine measure of cold water for every three bushels of grain that is to be prepared; in another vessel, capable of containing from 53 to 79 wine gallons, throw from three to four bushels of wheat, into which the prepared liquid is poured until it rises five or six inches above the corn; stir it thoroughly, and carefully remove all that swims on the surface. After it has remained half an hour in the preparation, throw the water into a basket that will only allow the water to escape. Wash the grain in pure rain water, and dry it before it is sown.

Magic Seals, Rings, Images, Rods, and Wafers.—A will made in your favor has a magic seal. A mother's lips, or the lips of a lover make very deep impressions. Magic Rings are plain hoops of gold, that transform vestals into good women. Magic Images are the little anima-waxen figures that are raised by a wizard, called Hymen. Magic Rods were formally used in schools by grumpy pedagogues of the Squeers genus; and Magic Wafers are what the young ladies love for billet doux.

WORMS.—Description, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment.

Description.—These are chiefly of three kinds, viz., the *tania*, or tape worm; the *terex*, or round and long

worm; and the *ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many other kinds of worms found in the human body; but as they proceed, in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require almost the same method of treatment as these already mentioned, we shall not spend time in enumerating them.

The tape worm is white, very long, and full of joints. It is generally bred either in the stomach or small intestines. The round and long worm is likewise bred in the small guts, and sometimes in the stomach. The round and short worms commonly lodge in the *rectum*, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat. The long round worms occasion squeamishness, vomiting, a disagreeable breath, gripes, looseness, swelling of the belly, swooning, loathing of food, and at other times a voracious appetite, a dry cough, convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech. These worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly. The effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

Andry says, "The following symptoms particularly attend the *solium*, which is a species of tape worm, viz. swoonings, privation of speech, and a voracious appetite. The round worms, called *ascarides*, besides an itching of the anus, cause swoonings and tenesmus, or an inclination to go to stool.

Causes.—Worms may proceed from various causes; but they are seldom found, except in weak and relaxed stomachs, where the digestion is bad. Sedentary persons are more liable to them than the active and laborious. Those who eat great quantities of unripe fruit, or live much on raw herbs and roots, are generally subject to worms. There seems to be an hereditary disposition in some persons to this disease.

Symptoms.—The common symptoms of worms are paleness of the countenance, and at other times a universal

flushing of the face; itching of the nose, (this, however, is doubtful, as children pick their noses in all diseases;) starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip; the appetite sometimes bad, at other times quite voracious; looseness; a sour breath; hard swelled bowels; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping, or colic pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains of the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse, palpitations of the heart, swoonings, drowsiness, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, with many other unaccountable nervous symptoms. Small bodies in the excrements, resembling melon or cucumber seeds, are symptoms of the tape worm.

Says Buchan, "I lately saw some very surprising effects of worms in a girl about five years of age, who used to lie for whole hours as if dead. She at last expired, and, upon opening her body, a number of the *teres*, or long round worms, were found in her intestines, which were considerably inflamed; and what anatomists call an *intus-susceptio*, or the involving of one part of the gut within another, had taken place in no less than four different parts of the intestinal canal."

Treatment.—Calomel is now principally used for the removal of worms; but this medicine, as has been frequently shown, is very dangerous to administer. Calomel or mercury is the basis or principal ingredient of most of the highly reputed nostrums for worms, such as worm lozenges, vermifuges, &c.

The principal indication in the removal of worms is, to excite a healthy action of the digestive organs. It is owing to a derangement of these that they exist; hence there is mucus and disease always present.

Tape Worm.—The symptoms of a tape worm, as related to us by Miss Dumoulin, who had been suffering



MEETING OF THE MAGI.—Page 106.

by it for twenty-five years, are as follows, communicated to the authors for this treatise:

It commenced at the age of ten, and afflicted her to the age of thirty-five. The worm often made her distressingly sick at the stomach, and she would sometimes vomit blood, and was suddenly taken ill, and occasionally when walking. It caused symptoms of many other diseases, great wasting of the flesh, &c. Her appetite was very capricious, at times very good, and again poor for months, during which time her symptoms were aggravated: sickness, vomiting, great pain in the chest, stomach, side, and bowels, dizziness, heaviness of the eyes, motion in the stomach and bowels, beating or throbbing in the bowels, and so miserable that she feared it would destroy her; a sense of fullness or swelling of the stomach and bowels; and, when she wore anything tight, or laced, it caused great distress. The worm appeared to rise up into her throat and sicken her; and her general health was very bad.

At intervals pieces of the worm would pass from the bowels, often as many as forty during the day, all alive, and would swim in water. This generally occurred some time after taking medicine.

We prepare a remedy for the several kinds of worms, which we will send to any person so afflicted on the receipt of 4 dollars. with full directions for its use. It will be necessary for the patient to send a full description of their symptoms with the money, that we may be enabled to prepare the remedy for each particular case in a proper manner.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REMEMBER!! That we appoint no agents for the sale of anything advertised in this book. Orders for any of the goods must be addressed as directed in these pages, EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 29 Broadway, New York.

Balsam of Honey.—This Balsam is an excellent preparation, and as a remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, bleeding of the lungs, pain in the breast, liver complaint, &c., will be found very superior. It is a preparation containing seven valuable ingredients, and is very pleasant to the taste. It will give perfect satisfaction. Price \$2.

Concentrated Detersive Essence.—Anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the blood from venereal contamination, scurvy, blotches on the head, face, and body, ulcerations, and those painful affections arising from improper treatment or the effects of mercury, removing secondary symptoms, and all eruptions of the skin. Price \$2.

Rabies in Ants.—Corrosive sublimate, it is said, has the most remarkable effect upon ants, especially the variety of insect living upon fungi found on leaves of trees. The powder, strewed in dry weather across their path, seems to drive every ant which touches it crazy. The insect runs wildly about, and fiercely attacks its fellows. The news soon travels to the rest, and the fighting members of the community, huge fellows some three-quarters of an inch in length, make their appearance with a determined air, as if the obstacle would be speedily overcome by their efforts. As soon, however, as they have touched the sublimate, says the narrator in the *Naturalist in Nicaragua*, all the stateliness leaves them; they rush about; their legs are seized hold of by some of the smaller ants already affected by the poison, and they themselves begin to bite, and in a short time become the centers of balls of rabid ants. As these insects are one of the scourges of tropical America, destroying vegetation in immense quantities, it is probable that this extraordinary remedy may be of considerable service to agriculturists.

Carminative Balsam.—The Carminative Balsam can not be too highly recommended for cases of Dysentery, and diseases of the bowels, for children as well as adults. It will positively cure the worst cases and very frequently a single dose will prove sufficient. I have given it to patients who had neglected to apply for advice or to take medicine to relieve themselves, until they were unable to rise from their bed from weakness. It contains nine valuable ingredients of a balsamic nature. Warranted. Price \$2.

How long the Food continues in the BODY.

The human machine consumes, or, in other words, we eat and drink from five to twelve pounds every day—in extreme cases much less, or vastly more, but this is about its medium range. Now *all* this leaves the body after it has accomplished its destined object. How do we know it *all* leaves the body? We know from the very common fact, that many persons weigh more at 20 than they do at 70—in fifty years not having gained one ounce. Some persons flesh up a little, but it does not alter the general rule, for should even a very small portion of our daily food be retained, or stick to our bodies, we should become monsters in size during a long life. Now, all this food and drink, with all its grossness, leaves the machine, or person, through four avenues only, namely, the skin, the lungs, the kidneys, and the bowels; and on the mutual harmony, in action and functions, of those four great avenues for evacuation and unloading the machine, its health and long continuance must inevitably depend.

The gross portions of the food, or that which is unfit for nourishment, or is indigested, passes through the small

bowels and is lodged in the large bowel. In a healthy condition of the large bowel, and when it acts naturally, it evacuates itself every twenty-four hours. If the contents of that bowel are retained longer than twenty-four hours, it becomes injurious to the machine, or system, and the injury is in proportion to the time it is retained over its natural term.

Liver Regulating Pills.

These pills are composed of roots and herbs, obtained from nature's vast laboratory, and are the most pleasant Pill to take, as well as the most potent to do good, now in the market. They do not produce nausea or sickness of the stomach, as many other pills do.

They are excellent for dyspeptics as they speedily restore the digestive faculties to their full vigor, and cure the worst cases of indigestion. Also, costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy and depression of spirits, which unfit a man for the management of business, and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of the Liver Regulating Pills.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body; that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile; that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive, the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in the general health and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness and other

alarming and distressing symptoms indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of the Liver Regulating Pills.

Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for \$1, sent any where, prepaid by mail.

FEMALE SYRINGE.

There are various styles of syringes for the use of females, some are made of glass, others of Britannia, hard rubber, etc. But those manufactured from vulcanized rubber are altogether the most efficient instruments. Then there are various qualities of these, the best of which is the "Double Valve Syringe." This instrument will throw a volume of water or other fluid with great force, so as to penetrate every part of the vaginal cavity, and it may be used for years without losing its elasticity, while others are apt to become rigid and hard after a few months use. No one good habit conduces more to the health of the female than that of occasionally syringing the vagina, and keeping thereby the organs of procreation cleanly and free from corrosive or acrimonious secretions. Ladies wishing to possess themselves of an excellent article of this kind, can be supplied confidentially on application in person, or by mail. Price \$2.00, forwarded, postage paid to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

We will here state before drawing our volume to a close, that we shall at all times be happy to render any assistance

in our power to our friends, who reside in the country, and wish anything from the city of a medical or surgical nature not mentioned in this work. Ladies, particularly, would rather apply to physicians for mechanical remedies, etc., than to call at public places for them. All letters, or personal consultation concerning anything of the kind, will, in all cases, be treated with perfect confidence.

It is often difficult to obtain some things in country places, which are easily found in a large city like this, and as we employ several persons possessing medical skill, we can occasionally detach one or more of them to attend to the wants of our correspondents.

Some of the members of "THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE" have resided and practiced medicine in this city for over *thirty years*, and, of course, have had a large experience; and they are ever ready, and only too happy, to have others avail themselves of their advice and medicines, the former of which is in all cases *free*. Our charges will be found to be *very low*, and, in many cases, *less than one-half* those made by other physicians and doctors of medicine, of a like standing in the community.

Persons visiting the city will have no trouble in finding our office, as it is located on the most prominent part of Broadway.

Those addressing us by mail, will in all cases when an answer is required, inclose a stamp.

Recipes for the Family.

To Brew for a Small Family.—Twenty

gallons of good beer require 1 & 1-2 bushels of malt and a pound of hops. Boil 30 gallons of soft water, in which half a pound of chalk has been dissolved. Having a small boiler, it may take three times to fill your mesh tub, which must be well covered with a double blanket. When full, wait until your face is reflected on the surface of the water; then empty your malt therein, and give it a good stir up for ten minutes. Recover the tub, and leave the liquor to mesh for three hours; then draw it off, by a tap or spigot and faucet, into a cooler; fill up your boiler with this liquor, make up a good fire, and let it boil thoroughly (the longer it boils the longer it will keep—having more body from evaporation). Have your brewer's yeast ready, mix a quart with some of the boiling fluid, provide two vessels, and pour the yeasty compound backwards and forwards to quicken it. When the liquor is boiling briskly, throw in one-third of the hops and one-third of a pound of liquorice root—or (for debilitated constitutions) introduce 8 ounces chamomile flowers; then rake out the fire, cool off a little, and set it working, increasing the beer as fast as it becomes tepid. Repeat the latter operations with the two other boilings—and when all this has been worked for about twelve hours, in two or three large coolers, have your barrels ready (thoroughly clean); if the inside is charred, so much the better. Leave out the vent-peg until the beer has done working. Let it stand for a few days. A beverage of this kind is superior to any other for laborers and invalids.

Muffins.—Mix 2 lbs. of flour with a pint of warm milk; 2 eggs well beaten; half a spoonful of melted butter, and half a gill of yeast; stir it well together, and set it in a warm place for two hours, then bake on a griddle in rings two-thirds full. When one side is done, turn the other.

Crumpets.—Put half a gill of yeast into a quart of warm milk, with a tea-spoon full of salt; stir in flour to

make a good batter; set it in a warm place to rise; when light add a cup of melted butter, and bake as muffins.

Rich Bride Cake.—Four lbs. of fine flour, dried; 4 lbs. of sweet fresh butter, beaten to a cream; 2 lbs. white sugar; six yolks eggs to each lb. of flour; half an ounce each of mace and nutmeg, finely powdered; 4 lbs. of currents thoroughly cleansed—spread them on a cloth to dry. Stone and chop 4 lbs. of raisins; cut two lbs. of citron in slices, quarter of an inch in thickness; bleach 1 lb. of almonds. Beat the eggs with the sugar to a smooth paste; beat the butter and flour together, add them to the yolks and sugar, finish with the spices half a pint of brandy, the whites of the eggs beaten to a high froth. Beat the cake mixture well together, and stir in the fruit. Butter the pans; line them with paper; put the mixture in two inches deep. Bake three or four hours.

An English Plum Pudding.—Six yolks of eggs; 1 pint of milk. Beat it well with a fork. 1 lb. of flour scattered in; 1 red carrot, finely scraped; 1 lb. of moist sugar; 2 ounces each of dried citron, lemon and orange peel, candied; also of caraway seeds; and one ounce of magnesia with the flour. Shred half a pound of beef suet with the flour before mixing. Boil for four hours in a basin or cloth well floured, and tied up closely. Add one ounce of allspice.

Pancakes.—Make a rich batter with 10 yolks of eggs, half a pound of sugar, half a pint of good beer, and beat it well up to the consistence of cream. Throw a little hog's lard into the pan; when thoroughly melted, pour in a cupful of batter, shake it well and toss it; then when six are fried, serve up with sugar and lemon juice.

Heart Cakes.—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, take 6 eggs, beat the whites to a froth, and the yolks, with half a pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter; add a wine-glass of brandy, half a pound of currants

(washed and dried), a quarter of citron, cut in slices. Mix well, and bake in heart-shaped tins in a quick oven for 15 minutes.

Sponge Cake.—One pound of sugar, half a pound of flour, 8 eggs, essence of lemon or rose water, 1 spoonful; half a nutmeg grated. Beat the yolks of the eggs, flour and sugar together; add the whites, beaten to a froth, when just ready for the oven. Bake for 20 minutes and cut in oblongs.

Italian Macaroons.—Blanch half a pound of almonds, then throw them into cold water until they are skinned; take them out and bruise them to a smooth paste, Add to this a table-spoonful of essence of lemon, half a pound of finely powdered white sugar and the whites of 2 eggs. Work the paste well together with the back of a spoon; roll the preparation in balls the size of nutmegs. Dip your hands in water, and pass them gently over the macaroons after having them an inch apart on a sheet of paper. Place them in a cool oven and close it. They take three quarters of an hour to bake.

Iceing for Cakes.—Beat the whites of two small eggs to a high froth, add 1 1-4 lb. of white ground or powdered sugar, beat well, flavor with lemon or rose. With a broad bladed knife, dipped in cold water, spread the ice over the cake.

Lemon Candy.—Three pounds of coarse brown sugar 3 teacups full of water. Set over a slow fire for half an hour. Add a little gum arabic, dissolved in hot water, to clear it; skim until quite clear. When done, it will snap like an icicle. Flavor with essence of lemon, and cut into sticks.

An infallible Remedy for Hoarseness.—One pint of vinegar, 1 pint of molasses, 1 pint of sweet turnip juice from Dutch turnips boiled—just so. Or

a pound of turnips may be cut into small dice, and, like jujubes, are none the worse for preserving.

Dried Salmon.—Cut the fish down the back, take out the inside and roe, scale it, and rub the whole with common salt. Hang to dry for 24 hours. Pound 3 or 4 ounces of saltpetre, 2 ounces of coarse salt, and 2 ounces of brown sugar. Mix well and rub in, and lay the fish for two days on a dish; then rub well with common salt. In 24 hours more it will be fit to dry. Wipe well after draining. Stretched open on two sticks, and hung in a wood chimney, it will dry.

To extract the juice of Sugar-Maples and spare the Tree.—At the proper season open the ground and select a tender root (one or two fingers diameter), cut off the end, and raise the root sufficiently high for turning the severed part into a receiver. The sugar will flow freely; when it stops bury the root again. The tree will not suffer. This is a Kentuckian notion.

To restore Tainted Beef.—Plunge it in brewer's yeast for 12 hours, turn it, and let remain 12 hours longer. Although putrid, it will become perfectly sweet.

To Preserve Meat.—Spread prepared charcoal between every layer, and pack in charred barrells.

In case of being Poisoned.—Take a table spoonful of prepared mustard and mix with warm water; swallow one half, and call for medical assistance.

A New Recipe for Whooping Cough:

Hydriodate Potassa	6 gra.
Gum Arabic	7 "
Syrup Senega Snake Root	1 "
Tic. Lobelia	1 "

Inflamed Uvula and Tonsils.—Pour boiling water on the following ingredients and inhale the vapor; hoarhound, tansy and wormwood, equal parts, and a

sufficient quantity. Use it every four hours, and this gargle:

Comp. Tinc. Myrrh.....

Tinc. Golden Seal.....*ana*.....4 ounces,

A Lobelia Emetic, followed with Crawley and White Root.

A Stimulating Liniment:

Alcohol.....4 ounces,

Oil of Wormwood

Oil Origanum.....*ana*.....40 drops.

A Cephalic Snuff.—Equal parts of common salt, camphor, spermaceti, say one ounce of each; 1 drachm of prepared charcoal.

To Gild Glass and Porcelain.—Prepare a varnish by dissolving in boiled linseed oil an equal weight either of copal or amber. This must be diluted with oil of turpentine and applied as thin as possible to the parts for gilding. After twenty-four hours place the glass in a stove until too hot to hold; the varnish then will become adhesive and the gold leaf may be laid on. Brush off the superfluous gold and burnish.

To Gild by Dissolving Gold.—To dissolve gold, take *aqua regia*, composed of 2 parts of nitrous acid, and one of marine acid. Let the gold be granulated, put into a sufficient quantity of this menstrum and exposed to a moderate degree of heat. During the solution an effervescence takes place, and it acquires a beautiful yellow color, which becomes more and more intense until it has a golden or orange hue and is very transparent.

The East India Cement, called Chuman.—Equal quantities of oyster shell powder, egg shells, ground glass, quick lime and bismuth, dissolved in nitrous acid, the whole stirred up with the white of eggs

until of the consistence of thick cream. This, when applied on walls or tiles, has a beautiful shining appearance.

Painting on Velvet.—Materials: Best white cotton velvet; box of water colors; a saucer of pink dye; Towne's alumina; velvet scrubs; fitch pencils; small saucers to contain diluted colors. Practice the most simple subjects first, such as a shell or flower, etc. The broadest light and shade produce best effects. Colors for velvet are lake, carmine, vermillion, light red, assiette rouge, Prussian blue, indigo. Antwerp and verditer, gamboge and Roman ochre, terre de Sienna, burnt and unburnt, umber do., do., Vandyke brown, bistre, lamp black, Indian ink. Smooth the back of the velvet with a hot iron. Cut your fitch pencils to points. Having drawn your subject, dilute the colors in alumina, excepting pink, carmine and lake, (mixed with lemon juice). Make the color creamy. Rub in the tints with the scrub. Before the work gets too dry, put in the shadows accurately, softening off the edges. Before the finishing tints are thrown in, heighten the lights and deepen the shadows, then vein the leaves. For a large subject, damp the back of the velvet. Let the brush be nearly dry when passing the outlines. Have a good supply of clean brushes and avoid the faintest stain.

A Bouquet saturated with chloroform and placed on the bosom of a corpse will not wither after several years' burial.



TO OUR FRIENDS.

Those who wish for anything advertised in this book are cautioned that they must address their letters to "THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE," No. 29 Broadway, New York, and to no one else, as we appoint *no agents* whatever, except for selling the Magic Wand. Also, be sure and REGISTER all letters containing money. Stamps can be sent where the sum is less than ONE DOLLAR.

ELIXIR OF LIFE.

For the restoration of Youthful Vigor and permanent cure of Nervousness Timidity, etc.

By the use of this preparation, the system will regain new life, strength and vigor. Old persons may again feel young and repossess all the activity and energy of their youthful days. It is equally valuable in building weak and shattered constitutions, whether inherited or caused by indiscretion or sickness. This preparation is not only highly prized for its great and rare medical virtues in snatching as it were from the very jaws of death, the victims of excess and misfortune and restoring them to the glory of health and strength, but is also much esteemed for its happy effect on the system in banishing all melancholy thoughts, and causing persons to almost imagine that they are in a sea of bliss, where all trouble ceases, and the soul glows in eternal happiness. It strengthens the nerves, and cures timidity, as well as nervousness. All persons troubled with these complaints will of course appreciate the value of a sure. This remedy also from its vitality and peculiar action on the system, adds greatly to the proper development of the organs, banishes all wrinkles from the forehead, and renders the countenance brilliant and beautiful. This remedy securely sealed, will be sent to any address, with full directions for use on receipt of \$1, or four packages for \$3.

NOTICE.—Be sure and address all letters to "EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE," and not to any one member thereof.

RUPTURE CURED—Good News to the Ruptured! The Best and Cheapest Truss Made! Spring Trusses Abandoned. They Induce Diseases of the Spine! No more Suffering from Hernia. "Eureka." We have found it. A perfect Truss for \$3. The "Eureka" Radical Cure Truss, Manufactured and sold by THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, is pronounced by all physicians and ruptured persons who have seen and worn it, to be the most perfect Truss ever invented. Many persons who have worn the Eureka Truss for a while, have been thoroughly cured of Hernia, and now wear no Truss of any kind.

This Truss was Patented May 11, 1869, and is the most efficacious, lightest, and cheapest, ever offered to the public. It possesses the following advantages over every other Truss:

1. It can be worn at night as well as during the day.
2. It will retain the rupture easily and where no metal spring Truss can possibly do it.
3. It will neither chafe nor annoy in the least.
4. It is a complete abdominal supporter.
5. It causes no pressure on the spine as do all metal Trusses.
6. All danger of spinal diseases and paralysis, so often induced by other Trusses, is completely avoided by wearing the Eureka.
7. It will effect a Radical Cure in many cases, if worn as directed. The tendency of the central pad, or cushion, being to cause a callosity, or hardening of the skin, which will enable the patient to dispense with the use of any Truss. Rupture or Hernia can be cured with as much ease and certainty as a broken limb, but it is as useless to attempt to cure Rupture with a Truss that can not be worn night as well as day, or one that will not retain the

Hernia completely and constantly until adhesion is perfected, as it would be to cure a broken arm or leg by stripping off the splints and bandages and moving the broken parts every few hours; but as a broken bone will begin to knit or heal in about eight or nine days, if held securely together that length of time, so in most, we may say in nearly all cases of Rupture, cures will be effected, if the pressure is retained constantly and invariably the same.

8. It weighs less than any other Truss.

9. It can not be displaced by accident or any movement of the body.

10. It is so snug and compact as not to show through the clothing.

11. It does not interfere with business or pleasure.

12. It will wear longer than any other.

13. It has none of the clumsy, heavy springs common to other Trusses.

14. Being so light, it is admirably adapted for women and children.

15. Perspiration or exhalation from the body can not injure it in the least.

REMARKS.

The success and universal satisfaction given by the Eureka Truss, as well as the great number of radical cures they have effected, fully justify the confident predictions made, and have demonstrated the fact that Rupture can be surely cured without suffering or annoyance, and without the danger of incurring spinal disease or paralysis, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Spring Trusses and Supporters.

The superiority of these instruments over all others admits of no argument. Their perfect adaptability to all kinds of rupture, and the effectual relief of abdominal weakness, is apparent to all upon the slightest examination.

It is worn without any inconvenience whatever. There are no springs to press on and weaken the back. But it is so adapted as to be a perfect support to the spine, and is a positive comfort to the wearer, instead of an annoyance as all others are.

PRICES.

Truss for single rupture, plain, each.....	\$3 00
“ double “ “	3 50
“ single “ extra, “	4 00
“ double “ “	5 00
“ single “ super “	7 00
“ double “ “	8 00

The differences in prices are owing solely to the different cost of the materials and finish. The best is generally considered the cheapest, but we have graduated prices so as to suit all purses. All the above are made precisely on the same model, and will do precisely the same work; but the higher cost ones are the handsomest, most comfortable, and most durable.

The EUREKA TRUSS will be sent to any part of the country, freight paid, on receipt of price;

DIRECTIONS.—When ordering please state on which side is the rupture, or if on both sides, the exact distance between the ruptures; also the measurement around the pelvis, and what priced Truss is desired.

N. B.—Each Truss sold has the name of the Patentee stamped upon it.

REFERENCES.

We refer, by permission, to the following well known and eminent Physicians, resident in New York and elsewhere, who recommend and use in their practice “The Eureka Truss”:

J. C. NOTT, M. D.	K. E. KONOWSKY, M. D.
WARNER A. WILLIAMS, M. D.	THOS. A. EMMET, M. D.
THOS. E. McLAUGHLIN, M. D.	JOHN R. MCGOWAN, M. D.
FRANCIS B. WEISMANN, M. D.	RICHARD E. TOSCANI, M. D.
J. MARION SIMMS, M. D.	JOHN G. McVICAR, M. D.
JAMES W. O'REILLY, M. D.	WM. A. BODENHAMER, M. D.
FRED. T. SCHNEIDER, M. D.	ADOLPHE VIENNOT, M. D.

TESTIMONIALS.

We will here give a few testimonials from parties who have used the “Eureka Truss,” and have kindly expressed their opinion of its merits:

From L. H. GARDNER, 281 Lake Street, Chicago.

"The Truss came duly to hand, per express, and my friend is delighted with it. He has tried many varieties, and was never before suited. He was in the depths of despondency; now he is in high spirits and unites with you in the exclamation 'EUREKA'; 'I have found it.' Yes! found what I have for years been looking for—a perfect Truss."

From B. H. VAN RENSSELAER, Albany, N. Y.

"My experience in Trusses had been so uniformly discouraging, that I dreaded trying another, but my physician, Dr. Slocum, recommended yours so strongly, that I was over persuaded, and I can't express to you how delighted I am with your Eureka Truss; it is so easy, and holds up the rupture so nicely, there is no getting away from it; it is always in place, I may hop, skip, or jump, it makes no difference; I wear it next to my skin, night and day, and half the time I forget that I have a truss on. The inventor of your Truss is a benefactor to his race."

From OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

One of our agents thus writes: "I sold a Eureka three weeks ago to a Mr. Bentley, a farmer, who lives near here. He is perfectly satisfied with it, and said to me that he would recommend the Eureka with such fervor and holy zeal, that only one who has suffered his disappointments can understand. He also made the encouraging (?) remark that 20 out of every 100 are 'thus,' and that nearly all are dissatisfied with their present Truss!"

From DR. T. K. OLNEY, Baltimore, Md.

"A patient of mine, Mr. Blauvelt, a merchant, formerly of your State, has been ruptured many years, and has tried every Truss he ever heard of without success. He even paid twenty-five dollars for a so-called radical cure Truss sold in New York. He was perfectly disgusted with it. He said he felt as though he was screwed up in a vice, and he cast it one side, declaring that if he had got to die, he might as well die from strangulation as from having the breath squeezed out of his body. I finally induced him to try one of your Eureka Radical Cure Trusses, and he declares that now he feels like a new man. He has no fears

of any 'letting out,' and can attend to his daily duties with scarce a thought of his misfortune."

From F. B. SAWYER, Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Eureka Truss you sent me fits admirably and is a great relief. I have worn a Truss of nearly every patent issued, but never was suited until now, and I consider your Truss far superior to any."

From JAMES H. MOULTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Your Truss gives entire satisfaction. It does away with that terrible pressure on the back and spine which has caused so many spinal complaints."

From GEORGE R. WHATELY, Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have worn your Truss now for a week, night and day, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction. My old Truss was continually slipping out of place, but this stays just where you put it."

From J. M. STILLWELL, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Trusses give great satisfaction to my patients, they are so neat and cleanly. Mr. Follansbee, the gentleman I wrote about when I sent my last order, thinks he will soon be cured by his Eureka Truss, as the cuticle over the part affected is becoming callous."

From T. P. AUSTIN, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

"Inclosed find \$7.50 for one of your nicest Eureka Trusses. I want it for a lady whose husband has already paid out hundreds of dollars for Trusses, but she derives no relief. I recommended to her one of your Radical Cure Trusses, believing, from my experience with them, that it was just what she required. Send one for the left side, 30 inches around."

From F. G. THORNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I took a warning from one of my neighbors, R. L. Dodge, Esq., No. 65 Livingston Street, and have got one of your highly recommended Trusses, and now I *do* feel safe; no fears of strangulation. Mr. Dodge wore one of the old-fashioned spring Trusses, which so often get out of place. On jumping out of a stage, one day, his spring Truss became displaced. He thought it of no great consequence. He could arrange it when he got home. The next day he was obliged to remain in bed. Some time

after, strangulation set in, and twenty-four hours later he was a corpse. Had he worn a 'Eureka Radical Cure Truss,' a valuable life would have been saved."

From F. O. PRITCHARD, Utica, N. Y.

"I am thankful to get one of your Trusses at last. You don't know the comfort it has been to me. I have been wearing a Truss made of shirred rubber, and it got so stretchy as not to hold worth a cent, and also became very sticky, from the heat of the body melting the rubber. Three cheers for the Eureka, I say."

From ALBERT SCOTT, Peoria, Ill.

"My medical adviser, Dr. Guichard, advised me to get a Eureka Truss, and I finally got one, as I had to make a change. The one I had cost me fifteen dollars, and was a clumsy, uncomfortable thing, indeed. It bulged right out, and anybody could see that I had on a Truss. Now I wear one of yours, and it's splendid. It takes up little room, and can not be perceived through the clothing. I would not part with it for ten times its cost, if I could not get another."

From L. R. ROBINSON, 281 Henry Street, New York.

"I have been ruptured over twenty years, and have worn all kinds of Trusses, cheap and dear, the dear one costing me twenty-three dollars. I did not, could not, wear it a week. Two weeks ago I heard of your Truss, and immediately procured one, and I never wish for any other. I have worn it night and day, and it works to a charm. I shouldn't know I had a Truss on, it feels so easy, and I never saw a Truss which would hold up the rupture so effectually as yours. Success to your enterprise, I say."

From an eminent Hospital Surgeon, Dr. P. F. MORTON.

"After the experience of months, patients testify strongly to its efficacy, as well as to the ease and freedom from inconvenience with which it is worn. With superior advantages, it possesses in a high degree all the requisites and qualifications claimed for other Trusses. I have no hesitation in regarding the Eureka Truss as the best ever invented for the relief and cure of Hernia.

Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by "THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE," 29 Broadway, New York.

THE MAGIC WAND AND

SPECIAL NOTICE!

☞ Correspondents would oblige us, and serve themselves by writing their names, the name of their Town, County and State plainly, so that errors may be avoided. Our address is "THE EUREKA MEDICAL INSTITUTE," No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ All Correspondence will be returned, if so desired by the person writing to us.

☞ No second person is permitted to see our correspondence, so that communications are sure to be held sacred between us and the persons writing.

☞ Letters requiring an answer must inclose a three cent stamp for reply.

☞ Send money *only* in a registered letter or *money order*. It will cost you only ten cents extra, and any postmaster will furnish it. Be sure and address us *only* as above.

- Cat's Guts.....103
 Catarrh.....73, 279
 Cattle, Fowls, &c..... 81
 Cats and Dogs, How to bewitch..... 88
 Celestial Magic.....103
 Caution .. 287, 308, 297
 Cement, A lasting.....292
 " Receipt for East Indian.....307
 Cephalic Snuff..... 50
 Child Bearing, Period of.... 83
 Chickens, To roast without fire..... 87
 Chickens made to roast themselves..... 87
 Child, New born..... 94
 Chills and Fever, How cured.....168
 Charms, Spells and Incantations..... 92
 Charms against furious Beasts..... 92
 Charms against Trouble... 92
 Charms against Enemies... 92
 Charms against Perils by Fire and Water..... 93
 Charms to know your future Husband or Wife..... 93
 Charmed Love Letters..... 93
 Cholera Drops..... 96
 Clivet Cat, Strait Gut of the.100
 Cleanliness, Importance of. 57
 Climate, Advantage of Change of..... 59
 Cloth, Water Proof.... 293
 Coin Melted in a Nut Shell.119
 Colt, To saddle a..... 217
 Compound, French..... 62
 Combustion in Water.....115
 Competence for all.....121
 Consumption, Nature and Cure of.....73, 147 to 151
 Convulsions..... 266
 Copal Varnish, How to make.....293
 Copyright..... 2
 Coquetry..... 56
 Corns, Sure Remedy for ... 75
 Corpus Spongiosum. The...197
 Costiveness, How cured....162
 Cordial, A Nervous..... 84
 Cough Mixture for Infants...229
 Crops, How to double..... 81
 Crumpets, Recipe for..... 333
 Cure for Epilepsy..... 67
 Cures, Wonderful.....103
 Curious Thing, A..... 89
- D**
- Dancing Card, The.....112
 Dandies..... 26
 Deafness, Cure for..... 74
 Dead Trees, How to revive. 81
 Democritus, Sayings of...102
 Detersive Essence298
 Development of the Breast.265
 Diagnosis of Disease..... 53
 Diarrhea Mixture..... 32
 Diabetes..... 73
 Diet..... 62
 Disinfectant, A good..... 56
 Diseases of Genital Organs.....133 to 140
 Dogs Tongue.....101
 Dogs, How to tame ugly...101
 Dropsy..... 73
 Dropsy of the Belly.....260
 Dropsical Diseases... ..255
 Dreams, To cause various. 84
 Drunkenness, How Cured.. 87
 Dyspepsia, Remedy for.... 85
 Dyspepsia, Treatment of.....140 to 145
- E**
- East Indian Conjuror, (cut).250
 Ebony, To imitate.....292
 Eggs, To change fifty into one..... 87
 Elixir of Life.....309

- Emissions, Nocturnal
46, 44, 74, 48
 Embalming, New Method of 77
 Enchanted Egg Bag.....107
 Engraving on Steel and
 Copper.....131
 Epilepsy, Sure cure for...57, 73
 Eruptions.....75, 220
 Essentials Oils, How ob-
 tained.....291
 Exercise During Pregnancy 61
 Excesses, Youthful.....59
 Expectorant, A valuable... 57
 Eyes, What they indicate... 58
 Eyes, To change the color
 of the.....84
- F**
- Face, How made clear..... 84
 Face, How to Alter the...85, 88
 Falling of the Womb, Sure
 cure for.....74, 166
 Fascination, The art of.... 99
 Features, Changing the Hu-
 man (cut).....130, 85
 Felons, Remedy for..... 76
 Females, Advice to..... 14
 Females, Weaknesses..... 290
 Fire, How to handle it..... 84
 Fire, How to eat it.....112
 Fire-proof, To make Build-
 ings.....293
 Fish, How to catch..... 81
 Fish, How to Fry them in
 Paper.....87
 Fits, Convulsions or Spasms.266
 Flies, To drive off..... 75
 Flirts, How to tell them.... 28
 Fluor Albus, or Whites.....227
 For and against Marriage,
 Reasons.....57
 Fork-dish, Use of the roe of.102
 Frosting for Cakes.....395
 Fruitful Months, The most.. 55
 Furniture Polish, How to
 make.....291
- Future Husbands, Fortune
 of.....95
- G**
- Gas Candle, The.....110
 Gay Girls, How to tell them 27
 Genital Organs, Their Na-
 ture.....50
 Genito-Urinary System, Dis-
 eases of.....207
 General Information.....133
 German Silver, How made. 97
 Gilding by Dissolving Gold.307
 Ginger-snaps.....288
 Ginger Bread, Receipts for. 78
 Glass, To Paint on.....291
 Glass, To Gild.....307
 Gleet, Remedy for... ..203
 Glove turned into a Bird....117
 Glue, Recipe for Liquid....290
 Gold, How to make Imita-
 tion.....95
 Gold, How to make Jew-
 elers'.....96
 Gold, How to make Pinch-
 beck.....96
 Gold, How to Increase the
 Weight of... ..97
 Grains of Knowledge..... 54
 Grass, Clover and Mush-
 rooms, How raised..... 82
 Green Sickness, How cured.235
 Grey Hair, To remove..... 75
 Gun Cotton, How made....108
 Gun Trick, The.....113
 Gun Barrels, To brown....290
 Gut of the Civet Cat, Rare
 virtues of.....100
 Guts of the Wolf.....103
- H**
- Hair, Treatise on the..... 58
 Hair-curling Fluid..... 75
 Hair, How to restore... ..273

Hams, A new way to cure...292
 Hands, How to clean stained.....292
 Heart Diseases, How to avoid.....167
 Heart Cakes, Recipe for...3, 4
 Helmont on Toads.....103
 Henbane and Hemlock Juice...105
 Hermes, The Sayings of...105
 Hermaphrodites.....16
 Hindoo Miracles, Secrets of...116
 Hindoo Sorcerer, Portrait of (cut)274
 Hippomanes, The Nature of...101
 Hoarseness, Remedy for...305
 Honey Recipe, Account of the.....121
 Horses, Secret of Taming...226
 Horses, To make them lie down.....227
 Horses, To relieve from Flies.....228
 Horses, To prevent bots in...228
 Horses, To cure Galled Backs of.....228, 294
 Horses, Remedy for strains in.....228
 Horses, Lotion for Sprains, Bruises, etc.....229
 Hounds Tongue, Uses of...101
 Human Features, How to change the.....85
 Human Face, To make it grow.....86
 Human Anatomy.....170
 Hydrocele, Nature of and remedy for.....74, 218

I

Ice, To make it in a red-hot vessel.....110
 Idiocy, Cause of.....41
 Images, How hung in the air.....88
 Impotence, Causes and cure of.....12, 13

Imitation Silver and Gold, How made.....96
 Information, Important...33
 Inks, How to make eight colors.....109, 293
 Insanity, Causes of.....36, 41
 Introductory Remarks.....6
 Invisible Springs, The.....113
 Ivory, To Whiten.....292

J

Japan Ink, Recipe for.....293
 Japan, Recipe for Black...290
 Jews' Harp, Theory of.....111
 Jumbles, How to make...288
 Jump, How to make a Person.....107

K

Kicking Horse, How to drive a.....226
 Kidneys, Inflammation of...168
 Kidneys, Treatise on the...17
 King's Evil, How cured...243
 Knife in Cancer Cure.....64
 Knives and Razors, How to harden.....289
 Knives and Razors, Paste for Sharpening.....293, 83
 Kisses, Kind Women love best.....119

L

Lamps, Candles, Images, etc.....99
 Lawrence on Physiology...192
 Leather, To make it wear...80
 Leaden Tree, To prepare the.....289
 Lemon Candy, Recipe for...305
 Letters, How to renew old...88
 Leucorrhoea or Whites, Cure for.....74

Light, How made to turn Power	87	Menses, Causes of Laborious	59
Liniment, A stimulating	307	" Diseases of the	230
Liver Pills	300	Mercury, How changed into Gold	96
Liver and its Diseases	274, 278	Metals, The Precious	95
Liver, The, and its associate organs	278	Milk, How to strengthen it	61
Living Bodies	56	" and Butter, How to increase	89
Living Creatures	88	Miniature River on Fire	112
Lost and Hidden articles	82	Mildew, How prevented	294
Lovers, Advice to	24	Mole, Teeth of the	102
Love Letter Charm	94	Morbid Growths	66
Love Philter, A sure	101	Muffins	303
Lying-in-Beds	162		

M

Maccaroons, Italian	305
Magic, Power of	78
" Nosegay	111
" Ring	117
" Annihilator	158
" Seals Rings and Images	294
Magical Confections	99
" Colors	110
Magician in his Palace, The	82
" and Necromancer	106
Magician's Snowball, The	115
Magnetic Iron	77
Males, Advice to	8
Marriage, Road to	9
" Statistics of	31
" and Poetry	55
Married, To tell when one will be	95
Married and Single	54
Matrimonial Regrets	57
Meat, To preserve	306
Medias, Love Philter of	109
Mental Faculties	7
Menses, Suppression of the	231
" Immoderate flow of	232, 60
Menses, Difficult and Painful 233	59
Menses, Cessation of the	284

N

Nature's Poetry for the Hair	159
Necromancy, How per- formed	106
Nervous Females	75
Notice, Particular	2
Notice to our Readers, 301, 316	
Nurse, The best	61
Nursing, Advice to Women	161
Nutrition Tubes	56

O

Obstructions	54
Olden Superstitions	97
Olympian Aroma	160
Oil, A new kind of	292
Opera Glass, The card in the	118

P

Palace of the Ancient Magi	206
Pancakes, Receipts for	304
Paper of Magic Leaf	77
" that will hold water	82
" How to make fire proof	82
Phantom Ship, The	104
Piles, Nature of and how cured	74, 161

Pinchbeck Gold, How made 96
 Plants, Origin of various... 252
 Pliny on civet-cats..... 100
 Plum-Pudding, Receipt for... 304
 Poison, Remedy for..... 306
 Porcelain, How to gild..... 307
 Power of the Serpent..... 97
 Preface..... 3
 Prepuce State of the..... 11
 Prophecy on Spirits..... 104
 Profits of the Honey Recipe... 124
 Prolapsus-Uteri, Cure for... 166
 Prostrate Gland, The..... 174
 Puberty, Time of..... 58, 60
 Puberty, Observations on... 120

Q

Quartans, Sure remedy for... 101

R

Rabies in Ants..... 298
 Rats, How to Exterminate... 293
 Razors, How to Sharpen... 83
 Receipts, Miscellaneous
 289, 302
 Red-haired Women, Their
 Peculiarities..... 55
 Remedy for Loss of Vitality... 51
 Resemblances..... 58
 Retention of Water, How
 Remedied..... 168
 Rheumatism, Nature and
 Cure of..... 74, 281
 Road to Marriage..... 21
 Rocket Fi-h. Virtue of the... 103
 Room, To make it seem on
 fire..... 86
 Rush of Blood..... 75
 Rupture, Sure cure for..... 310

S

Salt Changed into Sugar... 117
 Salmon, How to dry..... 306
 Scrofula, or Kings Evil... 73, 245

Scientific, How to become... 145
 Secret of Beauty..... 151, 286
 Secudine, Membrane of the... 101
 Seminal Vesicles, The..... 188
 Seminal Weakness..... 36
 Seminal Secretions..... 38
 Seed Cake..... 79
 Serpents, Power of the... 97
 Serpents, Chemical Produc-
 tion of..... 182
 Ship in the Air, Apparition
 of..... 83
 Shampoo Liquor..... 94
 Shoulder-braces, Advantage
 of..... 163
 Sir Astley Cooper..... 179
 Silver, How to make..... 96
 Skin, Color of the..... 58
 Skittish Horses, How to
 cure..... 227
 Smoke of Lamp-oil, To pre-
 vent..... 293
 Small Talk..... 25
 Snuff, To make Cephalic... 307
 Sorcerers, and Art of Magic 99
 Souls of the Dead, How
 called forth..... 106
 Sorcery and Alchemy..... 106
 Sponge Cake... 305
 Spleen..... 277
 Spasms..... 266
 Spermatic Arteries, The... 176
 Spermatozoa, The..... 188
 Steel, How to preserve... 291
 Stone in the Bladder..... 33
 Stehlin Prof., Story by..... 41
 Stammering, Cure for..... 74
 Stinking-Gladwin, How used
 to catch fish..... 81
 Stolen Articles, How to re-
 cover..... 82
 St. Anthony's Fire, Sure
 cure for..... 101
 Strait Gut of the Civet Cat,
 Virtues of..... 100
 Strictures, How avoided and
 cured..... 207

- Suckling, Advice to Women..... 61
 Sugar, Maple, To extract the Juice of.....306
 Swelled Face, How produced..... 88
 Sword Cure, The.....101
 Sympathetic Lamp, A magic trick.....109
 System, Irritability of the.....206
 Syringe, The best for Females.....301
- T**
- Tainted Beef, How restored.....306
 Temper, Effects of bad... 57
 Testimonials in favor of Honey Receipt.....126
 Toad, Wonderful Sorceries of the red.....101
 Toads, Peculiarities of.....103
 Tongue of the chameleon, Properties of.....102
 Tonells, Cure for inflamed...306
 Trade, a most lucrative....127
 Tree, to prepare the leaden 289
 " " " " silver.....289
 " " " " tin....289
 Trees and Shrubs, Origin of 255
 " How to multiply... 89
 Trusses for Rupture, The only sure.....310
 Tumors, Malignant..... 67
 " Cure for 74
 Turkish Astrologer, The....156
 Twins, How caused..... 55
- U**
- Ureters, Nature and uses of.....172
- V**
- Varicocoele, Nature and Treatment of.....217
 varnish, How to make blue copal.....293
 Varnish, How to make white copal.....273
 Veins, The Spermatic.....177
 Velvet, How to paint on...308
 Venemous Flesh, How used100
 Ventriloquism, The Art of...229
 Vesiculae Seminales 45,188
 Vicar Puffed, The.....114
 Vinegar, How made from water.....291
 Vipers, Lizards, Scorpions, Snakes, Bites of..... 89
 Visitors from the Planets .. 88
 Vital Fluid, Waste of..... 43
- W**
- Water Fr og, Tongue of the.....102
 Water Proof Boots and Shoes.....293
 Water Proof Composition...290
 " " Linen and Cloth.....290
 Wax Candles from Mutton Suet291
 Weasel, Blood of the.....100
 Wheat, How to remove Mildew from.....294
 Whites, How cured.....237
 White-wash, To make permanent.....292
 Whooping Cough, Remedy for.....106
 Wonderful if True 76
 " Power of Serpents..... 97
 Womb Diseases 70.....237
 " Falling of the.....237
 " Inversion of240
 " Polypi in the.....241
 " Inflammation of.....242
 Wood, How made fire-proof 83
 " " Petrified.....292
 Worms, Causes and Cure for.....294



UBA E986 m 1087



