Hints on various subjects connected with our business / by A.I. Mathews & Co.

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HINTS
ON
VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

A. J. MATHEWS & CO.

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CONNECTED

With our Business.

BY A. I. MATHEWS & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACIENS,

220 MAIN ST., BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.
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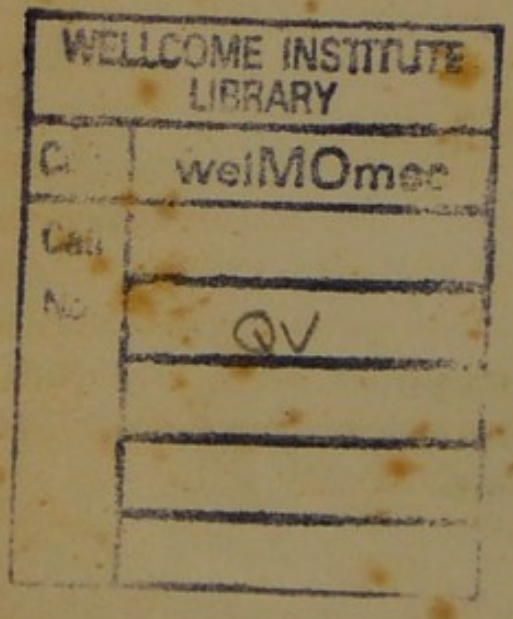
1856.



Preface.

It is to be presumed that we do not go to the trouble and expense incident to such a volume as this, without some hope of remuneration in one form or another. We do not claim to be purely philanthropic. We do *not* present this book to our patrons as an offering from an unmixed and entirely unselfish friendship. In fact, we hope to "make money" by it, in the same way that we have practiced heretofore, and found advantageous to both parties concerned. We wish to gain, *and to deserve*, the confidence of our patrons, knowing well that our prosperity depends upon that condition only. And if, while thus advancing our own interests, we are enabled to present to our friends a readable, pleasant book, embodying reliable information on subjects with which we are necessarily more familiar than they, in so far, at least, will our task be unalloyed by any taint of selfishness, and be a source of pleasure to ourselves.

But we have another motive. Mrs. Smith, when she notices the *debris* at the bottom of her tea-cup, is sufficiently aware that her sugar has been sanded, and is duly indignant at her grocer. But Mrs. Smith, when she has swallowed a mixture of pie-plant roots for Turkish rhubarb, and finds it don't agree with her, is not indignant at her druggist or his medicines, but saddles the blame on the

unlucky shoulders of the doctor, who, she is sure, is entirely ignorant of her constitution!

And Doctor Jones, poor, patient man, when the little child he has so anxiously watched through a long weary illness, goes steadily downward to the grave, when his medicines fail to produce their legitimate effects, or are followed by symptoms unknown to all his readings, sits down in mute despair, to doubt, first his own competency, and then his art itself; little dreaming the while that his "Tr. Cinchonæ" was made from poplar bark with bad whiskey, and that his opium had been once subjected to maceration till all its morphia was extracted, and it left in a condition very like that of a morsel of tobacco after an hour's service in the jaws of a Jack Tar—not strong enough to hurt a baby.

We might multiply instances without number, but all would only go to show that there are tricks in our trade as well as others. The quantity of spurious drugs imported into this country was never known, and hardly guessed at, till Dr. Bailey, the first who held the office of Inspector of Drugs at the New York custom house, sent such quantities of them to physic the fishes in the Hudson, as almost to endanger the lives of all the oysters on the Jersey coast. It was hoped that the creation of the office of Inspector of Drugs, with power to destroy all spurious articles, would, if faithfully carried out, reform this monstrous evil. But that hope was futile, for if bad drugs could not be imported, skillful adulterators could; and the result was that these scientific scoundrels were removed from the laboratories of France and England, and set to work in the cellars of New York importers.

These men were skillful—they could imitate all the outside appearances of the most delicate chemical product, its odor, its taste, its form of crystallization; and then they could forge the label and the seal of some reputable manufacturer.

Unfortunately, American druggists are not educated apothecaries. Few of them have sufficient knowledge of the materia medica, or

skill in chemistry, to detect an imposition. As a class, they are honest beyond peradventure, but not one in a hundred of them is sufficiently skilled to say, positively, and of his own knowledge, that the article he sells is what it purports to be. As a consequence they are easily imposed upon by the adulterators of drugs, and so successfully has this stupendous fraud been carried out, that there is now, both among druggists and physicians, a lack of confidence in medicines as ordinarily sold. In speaking of our Analytical Department, we shall give our reasons for believing that none but pure drugs are sold in our establishment, and state the precautions against fraud which we have instituted.

But we have said enough for our present purpose. In stating that druggists themselves are, as a class, unable to detect frauds which they know to exist, we of course imply that the people at large are still more liable to imposition.

This, then, is our motive in publishing this volume—to inform our patrons, so far as we can make ourselves intelligible, of the dangers to which they are exposed—to clear our own skirts of any complicity or connexion with these disgraceful practices, and finally to offer to our friends some information, which we trust may be interesting, in each of the several departments of our business.

For the accomplishment of this latter motive, a well-filled drug store furnishes a text capable of more "heads," "divisions," "remarks" and "improvements," than any long-winded sermon of a hundred years ago. We expect at the outset to get beyond "seventeenthly" in the course of our attempt at edification.

Looking down our long array of shelves, we see before us almost every product of every land. The frozen coast of Labrador sends here its pure, clear oils, giving health and fatness to the consumptive; here are barks torn from the mother tree by some descendant of the Incas of Peru; there, locked in glass lest it should steal itself away in vapors of the hues of violets, is held the priceless iodine, gift of that sea-weed—*the "inutile alga"* of Horace—which has been

in all ages the very type of worthlessness; and all along are ranged the products of the sea, the earth, the air, the fire; skins which erst clad the chamois of the Alps; plants which grew on Himalayan heights; and minerals wrung from the bowels of the earth, tortured from the ore by fire, and greedily consumed by resistless acids, to serve the purposes of that philanthropy which has sought in all times to assuage the sufferings of diseased humanity.

Contents.

Hints on Various Subjects.

Chances and Changes of our Corner.

To write the history of a city corner should be but a dull and heavy task. "Corner lots" are a standing subject of dry and pointless jokes, though we might name many a man who has broken his heart on a corner lot, and a "street note" to pay for it. But commerce has, to the casual eye, at least, little of romance about it; and who can care what highly respectable firm sold rum and tobacco to drunken Indians on our corner forty years ago?

Who can care? The old man whose portion is forgetfulness, but who remembers the hand which greeted his in the honest grasp of frontier life a half a century ago, far better than the dainty pressure of yesterday; whose thoughts, now in his life of sad inaction, go back with tearful reminiscence to the old friends of old times, his comrades in the struggles of pioneer existence, his friends in many enterprises, but whose stalwart forms no longer walk the earth which he still treads, wearily, alone, and fainting towards the end. To such as him we dedicate our history.

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Sometime in the fall of 1811, just at sundown. The last rafter is placed on a little building just raised that afternoon, and a band of men in their shirt-sleeves are, some of them, taking a last pull at the whiskey jug which has solaced their neighborly and otherwise unpaid labor, while others still propose to "hang on" as long as the jug holds out. The scene is on the corner of Main and Swan streets, in the little village of Buffalo, and taking our stand among the rough and ready crowd, we may witness a scene long since passed away. Stretching down towards the river banks are the sandy meadows of the Terrace, with here and there a log heap black and scarred by fire, and running across the fore-ground we have a bare-footed little girl, driving home the geese from water. Further to the westward we have the lake and river, shining like molten silver in the rays of sunset; while looming dim and indistinct on the opposite shore are the frowning walls of old Fort Erie. As we look we see a puff of smoke from an embrasure, and a moment after hear the booming sound of the evening gun.

Turning in the other direction, a low, swampy tract extends for a little distance to the woods; and on the rail-fence which separates it from the street, a little boy is sitting, as he calls the cows to come to milking.

The building just raised is an event in the early history of Buffalo. It was a two story frame affair, standing twenty-four feet on Main by thirty on Swan street. As rents were not immensely valuable in those days, it stood unfinished for a few months, until, on the 10th of January, 1812, it was purchased by Messrs. Townsend & Coit, and during the winter fitted up by them for a store. About the middle of March they

moved into it with the old-fashioned miscellaneous stock of drugs, medicines, paints, dye stuffs and groceries.

It must have been among their medicines that Messrs. Townsend & Coit included their stock of whiskey and other liquors—certainly they were no "drugs" in the market of that day. In some pioneer establishments, whiskey is classified as "*hardware*," but that article of merchandise was not included in the catalogue of Messrs. T. & C.—if they ever had a catalogue!

Matters wagged peaceably on with "our corner" until the winter of 1813–14. In the autumn of 1813 an addition of twenty feet had been made to the store, but it was hardly finished when a party of our Canadian neighbors came over one morning to pay the new town a visit.

It happened, by the merest accident in the world, that the Buffalonians had all left town that very morning, and the visiting party, finding themselves inhospitably received, allowed their feelings of disappointment to run to a greater extent than was justifiable under the circumstances. When the great break occurred in the canal at Bushnell's Basin, Mr. Canal Commissioner Hinds expressed his earnest conviction that the damage was caused by "some vile *incendiary!*" It is but too probable that some of this class of individuals accompanied the Canadians on that visit, for *on that very day* every building in Buffalo was burned up, and among them that on "our corner." As the proprietors had stepped out for a moment just before this calamity, they were unable to fix the act upon any individual.

However, in 1815 Messrs. Townsend & Coit went to work, and a new building arose, "Phœnix-like," from the ashes of the old. (N. B.—The Phœnix here alluded to is Mr. *John*

Phœnix, of the San Diego Herald, Cal.) In 1816 a new front was put up, and Messrs. T. & C. sojourned there, accumulating lucre, until 1818, when "our corner" passed into the hands of Dr. John E. Marshall, who maintained the business in all its various departments for two or three years. After his removal from the location it lost dignity and position, and, in fact, became for a long series of years a mere receptacle of dry goods or groceries. Consecrated to Hygieia, the calico mammon usurped its altars! During this period of perversion, its successive occupants were Aaron James, Henry Bacon and Col. George Storrs.

Under such a loss of its pristine character, the poor old corner lived along until the winter of 1829–30, when it luckily burned down. Again it rose, "Phœnix-like," (a brick Phœnix this time,) in the shape of a very creditable brick building. As suited its new dignity, it was first occupied by Messrs. Hull & Bache, as a drug and medicine store, for some time. They were followed by the Messrs. Coleman in the same business, and they again by L. S. Reynolds, who occupied it till the winter of 1849–50, when the "devastating element" came again and victimized the insurance companies.

For the third time it resumed its place "Phœnix-like," (a very handsome four story Phœnix called Townsend Hall.) During the interval, it has been occupied, either in whole or in part, as a dry goods store, and later as a bank. It has recovered itself, however, and is now once more under the patronage of the goddess Hygieia. As her general agents for this locality, we shall be most happy to receive all who choose to look in upon us. In the meantime we append the following notices of our establishment from the "Buffalo Daily

Courier" and "Buffalo Christian Advocate," selecting them from other equally complimentary notices with which we have been favored by the city press:

MATHEWS' DRUG STORE.—Yesterday morning, the new store fitted up by Messrs. A. I. Mathews & Co., No. 220 Main street, on the southwest corner of Main and Swan streets, was opened to the public, and was thronged during the day by an eager and admiring crowd. It is conceded by all that this establishment is the most complete in its appointments and elegant in its furniture and decoration in the city. It is some thirteen years since Mr. Mathews commenced business in this city, and by dint of constant application, and the most thorough devotion to the wants of the public, he has succeeded in building up a large and profitable retail trade. The secret of his prosperity can be traced to the fact that he has omitted no exertion to accommodate his customers, and that he has made it a constant study to provide them but the very best articles in his line. It was not enough for him that he made sales, but he was determined that they should be so made as to gain the public confidence and add to his reputation. The result of this policy has been that he has increased his trade till it amounts to some eighty thousand dollars per annum, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Mathews employs in the different departments of his business thirty clerks and porters. Everything is done with a system and promptness worthy of the highest commendation.

The new store to which he has just removed deserves special notice, as it is an ornament to our city and a model of convenience, neatness and taste. The basement of the store is a

room one hundred feet by forty, fitted up for the jobbing trade. Along one side are ranged drawers for the drugs, while in the center are conveniences for packing. The basement and the store above are warmed by two large furnaces put up by Messrs. Hart, Ball & Hart. A large pump is stationed in the room, used for forcing water into the fifth story. In a vault accessible from this room is placed the reservoir for the manufacture of soda water. Great care is used in the preparation of this healthful beverage. The soda water is made in iron casks, lined with gutta percha, and conveyed in block tin pipes to the counter. We noticed a very ingenious contrivance for the supply of the syrups. On one side of the basement are placed twelve fountains lined with tin, which contain the several varieties of syrups, each one of which is connected by pipes with the counter. The syrup is forced up by injecting air into the fountain. This arrangement ensures the coolness of the syrup and keeps it from the air, while it is remarkably convenient. The public can rely upon the purity of the soda manufactured and of the syrups used. The facilities for this branch of business are unsurpassed by any establishment in the country.

The main store is, however, the chief attraction. It is one hundred feet by twenty-one, and every inch of the space is appropriated to its own peculiar use, and abounds in decorations at once beautiful and suitable. The window on the right of the entrance is occupied by a marble fountain, in the center of which is a bronze figure of a man with a bull dog head. The marble work about the three windows is highly finished. The left hand window contains two elegant marble vases seven feet high, and elaborately carved.

On the right, near the entrance, is the soda fountain, built of marble and of the most perfect workmanship. At one end of the counter are three tubes connecting with the reservoir, and at the other are two tubes, through one of which Congress water is to be dispensed, and through the other the Plantaganet water. The wall in the rear of the fountain is adorned with an oil painting, executed by John Fadenricht, a German artist of high repute, in the employ of Mr. Geo. L. Burns. It is a landscape, enlarged from a picture in the Vernon Gallery, called the Golden Bough, and representing a scene around Lake Avernas, near Naples. The coloring is excellent and the effect very fine. The painting is between two frescoed columns, beside each of which are set vases filled with flowers, seemingly as fresh as if plucked from the parent stems. The fountain, with its surroundings, is a perfect gem.

Over the door is an ornamented piece of glass, painted by Mr. Burns' own hand. The colors are selected with an artist's eye, and the panel glistens as though it were set with precious stones. On the left of the door, between the window and the counter, is a massive mirror, ten feet by four, set in a rosewood frame. It was put up by Cutler & De Forest.

The ceiling and the walls are frescoed in the most tasteful manner. The ceiling is done in panels, in blue, gold, and a variety of neutral tints, and in beauty of design and harmony of color is faultless. The frescoing was done by Fadenricht, and shows him to be an artist of more than ordinary merit. This painting adds largely to the beauty of the room, and we hope to see it introduced in more of our private residences.

The left hand side of the store is occupied with a case of drawers, above which are shelves, surrounded by a handsome

cornice. There are in all seven hundred drawers, with rosewood fronts, very prettily lettered with the mysterious names and symbols of the drugs with which frail human nature seeks to recuperate itself. The shelves are filled with glass jars, also lettered tastefully, by Mr. Kemp, to whom much credit is due.

In front of this mighty array of drawers and bottles stand five counters, with Italian marble tops and pink Lisbon marble bases. The first is occupied by a silver-plated show case, twelve feet long, in which are ensconced all manner of articles for the toilet. The counter in the center is devoted exclusively to the prescription department, a very important branch of the business of Mr. Mathews. We do not like to think there are so many ills that flesh is heir to as that fearful assemblage of drugs would indicate.

On the right hand side of the store, beyond the soda fountain, is a case of drawers, forty-eight feet long, surmounted by an upright show case, which is devoted to perfumery, and toilet and fancy articles.

In the corner, on this side, within a neat railing, is the private office of Mr. Mathews, which is a very paragon of neatness, and should never, by all the powers of drugs, be invaded by feet profane. In the rear of this *sanctum sanctorum* is the counting room, the cloak room, and the stairway leading to the basement. We had forgotten to say that there are three magnificent chandeliers in front and ten smaller ones extending the whole depth of the store, which will shed a blaze of light over the almost fairy scene.

The marble work in this establishment was done by Dexter Belden; the fresco painting, by George L. Burns; the porce-

lain painting and the lettering and gilding, by William Kemp; the wood work, by Mr. S. Walker; the cabinet work, by Cutler & De Forest; the plumbing by Hart, Ball & Hart; and the gas-fitting by Wm. H. Glenny.

The entire fifth story is occupied by Mathews & Co. as a laboratory, and is under the charge of Prof. Hadley, of the Medical College. From four to six chemists are constantly at work under his directions in the manufacture of such chemicals and medicines as cannot readily be purchased, or such as it is difficult to obtain pure. This is one of the most important features of the business of the establishment, and contributes in no small degree to the universal confidence which the medical faculty place in the drugs sold by this firm. The laboratory is one hundred feet by forty, and is fitted up with every convenience known to the chemist's art. We understand that Prof. Hadley devotes a portion of his time to making analyses, and those who may wish his services can rely upon the correctness of his manipulations.

Thus much for the new drug store, which has been fitted up at an expense of nearly ten thousand dollars. We congratulate Mr. Mathews and the public upon its auspicious opening.

Messrs. Mathews & Co.'s New Drug Store.—This new and splendid establishment was opened to the public the past week. We pronounce it a proud result of a noble enterprise, and demonstrates what a man may do, and what he may become, where energy and perseverance, balanced with prudent and careful oversight, work out their results. The new store is attractive beyond any thing ever before presented in the city. It is of most magnificent proportions, and no expense

has been spared to adorn and beautify it. The remark has been made by travelers, abroad and at home, that it is not equaled by any other similar store in the world. This is an honor to Buffalo enterprise and artistic taste. We shall not attempt a description. Citizens, and strangers as they come to town, will avail themselves of the opportunity to witness the pleasant and beautiful place.

Prescription Department.

If a physician is familiar with disease and its treatment, he knows about as much as it is convenient for one head to hold. We are not positive but that all doctors are universal geniuses, and can dispense medicines as well as they prescribe them. All that a physician needs to qualify him for this, is a knowledge, first, of the laws of logic and evidence, (for those lie at the basis of all true success,) then a good knowledge of Latin and Greek, of anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, chemistry, pharmacy, weights and measures, obstetrics, therapeutics, surgery, hydrostatics, pneumatics, rheumatics, optics, mechanical forces, and *common sense to apply them!* Aside from this, the compounding of medicines requires, for a moderate practice, only a few hours each day spent with the spatula, the scales, the pestle and mortar—the "*rudiments*" of medicine—and certain habits of order and neatness, for which physicians, as a class, are remarkable; their regular hours, and quiet, unexciting lives, conducing much to such virtues!

So far as *time* is concerned, every one knows that he had better grind powders in a mortar, than to waste his precious hours in obfuscating his brains over the books in his library; and in the matter of order and neatness, every one knows equally well that a country doctor's pill-bags, in spite of the contusions to which they are subjected in his rides, are very types of method and system. The calomel bottle never slips

into the pouch designed for soda, or the laudanum into that assigned to tincture of rhubarb; no child ever dies from a teaspoonful of the former given by mistake for the latter, and no bottle of assafœtida breaks, and distils its charming fragrance through the packages of powders, tucked in to preserve the glass-ware from fracture. We all know, too, that the city physician who dispenses his own medicines is always able to tell at a glance what fraction of a grain of morphine he is dishing out with his jack-knife, and that he never, as he sits down by the bedside, crushes beneath him his delicate pocket-case, and diffuses a delightful odor of healing in the sick room, soothing beyond description to the patient—oh no!

It is, therefore, only in deference to the ideas of those who think that pharmacy and dispensing are quite a business by themselves, that we have established a prescription department.

Seriously, there is a very natural prejudice among those who have not looked into the matter, in favor of a physician dispensing his own medicines. It is supposed that there is greater accuracy and certainty against mistake.

But a glance will show us that the physician who has much business can not spare the time for dispensing. This is the only part of his business which he can, by any possibility, delegate to another, and the privilege ought to be allowed him. Then, again, he *can not* attain to accuracy in his dose, for he can not carry with him a pair of scales, a graduate, a minim-glass, a pestle and a mortar, all of which would be essential a dozen times in the course of the day. Neither can he always furnish the medicine he deems best adapted to any particular case. Perhaps he has it not with him, perhaps not

in his office, (for no physician can afford to maintain an assortment,) and the consequence is, that the patient is put off with some substitute for the article really needed.

We can conceive of only two advantages incident to the dispensing of medicine by the physician himself. First, the physician may be supposed to know what medicine he leaves, thereby guarding against accident; and second, this plan is, perhaps, less expensive to the patient.

In objection to the first, we may say that the best physician is not necessarily a judge of the purity of medicines, and that he is liable to constant error from the unavoidable destruction of his labels. The argument of cheapness is, in fact, no argument at all. No one cares for cheapness in a matter involving his life or health; and furthermore, it is not to be supposed that the physician furnishes medicines without getting his pay in some way, direct or indirect.

In favor of the prescription system, we have only to describe the process. The physician writes his prescription for just what he thinks best, having an immense variety to select from. The mere process of writing requires a careful thought as to the size of the dose, and the compatibility of the various articles ordered. In writing his directions, he puts them upon record, to be used against his own reputation if he should be guilty of any error. When the prescription reaches us, it is placed in the hands of a skillful and accurate clerk. Sometimes he finds at the first glance that the dose would be poisonous, or possesses ingredients not compatible with each other. In this instance, the prescription is sent to the physician for correction, before the medicine is put up. In case of a doubtful prescription, which may or may not be right,

the question is referred to Professor Hadley, and the dispensing clerk is governed by his decision. All this precaution constitutes a check upon errors of the physician. Errors on our own part are prevented by other means, as follows:

The clerk copies the prescription into a book kept for the purpose, being particular to make it an exact copy of every word, symbol and character. In doing this he fixes it in his mind. He then files away the original prescription, attaching to it a number, date, and mention of the hour, corresponding with a similar record on the book. If there is any error, we are open to detection. The original prescription is preserved, and our copy of it, and these are always open to inspection.

During the past year we have put up over FORTY THOUSAND prescriptions, and in no case have we yet learned of any error.

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES.—As we purchase our drugs with the privilege of rejection of all that are impure or stale, we are enabled to offer the best articles. Our selections in the eastern markets are made by a gentleman whose life has been devoted to this business, and whose skill in detecting adulterations is almost as marvelous as that of the person in the mint at New Orleans, who has such a wonderful faculty for recognizing spurious coin. If, however, there is any reason to doubt the purity of an article, it is subjected to analysis by Professor Hadley, and the question definitely decided.

It happens, however, that many articles which reach the druggist pure, may become entirely worthless by long keeping. This is particularly the case with most of the preparations of iron, which have such an affinity for oxygen that

they rapidly lose all medicinal qualities. So, too, with the iodides, another extremely valuable class of articles, particularly when associated with iron. Many of the vegetable preparations put up in the form of dried extracts, are also extremely liable to deteriorating change.

All these difficulties we avoid, by keeping but a small stock of some, but more generally by manufacturing them ourselves. Any person procuring any of these changeable preparations from us, may rely upon their freshness.

All the tinctures made by us are prepared by the "process of displacement," whenever that process is applicable. This ensures purity, though it requires greater skill than the usual method. It requires a certain tact in manipulation, which theory alone, or experience alone, can not give. The two must be combined to make the skillful pharmaceutist. In Professor Hadley's supervision of our manufacturing department, we have secured this desideratum, and are able to produce medicines which are not only pure, but fresh, neat, cleanly in appearance, and adapted to the comfort and convenience of the patient.

Wines and Liquors.

If there is anything in this world perfectly ludicrous, it is the wondrous wisdom which everybody claims in the matter of wines and liquors. You go on a visit to your uncle, and he brings out at dinner a bottle of "old port," with a "There, sir! That is wine with a body to it! Something substantial in that, you'll find." Poured in the glass it is as black as ink, and the first taste sets you off on a chemical analysis. You recognize brandy first—rough brandy, that goes down your throat like a rat-tail file. You hint it to your uncle, and he pities your ignorance—"It would not bear the voyage without it—of course there's brandy." As the harsh, spirituous flavor fades away, you find your lips puckering into a round O, and the surface of your mouth corrugated like the sounding-board of a new-fashioned piano; while through it all you perceive a queer, spicy, gummy sweetness, which it requires all your politeness to like. But if you choose to doubt that these qualities are essential to good port, you are in for a lecture on the strong, spicy and astringent character of the Douro grape; of the deep color of its skin; and of the excess of sugar over tartaric acid in its composition. Even the red mud at the bottom of the bottle is pointed out to you with an air of triumph, and the ejaculation, "crusty, sir! crusty!"

Before stating the relative merits, medicinal or as a beverage, of the small variety of wines in our stock, we shall take

occasion to comment on the general properties of wines, as distinguished from other fermented liquors.

Common consent has given the name, "wine," to the fermented juice of many fruits, but etymologically it belongs to the juice of the grape alone. Wine contains alcohol, but that alcohol is the result of a natural process, fermentation, while ordinarily it is produced by the purely artificial one of distillation. Sugar and tartaric acid are two other essential properties of wine. The sugar is possessed by the grape in common with other fruits, but the tartaric acid belongs to the grape alone, and is the really essential difference between it and the common fruits. These latter contain malic acid, with very little, and, in some instances, no tartaric acid. The grape has no other acid than the tartaric.

Sugar.—As the proportion of sugar present in wines exercises very important modifications in their flavor, and other qualities, we mention it first among the properties of wines.

Sugar is found most largely in wines manufactured from those grapes which ripen early, and possess a full deep color. When it exists in excess over the tartaric acid, it makes a sweet wine. Such wines please some palates; they are rich and luscious, but never "dry." The hard, dry flavor, is best attained where the two constituents, sugar and tartaric acid, are present in quantity to neutralize each other. *Bouquet* is a quality denied to sweet wines, though, as in the case of sherry, they may have an aroma high enough to compensate.

Alcohol.—A wine is *strong* or *generous*, in proportion to the amount of alcohol it contains. It is found most largely in

port, Madeira, and sherry. The alcohol of wine is held to be more digestible and less intoxicating than its pure form. For medicinal wines it is, generally, a most desirable quality. One of the most important changes produced by age in wine, is the gradual conversion of sugar into alcohol. During this process tartar is deposited, and the wine *fined*.

Acids.—Acetic acid (vinegar) is only found in wines of northern countries, or in spoiled wines. Carbonic acid is found in all the sparkling wines. The beautiful effervescence of the champagne wines, or the sparkling Catawba of Ohio, is secured by bottling the wine before the process of fermentation is stopped.

Tartaric Acid usually exists in combination as bitartrate of potash in wines. Existing at first in combination with the sugar, it is deposited as that is converted into alcohol. In this process the wine gains dryness, strength and smoothness of flavor, while it loses acidity.

Coloring Matter depends upon the color of the skin of the grape, and the care taken to separate it from the pulp.

Bouquet.—In relation to this most grateful characteristic of the light French and German wines, we can do no better than to quote the words of Liebig:

"The wines of warm climates possess no bouquet; wines grown in France have it in a marked degree; but in the wines from the Rhine the perfume is most intense. The kind of grapes grown upon the Rhine, which ripen very late, and

scarcely ever completely, such as the Riessling and Orleans, have the strongest perfume and bouquet, and contain proportionally a larger quantity of tartaric acid. The earlier grapes, such as the Rulander and others, contain a large proportion of alcohol, and are similar to Spanish wines in their flavor, but they possess no bouquet. It is evident from these facts, that the acid of wines and their characteristic perfume have some connection, for they are always found together, and it can scarcely be doubted that the presence of the former exercises a certain influence on the formation of the latter."

Port, Sherry and Madeira are wines which have little or no *bouquet*, but are supplied instead with a very agreeable

AROMA.—This depends on an essential oil, like all other odors.

SEDIMENT.—All wines which are not thoroughly fined before bottling, (and very few are,) will deposit a sediment differing according to the wine. Port deposits cream of tartar with coloring matter—champagne, little crystals of tartar resembling sand.

If we have been a little tedious in this sketch of the properties of wine, it is a necessary infliction in order that we may speak intelligently of special wines. Very many of the terms of vinology are incorrectly used, even by those who claim to be judges. *Sweet* wines are often mentioned as *dry*, and nothing is more common than a confusion of the terms *bouquet* and *aroma*. Young Mr. Spriggins, just weaned from "switchel" and hard cider, should be cautious how he speaks of the "fine *bouquet* of this Amontillado."

PORT WINE.

Up to the time of the French war of 1689, claret was the fashionable and favorite wine of England. The supply of this being cut off by the war, the wines of Portugal were substituted. Port wine of that day was manufactured of the best varieties of Douro grapes, and was a sweet, rich wine, of a high color and a mild, aromatic flavor. The coarse palate of John Bull was not satisfied with these qualities—he demanded a stronger tipple. To meet this, brandy was added in liberal proportion. Once commenced, a series of adulterations followed, until the standard of merit in Port became "strong, black and sweet." These qualities were obtained, the first by brandy, the second by elder-berries and logwood, and the third by sugar or molasses. These adulterations originated less in the rascality of producers than in the villainous taste of John Bull which required them.

In 1756, the Royal Wine Company of Oporto was chartered with a view to restore Port wines to their pristine excellence. This most exemplary company commenced their laudable undertaking by mixing instead of adulterating—that is, they bought all the wines of the district, good, bad and indifferent, and mixed them down to a uniform standard of second rate quality. The addition of brandy was still continued, on the plea that the wine would not bear exportation without it, though really to please the spirituous taste of the consumer.

Port, when new, is of a dark purple color, has a very heavy, rough body, with a sweet, astringent taste. The color is, however, not uniform. Some of the purest and best Port we have ever known, has been of a bright amber color, hardly to be distinguished from brown sherry. The astringency is owing to the amount of tannin and gallic acid it contains.

Age has the effect of diminishing the sweetness of the wine, by converting its sugar into alcohol, but this change never goes far enough to make it a *dry* wine. During this process of conversion much of the tartaric acid is precipitated in company with mucilage, coloring matter and the astringent properties, until it becomes finally "good old Port," with the characteristics of rich color, soft, fruity and generous taste—not sweet, and but slightly astringent.

Medicinally, Port is one of the most reliable of wines. Its astringent properties adapt it to many disorders of the alimentary canal, while it possesses sufficient active stimulant properties to adapt it to low fevers. It sometimes disagrees with the stomach, but this may be remedied by drinking it in the form of "sangaree." Its adulterations are the great objection to its use. We offer two varieties.

Port Wine of Oporto—Known as "pure juice"—that is, without those adulterations which are actually necessary to suit it to the English market.

London Dock—More spirituous and strong, as is the case with all English importations of this wine.

MADEIRA WINE.

This is a very *durable* wine. It improves by age to an unlimited period, and bears any vicissitudes of climate. "Ten years in wood and ten in bottle," are not too much time to develop its best qualities. Madeira, as found in the United States, is almost uniformly better than that of England or the continent. For this there are two reasons. When an American wishes to get drunk, he uses brandy—when he drinks wines he does it for the taste. The brandied Madeiras are, therefore, not suited for this market. The second reason is that our hot summers are peculiarly adapted to ripening the wine.

Madeira, when new, is somewhat harsh, but this disappears when matured. When good it has a pungent, but very agreeable bitter-sweet taste—of a nutty flavor, supposed by some to be derived from bitter almonds, though this is an error. It is inherent to the wine. Its flavor is rich and luscious, and the aroma very fragrant. It has no bouquet.

Medicinally, Madeira is one of the most valuable of wines. It agrees with the stomach better than Port, and is less likely to produce unpleasant results from long use. It has a wide circle of adaptation to disease. In persons subject to dyspeptic acidity of the stomach, it is apt to be heating and irritating. Aside from that, we know of no caution necessary in its use.

"South Side Madeira" is better than that of the north side of the island, as the latter, though fertile, is subject to fogs and cold winds. In some seasons, however, the north side wine is equally good with, and is then sold as South Side.

Sicily Madeira is, of course, no Madeira at all, being the product of a Mediterranean island. Its other name is "Marsala," but, owing to its striking resemblance to the lighter Madeiras, it has acquired the name given it.

BROWN SHERRY; OR XEREZ.

Sherry is *pale* or *brown*, according to the manner of treating the grape. Owing to the abundant production of this wine it has always been cheap, but is really a very superior wine. It has, when good, a dry, nutty flavor, no acidity, very agreeable, pungent taste, delicacy, softness and durability.

The variety called "Amontillado" is purely accidental. Of two casks of the same vintage, one will be Amontillado, the other not. It seems to be owing to an accidental formation of œnanthic ether. Any attempt at mixture ruins this variety.

Medicinally, Sherry has much the same qualities as Madeira, minus the acidity.

CLARET WINES—IN QUARTS.

The word claret is an English corruption of the French *clairet*—signifying red wines. It includes a very large class of French wines, which are abundantly produced, and consequently cheap. Possessing little alcohol, a thin body, but a fresh, fruity flavor, their characteristics are delicacy, lightness and softness. Some varieties have a marked astringency.

Medicinally, it is a capital drink to allay thirst, and may be largely used in convalescence from most of the diseases of summer.

MALAGA WINE.

We are not certain *where* this was manufactured. We know that "Lagrima de Malaga," "Pedro Ximenes," "Paxaretta," etc., are very nice wines. Those who would like to obtain either of the above varieties, at one lawful dollar per gallon, are informed that by a peculiar arrangement of the faucet all three of them may be drawn from the same cask. The attention of *connoisseurs* is particularly requested.

AMERICAN WINES.

The production of good table wines from American grapes, is a problem only recently solved. Doubtless much has yet to be learned to bring native wines to their highest perfection, but from the high degree of excellence already attained by the Ohio wine-growers, we can have few misgivings as to the ultimate result.

LONGWORTH'S DRY CATAWBA is a Hock wine, to adopt European designations. It is markedly a *dry* wine, of a very light straw color, with a pleasant acidity. Its bouquet is peculiar, but, aside from it, its resemblance to good varieties of white Rhine wines is very striking. Its permanency *in the wood* is a doubtful question, but in bottles we have no doubt that it must gain by age. The peculiarity of its manufacture consists in allowing fermentation to continue till all the carbonic acid is disengaged.

It is rather a table than a medicinal wine.

SPARKLING CATAWBA is a champagne, and really a very meritorious one. Its newness in the market is a guarantee against adulteration, and this is no small consideration, when we reflect that most of the imported champagnes are fictitious. It is neither too sweet nor too acid, but is rich and generous. Its effervescence is lively, and, from the rapid bursting of the

bubbles, it is evident that the sparkle is due to a natural fermentation, and not to soda syrups and cream of tartar, as is common in fictitious champagnes. *Medicinally*, champagnes are not enough used. They are an excellent stimulus in low typhoid or nervous fevers.

Distilled Liquors.

The subject of distilled liquors is a difficult one to handle. As if the habitual drinking of ardent spirits were not in itself a curse bitter enough, the honest gentlemen who have particular charge of this department of commerce, vie with each other in adulterations calculated to throw an added charm on their unholy mixtures. The demon of drunkenness, divorced by cunning chemistry from the harmless cereal, weds again with poison to beget a brood of horrors. The art of distillation is now almost a thousand years old. May we not hope that when it shall have "reigned a thousand years," the millennium may come, and this devil of the still be chained?

Yet how was he hailed with joy, when, on his introduction to southern Europe, Raymond Lully, of Majorca, declared "this admirable essence of wine to be an emanation of the Divinity, an element newly revealed to man, but hid from antiquity, because the human race was then too young to need this beverage, destined to revive the energies of modern decrepitude. This discovery, he imagined, indicated the approaching consummation of all things—the end of the world."

And brandy, when first known in France, in the early part of the fourteenth century, was described as a sovereign remedy in almost all the disorders of the human frame; it was

commended for its efficacy in comforting the memory, and strengthening the reasoning powers; it was extolled, in short, as the elixir of life, an infallible preservative of youth and beauty.

Most futile and treacherous of all human inventions! This nurse of modern decrepitude, this elixir vitæ, this preservative of youth and beauty! Youth and beauty wither before it, and grow old and blear-eyed; decrepitude walks hand in hand with it; and lusty life shrinks to delirious death at its embrace.

Yet, like Satan himself, it has its noble qualities, which extort our admiration. When, staggering under the load of fever, the weary nervous system scarce can keep the force-pump heart in motion, this "invisible spirit of wine" steals through the clogging veins, and wakes them all anew to life and action. And in all the wide domain of arts, it is the artisan's best friend; his almost universal solvent, with affinities wide-spread and grasping, ready to start the wheels of ponderous machinery, or snatch away the perfume of a flower for his use.

Let us recall one by one the various forms of alcohol. In all of them we shall find virtue enough. But be it recollected that all are but different forms of one essence—all are alcohol, some pure, some mingled—but all owe their medicinal virtue first to the pure spirit. The carminative property of the brandy, the sudorific nature of the rum, and so along through all the list, are but variations on the original, never departing far enough to lose their family resemblance, or the old family habit of intoxication.

ALCOHOL.—WHISKEY.

Sugar is at the bottom of all alcoholic products. Mixed with water, kept warm, and set to fermenting, some carbonic acid is given off, the sugar turns up missing, and instead of it you have whiskey and water. Then it is distilled, (that is, heated,) and that which is lightest of course goes off in steam first, and this steam being condensed, proves to be whiskey, minus the water. If it be re-distilled, another portion of the water is left behind, and alcohol results; but it takes a series of repetitions to make good proof-spirits of it.

But sugar is too expensive to be used in this way, and so grains or roots are substituted; any vegetable, in fact, which contains starch, for—and Mrs. Grahamite, (who don't allow her children any sugar-cake or candy, because "it ruins their teeth and constitutions," and confines the poor little sufferers to potatoes and bread for diet,) may as well "post up" on this—starch and sugar are pretty much the same thing. Even the nice roast potato of our dinner, by tea-time has become sugar in our little private laboratory under the waistcoat.

To make good whiskey, (let the conversion of that potato just mentioned, go a little further, and it would make second-rate whiskey in one's stomach,) the grain used should be *malted*, that is, allowed to sprout, which converts its starch to sugar; and that is the reason that bread from "grown wheat" is so sweet. Then it must be "mashed," that is, stirred up

with warm water, and allowed to ferment, and then it is ready for distilling.

Now, if it is well distilled and re-distilled, we shall get good alcohol; but if any short cut is set up to get rid of the water, without repeated distillation, as is often done, the result is that all the grain oil, or potato oil, and other deleterious ingredients, remain incorporated, and make bad liquor of it, and hurtful to the drinker. Good pure alcohol is a more healthy drink than second-rate brandy. The whiskey mentioned in our catalogue is not intended for drinking.

A great deal of the whiskey in the market is made from "raw grain," that which has never been malted. This makes a rough, harsh liquor to the taste, and is never so good as that from malt. Scotch whiskey, which makes such capital punch, is a malt whiskey, moderately fermented, and distilled with great care. The "smell of the turf," which used to be the criterion of its genuineness, is no longer reliable, since so many have learned to imitate it by impregnating "raw grain" whiskey with peat smoke. When peat is not convenient, a little creosote is the usual adulteration, so that in a bottle of the fictitious Scotch or Irish whiskey, so common, you have a mixture of "raw grain" spirits, fusel oil, and creosote.

BRANDY.

Brandy is the pet drink of Young America. It has just "vim" and energy enough in it to harmonize with his go-a-head propensities. Aside from that it has a somewhat seductive flavor, which grows pleasant to the palate upon use. It was first used in France, somewhere about A. D. 1300, and has been in fashion ever since.

Brandy is, or should be, an alcohol distilled from wine, (strong, harsh, unpleasant wines make the best brandy,) and containing some water and *œnanthic ether*. It is to this latter ingredient (sometimes called oil of brandy) that it owes its peculiar flavor. It is not separated from the alcohol by the ordinary distillation. As first obtained, brandy is a colorless liquid, but it gets color *by age*, that is, it acquires a faint straw color from the cask, or a deep red from the addition of burnt sugar, or other coloring. All dark brandies are colored, and even among the best judges, the burnt sugar is thought to improve it.

If the distillation is not properly conducted, and the essential oils and acrid juices of the stems and skins of the grape well got rid of, the brandy will be rough and harsh, and though age will improve it, it will never reach perfection. In fact, it is as much on the quality of its alcohol as on anything else that the character of brandy depends; and—we say it with all due deference to the lovers of a *genuine* article—a better brandy can be made by properly combining good alcohol

and œnanthic ether, than from the juice of the grape, if the latter is not well fermented and skillfully distilled. An artificial brandy *may be* purer, and more fit to drink than the genuine. We say *may be*. Artificial brandy is usually made by gentlemen not remarkable for integrity. Their object is to make money, and so they use cheap materials. Whiskey made from "raw grain" will not combine with œnanthic ether so as to make a decent drink, and all the materials must be of the best quality in order to succeed.

On our list we have two varieties of HENNESSY BRANDY. This vintage is well known, but not very large quantities of it are sold in this country. It possesses all the merits of a pure brandy having age. It has smoothness to the palate, and fine flavor. Its color is, of course, artificial, but that is not an adulteration, it is a part of the process of manufacture. It is better adapted than any other variety for purposes of sickness, from the fact that it is highly carminative and warming.

AMERICAN CATAWBA BRANDY, though the cheapest on our list, is likely to be a formidable rival to the imported varieties. It is as undoubtedly genuine grape-juice brandy as the Hennessy. It lacks age as yet, and being almost colorless, does not derive any help from burnt sugar, but it has a remarkably fine odor and flavor, and is very smooth for its age. It has evidently been carefully distilled.

The Seignette brandies are well known, and have of late years proved successful rivals to the Cognac.

HOLLAND GIN.

(GENIEVRE, French for Juniper Berry.)

Gin is an alcohol, obtained by a peculiar process of distillation. The first process resembles that of brewing. Malted barley and rye are fermented with hops, but the fermentation is allowed to go on until effervescence has ceased. It is then distilled off, and the resulting alcohol is again distilled from juniper berries, which impart the peculiar flavor of the liquor.

The oily flavor, so much admired by American gin-drinkers, is acquired by age. It is not liked by the Hollanders, and for this reason nearly the whole of the Schiedam gin is exported. To those innocent individuals who suppose that Schiedam gin is a rare and costly liquor, only to be obtained in this country through Udolpho Wolfe, we may mention that there are something more than three hundred distilleries in the village of Scheidam, and that nearly the whole of their produce is exported to this country. They manufacture about twenty-five millions of gallons yearly.

Gin is very commonly adulterated by several variations of the true process. It is very often distilled from spirits of turpentine instead of the juniper berries, but, as manufactured by liquor-forgers in this country, it is usually a "raw grain" whiskey, mixed (not distilled) with turpentine. Sometimes a few juniper berries are put in the cask also. Such a mixture is, it is needless to say, to the last degree unhealthy, and only the vitiated taste of a drunkard could endure it.

As a stimulant for the sick, gin is very largely prescribed by physicians. It is sometimes preferred for its diuretic properties, but very many use it because it is not so stimulating and heating as brandy.

RUM.

The etymology of the word Rum is worth a mention. This liquor has always been known among the aborigines of our country by the name Rum, but it is said that it received the same name in England, from a different source. The word Rum was formerly used to convey the meaning of something good, excellent, and is even now used in a similar sense among the lower classes. The spirit distilled from molasses was much liked by the English on its introduction, and was called Rum to denote its excellence. Others have attempted to derive the word from the last syllable of *saccharum* (sugar).

In its manufacture, molasses, the refuse of the cane juice, and stalks are fermented and distilled. The peculiar flavor is due to the empyreumatic oil of the molasses. Pains must be taken to avoid distilling over too much of this oil, or the liquor becomes very harsh and disagreeable, and requires great age to fit it for use.

New England Rum is the cheapest and poorest variety, owing to its bad distillation. It was once the staple drink of the land of steady habits.

St. Croix Rum is a perfectly colorless variety, and is very good spirit when old.

JAMAICA RUM is reckoned the best. It has a brownish, transparent color, smooth, oily taste, with strong body and flavor. Mixed in equal quantity with molasses, it constitutes that *delicate* and spicy drink known as "black-strap."

We close our list with a brief summary of the medicinal qualities of liquors.

Whiskey—A pure spirit, diuretic, narcotic, and less heating than any other. It is a good direct stimulant, and far preferable in the low stage of fevers to second rate brandy.

Brandy—Exhilarating: a nervous stimulant and *tonic* of great power; cordial, stomachic, and somewhat astringent. Undoubtedly the best stimulus when pure.

Gin—Diuretic; not so strong or heating as brandy or rum.

Rum—Similar to brandy, but more heating and disposed to cause perspiration: less astringent. It seems to promote the secretions generally, and has always maintained a second rate reputation as a remedy for slight colds or old bronchial coughs.

Traveling Companions.

Under this name are included those necessary appendages to a purchase of liquor—the flasks in which "the ardent" may be carried, accompanied by a drinking cup. They are of various patterns, and may be made to serve a variety of purposes.

The smaller sizes are especially adapted to the sustentation of nervous ladies and weakly gentlemen through a long railroad ride. Suppose it to be three o'clock A. M., with three hundred miles of railroad thunder and earthquake between you and the home you left at sundown. You are faint, weary and cross. You remove the cup from the flask, decant into it a modicum of Old Hennessy, and then by a further decantation you introduce it to the inner man. A moment more, and you grow vigorous, you sit at ease and like the rocking of the car, the crying of the baby in the next seat no longer annoys you, and the conductor grows wondrous civil.

Larger sizes are designed for gentlemen who take the early omnibus, meditating a sedentary day on Black Rock pier. As the day advances the sun grows hot, the fishing pole heavy, the flinty rock on which you sit embitters the peace of your nether man—it is manifestly time to "take a tod;" and having taken it you become a second Isaac Walton, happy in a hundred humorsome meditations; a "glorious bite" sends

an unwonted thrill of happiness along your arm, and should the victim fish prove to be but a "sheep's head," you laugh at the accident, and are as merry as if it had been a veritable black bass.

So, too, with the duck-shooter in the same locality, the traveler among country taverns, or the wanderer in Maine law states, those dry and thirsty lands, where is

"Water! water everywhere!
But not a *drop to drink!*"

Among our assortment may be found various neat and graceful patterns, metallic, willow and leather-covered.

Perfumery.

We are going to write a solemn argumentative article on perfumes, and if in the course of the discussion we grow heated and indignant, we beg of the reader to restrain his alarm—no harm shall reach him.

We have always cherished a sincere respect for Socrates. His martyr-like resignation to the infliction of such a wife as Xantippe is touching in the extreme. The *sang froid* with which he took his *nunc dimitte* from this world in the shape of a cup of hemlock, without so much as a wry face at the taste of it, was wonderful (if we forget Xantippe). But every man has his weakness, and Socrates committed his most egregious blunder, (next to marrying Xantippe,) when he uttered the following sentence as an objection to perfumery: "*There is the same smell in a gentleman and a slave, when both are perfumed.*"

Well, what of it? If by the use of *eau des Odalisques* you are able to convert a frowsy Ethiopian, of a hot summer's day, into a perfect bouquet of fragrance, whose nose is especially benefitted, your own or the "cullud pusson's?" Can't recognize the difference between the odors of this son of darkness and your own! Who cares to tell the difference of two smells, when one is a bad one? We have thee on the hip, O Socrates!

Never mind about the history of perfumes. What if the first censers that ever swung in stately Rome were designed only to conceal the rankness of an unwashed plebeian crowd! What if Cleopatra bathed her gorgeous robes in costly essences, only because her washerwoman failed to make them sweet for lack of soap! What if all perfumes for the skin were the offspring of an uncleanly necessity! If they could thus, in these foul associations, conceal the unpleasant reality and impart a charm to decay itself, what shall we consider them, when, in all their fragrance, they mingle with the sweet breath and matchless purity of a modern Buffalo Venus fresh from her bath?

Look at perfumes in their true æsthetic light. Here, madame! directly in the center of your countenance is your nasal organ; you *must* smell something with it—its function is perfunctory. Now, shall that something be good or bad? We leave the decision of the question to your good taste, and to the following arguments.

If (and who denies it?) it is right and proper for us to cultivate the sense of *sight* to a correct appreciation of beauty in color and form, or that of *hearing* to a nice discrimination of musical tones—if, for the delight of eye and ear, Praxitiles and Michael Angelo, Malibran and Jenny Lind have carved, and painted, and sung—shall not the nose, that stately promontory, have *its* delights? Shall not men attain immortality as the inventors of perfumes whose scent seems stolen from the flowers of Paradise? Shall not *petits maitres* and *dilettanti* cultivate an *artistic nose*, and, borrowing the language of sister arts, speak knowingly of harmony of combination, of the shadowy relief of this delicate aroma as it projects itself from

the cool back-ground of that more positive oder, and of the sprightly composition of this *parfum des rois?*

We propose to inaugurate this new era of criticism, and, passing down our list of articles, we shall, like a connoisseur in a gallery of paintings with catalogue in hand, give the more excellent a kindly word of notice. And as in all galleries there is one master-piece hung in the best light possible, so first in our catalogue we come upon

Eau de Cologne.—A veritable "Farina!" The composer of this *chef d'œuvre* was Jean Maria Farina, of the goodly town of Cologne, which possesses a cathedral, the plan of which, according to the old legend, was drawn by His Satanic Majesty, and is never to be finished till Cologne waters are no longer used; and which *once* possessed, according to the legends of Holy Mother Church, seventy thousand virgins, who suffered martyrdom, poor souls! The Farina family, though they made marvelous Cologne water, were unfortunately a short-lived race, that is, individually, each of them dying before old age. However, they have managed to perpetuate the race, and their descendants still manufacture this celebrated perfume, as did their ancestors a hundred and fifty years ago. We have now in our assortment the "genuine Farina," bearing the *imprimatur* of the celebrated manufacturers.

All Cologne waters are not made from the same formula, even by the Farinas. Various *bouquets* are used, sometimes one and sometimes another taking the lead in the composition.

Like all great works of art—to follow out our artistic comparison—the original *Eau de Cologne* has had many imitators and copyists. It is, perhaps, true that the original recipe has

never escaped from the vigilant keeping of the Farina family, and to such as prefer the work of the old master we are able to offer the genuine article.

But it can not be doubted that other equally skillful *parfumeurs* have lived, and that very many of the imitations are as good as the original. The officinal *Eau de Cologne* of the French Codex, those of M. Pleney, of Dorochereau, of Marie, and of Madame Crozet, are all of them remarkable for permanency and fragrance.

By great care in the selection of our materials we are able to furnish the finest possible quality of any of the above varieties, and to offer our own styles, (Mathews' Eau de Cologne,) with the following different *bouquets:* Geranium, Verbena, Rose, Musk, Patchouli, Orange Flowers, Millefleur. Of the merits of these articles we need only say that we are willing to compare them at any time with the genuine Farina, and that we know them to be better than any of the numerous forgeries of that article.

Essential Oils.—The success of any article of perfumery depends upon the purity of the flowers from which it is manufactured. In these oils, especially, there is every opportunity for adulteration. Some of them combine with alcohol in any proportion, and all of them with spirits of turpentine. These articles are accordingly used. The first is easily detected, the second only with difficulty, though its odor being permanent and pungent, is recognized easily enough by any one using bad perfumery.

The essential oils exist in all odoriferous vegetables, and, apart from the valuable medicinal qualities which many of

them possess, they seem expressly designed for the purposes of the toilet. Very many of them, as the oils of the lily, the rose, the violet, and other flowering plants, are found only on the surface of the flower, and must be procured from the fresh petals. Others, as the oil of almonds, are found in the kernel of the nut, and others still in the bark, the leaves, or the rind of the fruit. The orange has three distinct oils, one of the leaves, one of the rind, and a third of the flowers. Aside from their facility of adulteration they lose their fragrance and degenerate to resins on exposure, and undergo decomposition in distillation, unless the process is skillfully performed. Either intentional adulterations or the accidents we have mentioned are sufficient to ruin any essential oil for the perfumer's use, and great care should be used in their selection.

The peculiar odor of certain fruits is probably due to the ethers they contain. These ethers may be obtained from other sources than the plant, by chemical skill, and are used to a certain extent by the perfumer, though much more largely by the confectioner. The flavors of the pine-apple, the strawberry, the Jargonelle pear, the apple and the bitter almond, with others, are successfully imitated by artificial processes.

It is, however, almost entirely from the essential oils themselves that the various

Extracts are obtained, and from the combination of these extracts with the spices and aromatics, we have many other scents, which usually still retain the generic name of extract. We shall proceed to mention a few of the more prominent essential oils, and their derivatives in the form of *extraits pour le mouchoir.*

LAVENDERS.—Lavender has certain peculiar merits as a perfume. It possesses an odor distinct and individual, of a warm, cheerful character, strong, but not, like musk, overpowering; stimulating, but not pungent; sweet, but not like the rose, voluptuous. It is chaste and lady-like, yet spicy. Just now it is very fashionable, and it can never be long otherwise. We note a few of the nicer varieties.

Houbigaut Chardius Eau de Voilette.—(Houbigaut is *the* perfumer of Paris, not the largest manufacturer, but the most fashionable. Comparatively few of his articles are exported.)

Violet's Double Extrait Lavender.—(This received the gold medal of honor at the French exhibition.)

Pivert's Amber Lavender.

Patey Double Distilled Lavender.—(Patey is the fashionable perfumer of London. This is a very favorite article.)

Violet's Amber Lavender.—(Choice.)

Mangenet's & Condray's (Paris) Royal Lavender.

Smith & Nephews' (London) Lavender.

Lubin's Treble Extrait Amber Lavender.—(Very choice, and a great pet at the French Court.)

Mathews' Lavender Cologne.—(This article has a permanent and delicate fragrance. It is confidently recommended to the public as equal to the best, and more economical than any other.)

We take up next the essential oil of

ROSES.—This oil is known commonly as the *attar*, *otto*, or *essence of roses*. It is procured by distillation from the petals only, and is obtained from the musk and damascene roses of Egypt, Persia, India, and other Asiatic countries. Colonel

Polier obtained, in Hindostan, only three drachms of the oil from one hundred pounds of the petals. Of course it is very expensive, but this is in some measure compensated by its diffusibility and permanence. It consists really of two oils, one liquid, the other concrete at ordinary temperatures.

The odor of the rose is well known. It is so sweet as to be cloying. It is extremely agreeable as an occasional perfume, and as a temper to the sharpness of some of the more highly spiced varieties, but its mental symbol is voluptuousness, and the pleasure it affords is lazy and sleepy, with nothing spicy or stimulating about it. These remarks will not, however, hold true, to their full extent, of some of the varieties we mention.

Lubin's Rose.—(Sweet but *indolent.*)

Tube-Rose.—(The very concentration of the fabled Lotus. Without energy, vigor or pungency, it is positively Sybaritic.)

Lubin's Tea Rose.—(Far more delicate and modest than the above, it has at the some time a trifle of spice in its composition, which gives it zest.)

Lubin's Moss Rose.—(It has to a certain extent the qualities of the tea rose, is equally delicate, but richer.)

Lubin's Musk Rose.—*Citronella Rose.*

Geranium.—This is a neat, spicy fragrance, with a peculiar acidity which gives it a marked individuality, and renders it a good article for combining with others, or for use by itself. The emblem of the flower is "gentility," a quality which is retained by the extract. It is musky enough to refresh, but not enough so to oppress.

Rose Geranium is a variety possessing more sweetness and less pungency. Nature has anticipated the perfumer in combining the qualities of the two flowers.

Without stopping to speak further of individual oils, we give below a list of the more prominent of Lubin's extracts and bouquets, with an occasional criticism.

Sweet William.—(Its name implies its character—a feminine adjective before a masculine name. Rather on the Rev. Cream-Cheese order.)

Spring Flowers.—(A very judicious mix-up of any number of perfumes. Will be liked.)

Jasmine.—(A very neat perfume, not decided, but pleasant. It is always in good taste.)

Violette.—(Always in fashion, since Greece was the center of civilization. It was the favorite perfume of the Athenians in the days of their greatest luxury.)

Patchouly.—(Much admired a few years ago, and still popular. Brought into use as a preventive of moths in clothing, it now holds a permanent rank among perfumes.)

West End.—(One of the F. F. V.'s, aristocratic, gentlemanly and dignified. Just the thing for statesmen and statuesque women.)

Orange Flowers.—(Sprinkled on the head and the bridal wreath of *artificial* orange flowers, used at northern weddings. It is remarkably useful in keeping up the resemblance.)

Mignonette.—(A little too pungent for common use, but appropriate to a little spicy woman, with jet black eyes, and given to repartee.)

Camelia.—(This is a true rose in the character of its perfume, as well as in botanical relationship. It has a rich, lazy dignity.)

Magnolia.—(A perfume which retains all the aroma of the noble tree which affords it.)

Sweet Pink.—(Fresh and grateful. Rather juvenile, and does not harmonize with old ladies.)

We are rapidly exhausting our stock of adjectives, and will here discontinue our comments. Below, the reader will find a list, containing a vast variety, from which selections may be made. All of those not otherwise specified, are manufactured by Lubin.

BOUQUETS.

Meadow Flowers,	d'Arabia,	Sultanes,
Summer Blossoms,	de l'Imperatrice,	Duchesse,
Winter Blossoms,	Gysele,	Jockey Club,
Sweet William,	de Oregon,	West End,
Eau de Prague,	de President,	Hedyosmia,
d'Esterhazy,	de la Republic,	Jenny Lind,
de Caroline,	Crystal Palace,	Rough and Ready,
de Fontainebleau,	Pres Fleurs,	Spring Flowers,
de Victoria,	Quatre Fleurs,	Garden Flowers.

EXTRACTS.

Jonquille,	Heliotrope,	Rose,
Rêsêda,	Miel Ambre,	Tea Rose,
Œillet,	Lilac,	Rose Geranium,
Bergamotte,	Ambre,	Moss Rose,
Fleurs d'Italie,	Musk,	Jasmine,
Millefleurs,	Verveine,	Violette,
Sultanes,	Alisma,	Patchouly,
Marechale,	Amaryllis,	Geranium,
Mousseline,	Aubepine,	Camelia,
Portugal,	Cassie,	Daphne,
Pink,	Pois de Senteur,	Sweet Briar,
Mignonette,	Frangipane,	Citronella Rose,

Magnolia,	Orange de Portugal,	Rose Musquée,
Sweet Pea,	Ambrosie,	Sandal Wood,
Ashland Flowers,	Seringa,	New Mown Hay,
Lily of the Valley,	Vetiva,	Honeysuckle,
Sweet Clover,	Eglantine,	Hawthorn.

While the manufactures of Lubin possess all the neatness of style and excellence of quality peculiar to Parisian articles, he is not without a competitor on this side of the Atlantic. Bazin, of Philadelphia, is, in fact, equally successful with Lubin as a *parfumeur*. His products lack only the prestige of a trans-Atlantic origin. We give below a list of his *extraits*—they will be found equal to any in the world:

Rose,	Tuberose,	Magnolia,
Orange Flowers,	Camelia,	Crystal Palace,
Jessamine,	Honeysuckle,	Sweet Briar,
Portugal,	Jonquille,	Gilliflower,
Verbena,	Jockey Club,	Sweet Clover,
Sweet Pea,	Marechale,	Hawthorn,
Vanilla,	Spring Flowers,	Garden Flowers,
Patchouly,	Clematite,	White Lily,
Violet,	West End,	Bouquet d'Arabie,
Mignonette,	Jenny Lind,	Sweet Lettuce,
Millefleurs,	Cassie,	Amaryllis,
Lily of the Valley,	Citronelle Rosat,	Winter Blossom,
Honey,	Poppinac,	Hyacinth,
Bouquet de Caroline,	Sweet Lavender,	Ashland Flowers,
Pink,	Tea Rose,	Musk,
Geranium,	Alisma,	New Mown Hay,
Heliotrope,	Meadow Flowers,	Rough and Ready,
Cedrat,	Prairie Flowers,	Vetivert,
Mousseline,	Bergamot,	Lilac,

Bouquet de Californie.

Preparations for the Hair.

The growth of the hair is one of the most striking evidences that many of the works of nature are designed rather as ornaments than matters of utility. A pure utilitarianism is *never* found in the handiwork of God. If, in some instances, we seek in vain for any qualities of beauty perceptible to the eye, the microscope is sure to reveal them. In the case of the growth of the hair, we find it differing in its localities in the different sexes, and in quality and color in either sex. These differences are too uniform to be accidental. Man possesses a beard—woman does not. Man needs a beard no more than does woman. The only possible inference is that the beard is a masculine ornament, subserving that purpose only.

There are three kinds of hair always to be found in the same individual, viz.: long, short, and downy. Of the long hair, that upon the scalp is a type; of the short, that upon the limbs, (the beard being intermediate between the two,) while the downy hairs are found without exception on every part of the body, both of male and female. This latter variety scarcely projects above the skin, is so fine as to be invisible, and is transparent. Sometimes it assumes an unnatural growth; and the nose is a favorite locality for this accident. Ordinarily bald, it presents in many individuals a well marked

growth of hair. So, too, the upper lip of females occasionally presents a moustache, which is an unnatural growth of the invisible hair.

Olivier, a modern French physician, gives a curious instance of this. A young lady, remarkable for a pure complexion and the beauty of her deep, black hair, when recovering from a fever, perceived the whole surface of her body to be in the state known as "goose-skin." A few days after, a black point appeared on each of the little eminences, which rapidly developed itself to hair; so that at the end of a month her whole body, with the exception of the palms of her hands, the face, and soles of the feet, were covered with a short hairy coat of about an inch in length. Here the theory falls through. This growth was certainly quite as useful as ornamental!

"Set" of the Hair.—The direction of the growth of a hair from root to point is governed by laws as precise and uniform as those which limit the number of fingers. This is true over all the body. On the head the natural "set" is from right to left behind, and from left to right before, so as to form an easy sweep around the entire head. It follows from this that to part the hair on the right side is an error of taste, as much as to place a cockade or plume on the right side of a hat. The location of distinctive ornaments of this kind should always be on the left side of the body.

Grayness of the Hair.—This is a disease of nutrition, the "pigment," or coloring matter failing to be supplied from the blood. Sometimes it is a constitutional difficulty, dependent

upon impaired energy of the system, incident to our "fast" American life. When this is the case it is indicated by deficient powers, by the fading of the eye, and by failure of vision. When this happens, local remedies should be combined with general treatment. Gray hair, in this instance, is a fair cause for calling in the aid of the physician.

But a far more common cause of grayness is a purely local one. The villainous, uncouth style of hat generally worn, presses its rigid, unbending, vice-like circle around the scalp, paralyzing the nerves by pressure and checking the circulation of the blood. Of all the incomprehensible vagaries of fashion the "plug" hat is the wildest. Resembling nothing in the world except a pine stump, a stove-pipe joint, or a street hydrant, it is as uncomfortable as it is ungainly. Hot in summer, cold in winter, given to sudden flight in windy weather, it has not a single redeeming quality, except a luster which never outlasts the first shower.

The various articles designed for the hair may be divided into, 1st, those for its destruction; 2d, those for its renovation, and 3d, hair dyes.

Depilatories.

These are the first in order. The unnatural growth of the downy hair frequently disfigures the temples and eyebrows of either sex, and not unfrequently the lips or cheeks of the ladies. Growing out of its natural position, it is as much a deformity as a tumor or any other unnatural growth, and is as much a subject for medical treatment. It should be borne in mind, however, that a low forehead is not a disease; and the desire to appear intellectual is not to be fulfilled by the use of depilatories. Used within the boundaries of the true long hair, they not unfrequently produce most laughable effects.

Very many depilatories contain *orpiment*, the *sulphuret of arsenic*, or, still worse, white arsenic itself. Any such are poisonous in their nature, and may produce serious and even fatal results. The liability to the presence of this ingredient in the depilatories in the market, induces us to offer our own preparation, which is equally efficacious with the arsenic powders, and entirely safe.

Mathews' Depilatory Powder is recommended on the ground of safety and efficiency.

Hair Oils and Renovators.

The mulish obstinacy with which all Yankeedom clings to the "plug" hat, creates a constant necessity for the use of oils and renovators. He who wears a fashionable hat *must* use them or lose his hair. Aside from this, the luxury of these articles is a sufficient argument for their use. They give gloss to the hair, and enable the wearer to dress it in any style preferred; while they increase the vigor of its growth, and impart a pleasant fragrance to the person.

The essential feature in any hair oil is that the oil should *not* be essential. It should be a fixed oil, of the most permanent character, containing little or no stearine and an abundance of olein. The oil chosen should not be used pure, as all fixed oils are more or less gummy after exposure. The whole should be manufactured much in the same manner as the extracts, and the perfume as carefully selected and thoroughly incorporated. We present the following articles as offering these necessary qualities.

MATHEWS' TRICOPHEROUS, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND.

It follows, from what we have said of the effect of fashion and habit upon the hair, that any article applied to it should be so designed as to remedy the unnourished and enervated condition of the scalp. Gently stimulating applications are needed, inasmuch as the mere oiling of the hair does not improve the condition of the hair bulb.

To meet this need this article has been invented. It subserves in the most efficient manner all the different purposes of stimulant, tonic, lubricant, perfume, and detergent. Its use is calculated to preserve the vigor of the hair, and consequently to prevent grayness and baldness, and to cure them when present. Aside from these qualities, it is a neat and beautiful toilet article, particularly adapted to ladies' use.

MATHEWS' CASTORINE.

This preparation differs from the above very materially. It is a *pomade*, designed to *keep* the hair soft, glossy, and moist, and to enable it to hold its curl. It is recommended for this purpose, and not as a cure all for baldness or gray hair. No less than ten thousand packages have been sold within the past year.

BEARS' POMATUM.

This is manufactured by ourselves from the bear's fat as it is supplied to us in the fresh state by the hunters of Canada and the West. Our arrangements with the backwoods enable us to supply the pure and genuine article.

Bears' oil has an unfailing reputation as an article of the toilet. It is as popular now as fifty years ago.

Among these old-fashioned, but permanent and sterling articles for the hair, none is better known than ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It was the favorite of our grandmothers, and seems likely to go down with equal popularity to our grandchildren. It is one of the class of stimulant oils, and, aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is *medically* adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair.

OX MARROW.

This is just what it purports to be. We obtain the marrow from first hands, and manufacture it in our own laboratory. It will be found very pleasantly perfumed. The peculiar merit of ox marrow depends upon the presence of a small proportion of stearine mingled with the olein, which constitutes its greater portion. This gives at once a stiffness and pliancy to the hair, adapting it to fancy or ornamental coiffures, especially when the hair is limp or very fine.

Of other articles for the hair, some of which are well known and require no special notice, while others are new inventions of which we can not ourselves speak with confidence, we mention the following:

Phalon's Chemical Invigorator.—(This is a *wash*, not an oil. A very cleanly, neatly perfumed article, promoting gloss and curl.)

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Spaulding's Rosemary and Castor Oil.—(A stimulating mixture, designed for both toilet and renovating purposes.)

Savage's Ursina, or Real Bears' Grease.—(Put up in Montreal, and warranted pure, by Alfred Savage & Co.)

Clirehugh's Tricopherous.

Foster's Mountain Compound.

Hauel's Eau Lustrale.—(Very much used.)

Barry's Tricopherous.

Jenny Lind Hair Gloss.

Mathews' Nutrient Hair Oil.—(Put up to accompany our Tricopherous, Castorine, and Bears' Pomatum, so as to complete a suite of toilet articles. Highly perfumed.)

Twiggs' Hair Tonic.—(This is a mixture prescribed to General Twiggs for an eruption of his scalp. Very much to the surprise of the old soldier, it turned his white hair black—not dying it, but restoring the secretion of color. It has been largely used since then.)

In addition to the above, we have a large number of capital pomades from the laboratories of Lubin, Violet, Pivert, Mangenet & Coudray, La Salle, and Bazin.

Bay Rum.—(This is a favorite toilet article, as well for the skin as the hair. We import it ourselves, and have it on draught, for sale in any quantity.)

In conclusion, it is proper to say that no one of the various Oils, Renovators, and Pomades in the above list, is adapted to *all* the purposes of the toilet. For falling off of the hair, grayness, and dandruff, the stimulating renovators should be used. Most of the oils, and the softer pomades, are well adapted to preserving and imparting gloss, or for an ordinary home toilet. A careful *coiffure* for parties and balls demands other qualities. It needs something permanent, that the ringlets may not dance out of curl, or become disarranged by slight accidents, while, at the same time, it should impart luster and softness. This end is only to be gained by the use of the stiffer pomatums, (as ox marrow,) followed by a renovator. The soft hair oils used alone, will give a tame, flat, *ironed-down* appearance.

Hair Dyes.

Of these there are any number in market; among them one of our own invention and manufacture, viz.:

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

Our reason for producing this article is that there is a great demand for Hair Dyes, and many of the dyes in use are positively injurious, not only to the color and brilliancy of the hair, but to the health of those using them. We offer our article, claiming for it all that any hair dye can do, but at the same time we do not hesitate to express our conviction that no *perfect* hair dye can ever be produced.

Neither do we commend that taste which prefers an evidently artificial color to the honest and honorable gray locks of old age. Gray hair is a banner indicating brave service in an active brain beneath, or it may be a signal telling of care or sorrow, calling on our sympathies. No one should be ashamed of it, for it is not in itself ungraceful.

But as hair dyes *will* be used, and as, if they are good articles, it is a mere question of taste whether they *should* be used, we drop the discussion.

Mathews' Hair Dye has the merit of *Beauty and Variety of Color*. Any darker shade can be produced at will, and the color is *permanent*. It will not fade from exposure; it

will not crock, nor can it be washed off. It will only disappear as new hair grows out to take its place.

It is *convenient*. It is put up in one bottle only, and not in two or three, which require all the skill of a chemist to apply them successfully.

It is also *cheap*. It contains twice as much coloring matter at one-half the price, and will not color the skin when used with proper care.

INDIAN OR POWDER HAIR DYE.

Especially adapted to whiskers, eyebrows, or moustache. It produces a fine brown or auburn color in from two to three, and a jet black in from eight to ten hours.

Concerning the Skin,

AND PREPARATIONS INTENDED FOR USE UPON IT—COSMETICS, LOTIONS, POWDERS, VINAGRES, ETC.

A pure complexion is one of the essentials of beauty. Even a snub nose is tolerable, if it stands out firm and white between two glowing cheeks, surmounted by clear and sparkling eyes. The most regular and orthodox style of beauty, if accompanied by a muddy complexion, conveys much the same impression as does a dirty statue, however finely molded. There is a sensation of deficiency, an inevitable comparison between the form and color, which reflects on the two combined.

Imagine a nose of Grecian outline, on a line with the forehead, with a facial angle of ninety degrees; and suppose that nose to be red at the tip, and brown, unctuous, and greasy elsewhere. It is a very bad nose, notwithstanding its form.

To repeat, then, a pure complexion is indispensable to beauty. Now every one knows, who has seen a blister, that there are two layers in the skin—one the corium, or true, or sensitive skin; the other the scarf-skin, that which is raised by the blister. *Complexion* is purely an attribute of the *scarf-skin.* Remove this from a coal-black negro, and he becomes as white as the fairest lady in the land. Every one has noticed that the palm of the negro's hand is much whiter than other portions of the skin. This is owing to the fact

that the scarf-skin is there rapidly worn away, and as rapidly produced. It does not *live* long enough to acquire its full dark hue, for exposure to light seems necessary to develop color.

This development of color in the skin from exposure, has its most common existence in the tan and freckles incident to white races. Light is here the active agent. During the winter the skin retains its fairness through much exposure, but rapidly grows dark and cloudy under the stronger sunlight of spring and early summer. So, too, the winter flower and the first blossoms of spring are white and colorless, while the dahlia borrows its rich hues from the vertical rays of a summer sun.

It is mostly to *external* causes that we must look for faults of complexion. Faults of *growth*, such as a too rapid peeling off of the cuticle, (scurf or dandruff,) or the presence of pimples, blotches, or sores, are usually dependent upon *internal* causes, among the most common of which are want of exercise, indulgence at the table, and late hours. With these we have nothing to do at present.

But there are two faults of complexion arising from different causes. There is a lack of color which, in itself a deformity, has become so common that it is almost looked upon as a beauty; a pale, pure, pearly white, unenlivened by a tinge of natural red, but unspotted by the faintest hue of brown. This ghastly, almost leprous whiteness, is known in common parlance as *statuesque*, and is very much admired among the cream cheese order of people. With an entire and philanthropic disregard for the trade in cosmetics, we recommend for it a daily walk to Fort Porter, or to Forest Lawn, and an occasional bath for external remedies, with plenty of rare-done

beef-steak, taken internally, and washed down with a mug of "half-and-half." (Prescription gratuitous.)

For faults of complexion arising perhaps from a too free use of the above prescription, viz.: freckles, tan, and naturally muddy complexion, other remedies will be necessary, and we proceed to indicate the treatment.

COSMETIC PASTES AND MILKS.

Nearly all the fluid or semi-fluid cosmetics are harmless. With the exception of the "Eau de Guerlain," which contains white vitriol and sugar of lead, we know of none of them that may not be used in any quantity with entire safety. To enable the reader to judge of their general character, a recipe for one is given below, which will serve as a type of the class, though an endless variety of articles is used in their manufacture, producing, of course, various results of varying degrees of excellence.

The specimen chosen for this purpose is the *Pommade Mexicaine*, by Michel & Lange, Paris.

Take Butter of Cocoa,	64 oz.
Oil of Noisette,	32 "
Oil of Ben,	32 "
Vanilla,	2 "
White Balsam of Peru,	1 dr.
Flowers of Benzoin,	½ "
Civet,	½ grain.
Neroli,	1 "
Essence of Rose,	1 "
Esprit d'Œillet Giroflée,	1 oz.
Distilled water of Lemon and Bergamot,	1 pint.

The directions for its manufacture would be so tedious that they are withheld.

Most of the cosmetic pastes are not only harmless—they are generally useless, except as luxuries, or for softening or cooling the skin when chapped, irritated or heated. These purposes they subserve admirably; but by far the larger number of them are worthless for removing freckles, tan, or other discolorations, except as by maintaining a cool, soft skin, they contribute to its health. The extravagant language of the advertisements is simply ludicrous to those who know the composition of cosmetics. At the same time they are nice, fragrant, soft, cooling luxuries, such as every one likes to use, and may use freely without danger, and with a certain degree of benefit.

MATHEWS' GLYCERINE CREAM.

In the process of the manufacture of soaps a sweet, bland fluid of a syrupy consistence is produced, which presents some remarkable chemical properties. This fluid, called *glycerine*, is the principle which causes the sweet taste of fats, but its most distinguishing characteristics are its blandness and its *permanence*—that is, it does not evaporate or gum. This latter quality it possesses in a higher degree than any known substance, not even excepting the purest fixed oils, and it is consequently peculiarly adapted to dry, chapped or irritated surfaces, which require to be kept soft and moist, and protected from the air. Put up very neatly, and highly perfumed with rose, (the blandest of perfumes,) it is the best article possible for the purposes for which it is designed.

MATHEWS' COLD CREAM.

This possesses the merits which have been pointed out as peculiar to the cosmetic pastes. It is a capital application to soothe the irritation of the skin following the use of the razor. The intolerable smarting occasioned by a "close shave" is such an incentive to rebellious feelings of the heart, that the "cold cream" may be considered as a valuable *moral* agent. It is equally adapted to smarting following exposure to sun or wind.

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.

Not invented by the man who "played upon a harp of a *thousand* strings, sperits of just men made perfick!" Aside from the usual merits of a cosmetic cream, it is remarkable for its fragrance—hence the name.

AMANDINE

Derives its name from its composition, in which bitter almonds are used. These contain hydrocyanic acid in small quantities, which is admirably adapted to allaying itching or smarting. It is a favorite toilet article.

MATHEWS' CAMPHOR ICE.

This is a preparation which is neither cream, lotion, nor powder; but a solid. It can not be classed among other cosmetics, as it constitutes a class by itself. Since its invention it has attained a rapid popularity as an application to excoriated and smarting surfaces. It differs from the cosmetic creams in being positively medicinal, yet perfectly safe. It possesses great beauty as a chemical product, and is, besides, one of the most pleasant applications conceivable.

COSMETIC LOTIONS AND VINEGARS.

These articles are not necessarily so harmless as the creams. Most of them are positively medicinal, and should therefore be carefully selected. We present none in our catalogue which we do not deem safe.

It is claimed for many lotions and vinegars that they *soften* the skin. This is almost uniformly *untrue*. Emollient qualities are almost entirely confined to the different pastes and creams. The lotions and vinegars have another office, in which they are very useful, but it is nonsense to recommend a cream for removing tan, or a sharp pungent vinegar as an emollient. The true office of this class of toilet articles is to remove tan and freckles, and generally to improve the complexion. Occasionally they may be useful applied to eruptions, but these should mostly be referred to the advice of a physician.

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION

Stands at the head of this class. It is a purifier or decolorizer of the complexion, and should be used on tan, freckles, or sallowness of the skin. It is, we believe, an entirely safe article.

TOILET VINEGAR

Is a very powerful combination of perfumes with decolorizing properties. It is very fashionable, and much used in scenting water for washing the hands or face. It has a sparkling, pungent fragrance, which is much admired by those who are judges of merit in this line.

VINAGRE AROMATIQUE.

Mostly used at the toilet as a scent for water. Has the same merits as Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar.

COSMETIC POWDERS.

No one should purchase or use a cosmetic powder unless he knows and has confidence in the maker. Wash-powders are but sluttish substitutes for soap. They become impacted in

the scarf skin, and are there subject to become dirty and discolored. If they contain mineral (metallic) ingredients, any exposure to sulphuretted hydrogen gas, or to the sulphurous gas of a soft-coal fire, will decompose them, and the lady who left her toilet with a brilliant pearly complexion, may look in the glass an hour afterward, and find herself turned to a dingy brown, or a very dirty black. A bath at Avon Springs would be a very dangerous experiment for a lady with an *artificially* pure complexion. Aside from these temporary *inconveniences*, some of the powders are positively poisonous.

The manufacture of cosmetic powders should be confined strictly to the earths, the starches, the gums, resins, and the necessary perfumes. Thus made they are safe.

LILY WHITE.

A simple and convenient preparation for imparting a clear, pearly hue to the complexion. We guarantee its innocence and safety, as well as its adaptation to its purpose.

FLESH BALL.

(Improved and Highly Perfumed.)

Is at once a capital cosmetic powder, and tooth powder also. This double use renders it very convenient for toilet purposes.

MATHEWS' TOILET POWDER.

Not so much a cosmetic as a *dredging* powder for the tender skins of infants, to whose comfort it is actually necessary. It has also a wide application to chapped or smarting surfaces.

We have also LUBIN'S TOILET POWDER.

ROUGES AND LIP SALVES.

The force of the objection to the use of rouges depends very much on the motives of the fair one who employs them. An "old campaigner," flushing her withered cheeks with a color long since denied by nature, in the vain hope of inveigling some imaginary admirer into a sacrifice of his bachelor independence, is, in very truth, a "painted Jezebel."

But where its use originates in an innocent desire to please; where the red tinge of the cheeks is not falsified by a wrinkled, yellow forehead above, and a scrawny neck below them; or when the gay season has been lengthy, and Lent comes on but slowly; when gas light, and dancing, and late hours, have paled the cheek which on Christmas day glowed like the rose, it is a fair stratagem to call on art to come to the assistance of nature. There is a degree of humbug about all this, certainly, but rouge is not the only humbug known to ladies fair: so witness cotton and whalebone!

We have *Liquid Rouge*, (safe, innocent, and stands perspiration); also *Theater Rouge* and *Vegetable Rouge*.

Lip Salve.—(At once a rouge and an emollient.)

SCENT BAGS, OR SACHETTES.

Tucked into a drawer, or other receptacle of clothing, these neat little articles subserve a purpose at once useful and ornamental. They prevent the attacks of moths and insects, and perfume all the contents with an agreeable fragrance. They should be used for the protection of furs and woollen goods during the summer, as well as for the simple purpose of imparting a perfume to linen. It will be recollected that articles of clothing can not be stained by the sachette, as in the use of liquid perfumes.

We have *Lubin's Silk Sachettes*, beautifully covered.

Lubin's Paper Sachettes.

Also *Perfumed Powder* for sale in any quantity, and perfumed to suit purchasers.

POCKET CASSOLETTES

Are a very neat and tasty piece of foppery for the gentlemen. Worn in the pocket, they supply the place of other and less permanent perfumes.

AROMATIC CACHOUS.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the virtues of these articles. They are sure to be used, though the use of them is a confession, *out of one's own mouth*, that he has either a naturally bad breath, bad teeth, uses tobacco, or has been drinking. Such a story does the little cachou tell to the nostrils of the fair damsel who inhales its fragrance; but with the usual charitable forgiveness of her sex, she attributes it only to the mildest of the sins enumerated—that abominable cigar—and unhesitatingly waltzes down the room with a young reprobate who is so "chuck" that he dances out of time, treads on her toes, bangs her against the piano, and finally, his eyes growing glassy, and his lips indicating a rebellious condition of the inner man, he professes himself "vewy tiawd," and makes off for the fresh air and a little brandy to kill that "dooced champagne!"

Here we close our list of perfumes and their allies. Does not its extent and variety indicate a degree of luxury hardly dreamed of by our slow and easy but very worthy progenitors? All of them, from beginning to end, are either useless, or the offspring of an artificial necessity. Yet all of them are harmless. They are not of that class of luxuries which sap the health and enervate the intellect. They never lead to vice. Their gentle influence upon the nervous system is a kindly stimulus which begets no hard necessity of habit.

Nor do they involve the user in extravagant expenditure. The expense of a single ball dress would stock a toilet table with the choicest perfumes for years.

To come back to the original argument. Music, as it cultivates the *ear* to nicest appreciation of difference in tone, speaks not only to the ear, but to the heart. Whether conventionally, or from an innate difference in the character of sounds, each letter of the musical scale, each chord, has its individual sentiment. The easy, pleasant, satisfied feeling of C Major, by the mere variation of a semi-tone, becomes the plaintive, wailing, penitent sorrow of the minor key. The *eye*, too, associates gloom with one, and cheerfulness with another color. The *taste* has also its added pleasures as the fruit of cultivation. What most delights the palate of the gourmand, would be but a nauseous morsel to the uncultivated savage.

Shall we not apply æsthetic rules to perfumes? That taste must be indeed untutored which does not recognize a difference of sentiment in the different odors. Does the warm, pungent, *cheerful* lavender wake the same associations as the soft, sweet and *lazy* rose? One is all activity and life, the other the embodiment of "*dolce far niente.*"

When Aaron swung his burning censer before the ark of the covenant, he recognized the necessity of an appeal to *every* sense in a rude, uncultivated people. It is the province of civilization and refinement to detect the harmonies of matter and mind, of sensation and perception. This it has done in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the *cuisine.* The education of the nostril to an æsthetic sense of odors is a yet unopened field of art.

Toilet Soaps.

Before introducing our catalogue of the different varieties of soaps in our assortment, we are moved to a disquisition on the history, moral, political, and social, of *soap*.

If any one should propound to us that pertinent question, "How are you off for soap?" we should congratulate ourselves on being able to reply that we are extremely well supplied. We say congratulate ourselves, for aside from that mystic meaning which has conventionally attached itself to soap as a type of money, we have the assertion of no less a man than Baron Liebig, that "Of two countries with an equal amount of population, the wealthiest and most highly civilized will consume the greatest amount of soap."

Before proceeding to justify this round assertion, we must say a word or two about soaps in general, and in closing our article we shall enlarge upon the manufacture and merits of some particular fancy soaps.

Soaps are made from the caustic alkalies combined with oils and fats. Of fats there are two kinds, as everybody knows: tallow and lard. Of oils there are also two: vegetable and animal. Only two alkalies are commonly used to convert these to soap, viz.: potash and soda. Potash makes only soft soap, though if tallow is used as the fat it is harder than

when oils or lard are used. Soda makes hard soaps, the hardest being made from tallow.

Now we are ready to discuss Baron Liebig's proposition. We are unable to say when soap was invented, but this we do know, that it has never attained to any great perfection until a modern period. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and the consumption of soap does not subserve sensual gratification, nor depend upon fashion, but upon the feeling of beauty, comfort, and health attendant upon cleanliness. It is necessary to our self-respect, and, consequently, the more civilized and enlightened a nation the larger its consumption.

The less soap used, the more perfumery is necessary. Even the very rich in the middle ages were obliged to conceal a want of cleanliness in their persons and clothes by a profusion of costly essences and perfumes. One stench demanded another—the earliest instance of homœopathy.

There is one feature in the consumption of soap that is noteworthy. Somebody sold his old shirt for a cash value to make the paper on which we are now writing, but it would puzzle the most sanguine speculator to realize the cash for soap-suds. Its consumption terminates its existence as an article of commerce, and consequently the market can never be much overstocked; the demand is perennial. Its consumption, therefore, maintained an always open market for soda. Now the soda of the last century was principally Spanish, and Marseilles, from propinquity to the source of soda, became a great soap-producing city. It procured a monopoly of the manufacture from government, and supplied almost all the world. When Spain fell into the hands of the English, during the Peninsular war, the supply of soda

was cut off, and the city of Marseilles was in hot water. Just then Le Blanc, the chemist, came in at the nick of time, (as chemists always do,) with his discovery of the present cheap way of manufacturing soda from common salt. France, that effervescent nation, had soda powders again; and Marseilles, with its monopoly, went into the soap manufacture more largely than ever. But Bonaparte conceived the notion that *all* France should profit by this discovery, and abrogated the Marseilles monopoly. The soap-kettles of Marseilles boiled with indignation; the people became disaffected to Napoleon, and were among the first to declare for the restoration of the Bourbons. So much for the political relations of soap, though, had we space, we could trace the subject along, and show how in the conversion of salt into soda great quantities of sulphuric acid and saltpeter were needed, and still greater quantities of muriatic acid were produced; how the King of Naples forbade the exportation of sulphur from Sicily, in order that he might have the monopoly of the manufacture of the acid; how John Bull would n't consent to that, and assured his friend, the King of Naples, that he should be obliged to use the hostile argument of a large fleet, if the interdict was not removed; how the East Indian Company had a monopoly of saltpeter, until it was found in inexhaustible supply in the desert of Atacama in Chili; how the manufacture of soda produced so much muriatic acid that it had no money value until its bleaching properties were discovered; and how then all England became dotted with cotton mills and bleacheries, and the world had for the first time cheap and white cottons. And all these events, with their incalculable influence on the interests of civilization, have their

origin in the discovery of an artificial soda for the manufacture of soap! "Long live the trade in soap!" say we. Let it go on and prosper till all the "great unwashed" are white as snow!

We are growing eloquent, and must recollect that we are only writing advertisements, not Fourth-of-July orations. To come down to special soaps.

When a physician writes a prescription for "sapo," or "soap," he always means the Castile soap, as it is called. In describing its manufacture, we shall sufficiently delineate the general process in all fancy soaps, leaving the *minutiæ* for separate mention.

CASTILE SOAP.

Olive oil is boiled with a solution of caustic soda (common washing soda,) until the whole forms a thick mass, which can be drawn out into long, clear threads. Common salt is then added, which rids it of the excess of soda, the glycerine, and the excess of water. It is then cooled in wooden frames, and cut into bars with a wire. The *marbled* appearance is produced by adding to the soap, while still hot, a fresh portion of lye, and immediately afterward a solution of green vitriol. From the vitriol a black oxide of iron is precipitated, which causes black spots in the soap. On the outside of the bar this black spot becomes red by exposure. In the coloring of fancy soaps other metallic oxides are used.

COMMON WHITE SOAP.

This is the article found in bars of a nearly pure white. It is made from soda and tallow, and though too coarse for the toilet, differs from the ever popular *Brown Windsor Soap* in one or two particulars only. The "Windsor" is a soda soap, with one part of olive oil and nine of pure tallow. It holds its fragrance better than almost any other, and is of the right solubility for pleasure in its use. There is no better toilet soap in the market. The best brand is that of Messrs. Low & Sons, of London.

WHITE TOILET SOAPS.

Almond Oil Soap.—This is a soda soap, made from oil of almonds, and scented. It is a very nice article when new; it loses its perfume by age.

Palm Soap.—A soda soap, from palm oil, with the addition of tallow to give it firmness. The oil is bleached to give it whiteness. It is a good soap, and preferred by those who like a very soluble article. It has a delicious odor of violets, which is derived from the palm oil. It needs no other perfume.

TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

Of these we have a great variety, the difference depending mostly on the perfume used. They are made by saponifying kidney fat in chemically pure caustic soda, drying the resulting soap, dissolving it in alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a consistency proper for running into molds. They constitute the purest soaps in use, leaving no residuum in water. They improve by age to a certain extent, but do not hold their perfume as well as the Brown Windsor, unless they are prepared with starch, like *Soap Balls*. These are prepared by dissolving transparent soap in a small quantity of water, and then forming them with starch into a mass of the proper consistence. The effect of the starch is to weaken the soap, but in offset to this it gives permanency to the lather, and has a softening effect on the skin, leaving it pliable after drying. As most of our transparent soaps are also starch soaps, we give below our catalogue.

Of the soaps of different manufacturers we present first those of Lubin, put up in oval cakes, wrapped in tin foil, with an extra wrapper of japanned paper. The tin foil is not a mere nicety. Where the perfume is naturally evanescent, as in the case of almond soap, it serves to preserve the odor. Some soaps, too, (contrary to the general rule,) are better when new than when old. In this case, the tin foil prevents the *seasoning* of the article.

LUBIN'S SOAPS.

Au Miel,	Lilac,	Otto of Rose,
Iris de Perse,	Hedymosia,	Circassian,
Palm fin,	Jasmine,	Phridace,
Baume de Peru,	Pink,	Nymph,
Crystal Palace,	Flore,	d'Caroline,
Storax,	Sultanes,	Violet,
Canelle,	Fleur d'Orange,	Mignonette,
De Naples,	Magnolia,	Pistachio,
Mignardises,	Orange Portugal,	Ambrosial,
Millefleur,	Windsor,	Jenny Lind,
Verbena,	Savon Militaire,	Palmyrene,
Musk,	Heliotrope,	Geranium,
Spring Flowers,	Bouquet,	Patchouly.

MANGENET & COUDRAY'S SOAPS.

Jasmine d'Espagne,	Savon de Princes,	Balm of Peru,
Musc Tonquin,	Savon dits le Paris,	Benzoin,
Ambre,	Herbes de Montpelier,	Bouquet,
Amanderes Anures,	Savon Emollient,	Citron,
Savon fleurs Amandien,	Heliotrope,	Vanille,
Savon du Jockey Club,	Savon de la Fashion,	Rose d'Orient,
Savon fleurs d'Amandier,	Savon de Ambroisie,	Vetever,
Savon Rose de Blanche,	Rose du Bengale,	Mousseline,
Œillet,	Savon Transparens,	Verveine.

All of these soaps are put up elegantly.

Violet's Soaps.—We have all the articles of this prominent perfumer.

Jules Hauel's Nymph Soap.—A cosmetic soap for the complexion.

Hendrie's Cocoanut Oil Soap.—A floating soap—much admired.

From American manufacturers we present the following varieties:

Sunflower; Marsh Mallow; Honey, (English Prize Medal); Floating, (Chinese); Sand; Poncine, or Pumice; Rimmel's, all kinds; Spermaceti Tablet, (Royal); Castile, white and common, in bars or quarter-pound cakes; White Windsor, in packages; Brown Windsor, in packages, old and new.

Of *Bazin's Soaps*, than which there are none better, we have—

Millefleur,	Floating,	Honey,
Bouquet,	Transparent,	Palmyrene,
Pistachio,	Olive Oil,	Cocoa,
Patchouly,	Sans Angles,	Fancy Figure,
Military,	Brown Windsor,	Portrait,
Otto of Roses,	Circassian,	Lilac,
Verbena,	Marsh Mallow,	Nymph,
Ambrosial,	Hazlenut Oil,	Crystal Palace,
Musk,	Jenny Lind,	Quassimodo,
Monster,	Spring Flowers,	Prize Medal,
Omnibus,	Thridace,	Amandine.
Spermaceti Tablet.	Savon a la Niege,	

SHAVING SOAPS.

Shaving the beard was not a part of the original Adamic curse, but is a subsequent affliction to which mankind have been subjected in view of their rapid progress in iniquity. It is one of those little, teasing troubles, which but serve to teach us that we are, in the language of Widow Bedott, "all poor creatures;" that this transitory scene is but a vale of

tears; and that we proud men are but the abject slaves of forced and unnatural custom.

But, as too often happens, the lesson of humility and meekness taught by the razor falls short of reaching and giving discipline to the heart. In our unreconciled state its scratches and smartings are but made the occasion for heathenish objurgation or indecent profanity. It is said by some theologians that the sufferings by the razor here, are deducted from the pangs of purgatory hereafter; but as this is, at best, but a doubtful doctrine, and not one on which the soul may safely rest, it behooveth all lovers of their kind to devise some means of softening the afflictions of shaving, and thus removing all incentives to the wickedness of profanity. It is believed most sincerely that this good end and purpose may be attained by the use of any of the succeeding varieties of shaving soaps:

Rypophagon or Super-Essential Soap, Ambrosial Shaving Cake, Walnut Oil Soap, Bazin's Unrivaled Premium Shaving Cream, Russian Kezan Shaving Soap, Military Soap, Guerlain's Ambrosial Creams, Radway's Medicated Soap.

In addition to those mentioned, we have every desirable variety in the market, including the "*Yankee Soap*," the inventor of which saved himself from death by shipwreck, by taking a cake of it and *washing himself ashore!*

Glass Ware.

Were one of the panes of glass in our show-case the only specimen in the world, it would be worth a fortune to the possessor. The Kohinoor diamond, shut up in useless brilliancy, derives its value only from its rarity and beauty; but how much more rare and beautiful would our pane of glass be, were it the only one. Or, take one of the fancy vinaigrettes in our show-case. Imagine it a diamond, and it would have scarcely more of brilliancy and purity of color. Forget for the moment that you have seen a thousand such, isolate it from all associations of cheapness and common use, and it assumes new virtues in your eyes. Its luster of surface, undimmed by flaw, or bubble, or wave; its power of refracting light; its perfect transparency here, or its rich and delicate shades of color laid upon the angles, all attract your notice, and extort your admiration. It is in the careful and judicious selection of these cheaper, yet truly beautiful articles, that good taste may manifest itself, and adorn our dwellings far more than by meretricious gilding, or tawdry imitations, however costly.

At the risk of injuring the sale of some of our own articles, we shall give a few directions for the purchaser of fancy glass ware, which may govern his selections. The beauty of a bottle depends, firstly, on whether it is "cut" or not. The

purest glass can never show its true luster in the form of pressed glass. The surfaces are cooled in pressing before the inner portions, consequently you have two densities of glass, with different refracting powers, producing an uncertainty in the light which is disagreeable to the eye. This can not be recognized when the bottle is filled with eau de cologne. Neither can the purity of the glass. The bottle itself may have a decided yellow stain, which you attribute to its contents. Do not, however, reject an article on account of a faint, bluish-green. Most flint glass has this, but it possesses also a high power of refraction, and greater brilliancy of surface than any other. The crown glass, including the best Bohemian, is the purest in color, but it is a hard glass, ground with difficulty, is inferior in point of refraction, and also of luster, except great pains have been taken in the grinding. When good it is the most beautiful article conceivable, but it requires so much labor that it is very expensive.

If we say a few words here about the principal varieties of fancy glass, we shall be able to afford other hints to govern the purchaser.

CROWN GLASS.

The Bohemian ware, so widely known for its almost marvelous beauty, is manufactured from crown glass. Its qualities are great purity of color, moderate refracting power, considerable luster of surface, and extreme hardness. Its superiority depends on its absolute absence of color. In other points it is inferior to flint glass. To develope its brilliancy

of surface, it requires to be well cut, or ground. This, owing to its hardness, is a tedious and expensive process. It is frequently found cut so as to give it sharp edges and a fair surface, without its due brilliancy.

Flint glass, as compared with crown, has, owing to the use of lead in its manufacture, a faint bluish-green color, which renders it inferior in this point, thought it has much greater refracting power, more brilliancy of surface, and is much softer and more easily ground. Owing to this latter quality, it is cheaper, as less labor is required in the grinding.

Either of these glasses may be found as "pressed" or "cut" glass.

Pressed ware is, as its name indicates, brought to its shape in molds while still soft. The molds, however accurate, are never *perfectly* even, and consequently the ware is always "creased" or waved. Again, no force can be applied to the mold sufficient to adapt the glass closely to its sides. As a consequence the edges or angles are never clean and sharp.

All "cut" glass, now-a-days, is pressed before it is cut. In this way the labor is very much diminished. The cutting is in reality *grinding*. It is done by revolving discs of iron, sandstone, or copper, turned by a lathe. For the coarse work, these are supplied with wet sand, and for the fine grinding, with emery. The polishing is done by similar discs of tin, willow-wood, and cork.

The merits of cut glass depend upon the sharpness of the angles, and the polish of the surface; and these, again, depend on the care and time spent in grinding. All specimens of cut glass are not equally good.

COLORED GLASS.

The various beautiful hues imparted to glass are produced by admixtures of the metallic oxides, and some of the earths. This is done sometimes in the process of melting, when, of course, all the glass is of an uniform color; but for the nicer purposes of artistic skill, the vessel is first made of the required shape, of choice, colorless glass, and the color is then applied, and subsequently baked in. This may permeate the whole thickness of the glass, or it may only be allowed to form a coating over the surface, forming a layer of colored glass surrounding a colorless inside. Many of the choicest specimens of Bohemian ware are thus made. The colored coat is ground off in artistic designs, giving a beautiful variety to the surface. In painted glass much pains is required to prevent the various colors from flowing into each other in the process of baking.

Another very neat effect is produced very cheaply by laying the design on the bottle with a brush, and then baking. Several colors may be thus produced, and the article requires no subsequent grinding, though the various tints are apt to flow into each other.

Sponges.

What a very sedentary life do sponges lead upon the rocks at the bottom of the sea! Young Mr. Sponge is not a bit "fast" in his habits. Where he is born, there he dwells, devoting all his faculties to soaking in and squirting out salt water. But, though a great "soaker," with wonderful powers of imbibition, he takes nothing stronger than water, never goes on a spree, and always stays close at home with his wife and the little sponges. Nothing disturbs his equanimity. The little fishes come and stir him up with their noses, and the big ones root up his strongest attachments, but he gives no sign of disturbance; and when they go away, he leans his round back up against the soft-pressing wave of the tropics, and lets it rock him to obliviousness. He always *lets* things happen—he never does anything voluntarily. His life is one of masterly inactivity. An oyster is a business man compared to him.

Even when the sponge fisherman comes along and dredges him up to the open air, he opens and closes his pores not a whit the faster; and when laid out on the dry, barren rocks of the Mediterranean, East or West Indian shores, he just weeps away his gelatine and his life together, and leaves his bare skeleton upon its stony bed. The little shell-fish which

have crept into his vents for shelter, gasp and die for want of moisture; and then men whip and pound the poor corpse till all the sand and shells are gone, and take him, finally, off to market.

Now he begins a posthumous activity; but, before that, muriatic acid destroys all his grit, and chlorine pales his ruddy brown complexion. He is sold. Wetted in water, his soft surface traverses the hot, fevered skin of the sick man, or bathes the fair form of some Venus in her bath. And here we leave him, with the simple reminder to the reader that we are the possessors of several families of sponges—some plebeian, some aristocratic. Though the one may wear a coat softer and finer than the other, all are alike useful; and we commend them alike to the attention of the lovers of cleanliness and water.

Brushes and Other Toilet Implements.

We have a vast variety of this sort of thing, from the fully fitted up toilet case down to a miserable, sixpenny shaving brush.

SHAVING BRUSHES.

Any self-sacrificing reader of this volume, who has done us the honor to read it through in course, must have noticed that whenever the subject of shaving has been mentioned, we have done it with a deep sense of our responsibility to our fellow-citizens. It certainly is not a subject for light and trivial jesting. In this serious frame of mind we have announced our sentiments as to the necessity of good soaps. But suppose a good soap to be applied to your countenance with a bad brush—a brush which brings beneath your nostrils the fresh odor of the hog-pen whence its coarse bristles were derived, mingled with a scent of semi-decomposed glue—a brush which rakes and scratches your visage without mercy—of what avail are soaps and cosmetics? The misery of shaving still rests upon you!

Change the supposition. Let the brush be soft camels'-hair, set in ebony or ivory. You prolong the process of

saponification for the mere pleasure of titillation the brush affords. Your beard, by long lathering, grows soft and tender, and your razor nips it off like tender, unripe grass before the scythe. No pulling; no setting of the teeth on edge by the harsh grating of the dry, wiry hair; no pain, no suffering, no maledictions—all is peace!

HAIR BRUSHES.

Here the qualities of excellence change. That which we desiderated in the shaving brush, we avoid in the hair brush. Good, stout, long bristles, taken from the crossest part of the most vicious and ill-tempered swine; firm, stiff, and elastic, are the essentials of a hair brush. Add to these a handsome form, something neat and graceful to the eye, while permanent and strong, and you have a good article. An infinite variety of form and material may be found in our cases, from the lowest plebeian utility to the most *recherche* aristocracy of beauty.

FLESH BRUSHES.

No positive rule of excellence can be established in a flesh brush. For ourselves we should prefer one of eider-down, but therein we differ from people who use them. A good ducking in cold water, followed by a severe scratching from a flesh brush, is said to be an excellent conservator of health, particularly to old bachelors who can't get a gratuitous

scratching from certain implements made before knives and forks were thought of. We are not speaking by the book, but we suppose the harder it scratches the better the brush. If this is the standard of excellence, we have some that would put a hair shirt to shame, and would have rendered superfluous the flagellations of all the penance-serving monks and anchorites mentioned by Mother Church. For those who like a *comfortable* flesh brush, we have softer articles.

TOOTH BRUSHES.

Of these we present various forms and qualities, soft or hard, to suit the ideas (and gums) of the purchaser. Accompanying them we have a variety of dentifrices, the use of which hardens the gums, and preserves the soundness of the masticators.

NAIL BRUSHES.

A knife should never be applied to a nail except to shorten it. They should always be cleaned with a brush, if one wishes to preserve their shape and smoothness.

CLOTHES BRUSHES.

These are made from three different articles: bristles, broom, and grass. The two former are too well known to need comment. They are, however, in some respects inferior

to the *sea-grass brush*, which has all the merits of the broom brush, does not tear off the nap and rub in the dirt like a bristle brush, but is as permanent as either, and much handsomer.

HAT BRUSHES of various forms, well suited to their purpose.

TABLE BRUSHES.

So contrived that the "crumbs" may not "fall from the rich man's table," but be gathered up, and swept decently into a tray, without any regard to the necessities of Lazarus.

TOILET MIRRORS.

Of these neat and convenient glasses we have a full assortment. They are easily folded so as to pack in a trunk, may be placed anywhere on a table, or in a window, as the light may be most convenient, and are hung so as to be turned to any angle of reflection which may suit the user.

DRESSING CASES.

It is a great convenience in traveling to have one's toilet apparatus in a compact form. These "Morning Exercises," as some of the cases are called, are a neat little package in book form, containing razor, razor strap, shaving brush and

soap, hair brush, tooth brush, comb, nail brush, etc.; in fact, all that is needed for a complete toilet in the middle of a prairie, miles from any house.

(NOTE.—We have merely mentioned the various articles in classes. We may say here that of all and each of these various brushes, combs, etc., we have a very large variety in form, material, and price. Among those not specified elsewhere, we will merely mention here the various forms of ivory and shell-work, infants' hair brushes and combs.)

Spices.

It is the fashion with those amusing fanatics, the vegetarians, to decry not only the use of meats, but of spices. Both of these classes of food are deemed too stimulating for our milk and water humanity. Meats, they tell us, make us ferocious and sanguinary—impart to us a bull-dog temperament. Could Mr. Graham have had his way, he would have annihilated his own blood, wishy-washy as it was, and substituted for it some farinaceous coddle of his own invention. The poor man was apparently disgusted with his own mechanism; looked at his muscle—what little there was of it—as a part of the primeval curse; while fat was rigorously excluded from his tissues.

He attained to a wondrous success in his new system of diet, managed to make himself a thin, gander-shanked, cadaverous-looking specimen of humanity; worried through a life of hypochondria and dyspepsia, and died in middle age, mourned by those who pitied his delusions, and by the band of sisters he had enlisted in his doctrines.

But thousands of people have read his earnest denunciations of spices, and placed implicit confidence in them. They are voted too heating for the system, engendering in it all manner of bad humors, impairing the tone of the stomach,

and of course ruining the digestion; while at the same time they heat the blood, inflame the passions, and do all sorts of contradictory and mischievous things in general.

A word or two on the good and bad qualities of spices will not be amiss. The chemistry of nature elaborates few products which may not be made useful, if we can but discover their adaptations. Here in our cold North-land we have but few native aromatics. Catnep—in all Yankeedom the sovereign remedy for infantile humanity—the spice-bush, sage, horseradish, and a few others, constitute the entire class. For all those pungent, vigorous herbs and seeds which mingle in all our cookery, and furnish all our condiments, we are indebted to the tropics; and mostly to those dry, inland districts where rain falls but seldom, where clouds are hardly known, and where an eternal summer matures the juices of the plant, dries up its watery portions, and leaves us but the concentrated aroma of the sap.

These conditions are nowhere found (to any great extent) on the American continent. Its climate is too humid for this purpose, its abundant moisture dilutes the sap of the plant and weakens its aroma. Spices are the children of the sunlight. This is the rule, and the exceptions are only apparent. In all cases we find the aroma of plants increasing in pungency as we near the tropics, and though the climate of the West Indies is a humid one, it is only so at certain seasons—the dry season is long enough for the development of the aroma. In speaking of special spices we may further unfold this curious relationship; but just now the question is a sanitary one—why are spices created? what are their uses?

In all the secrets of nature, *the place where* corresponds to

the reason why. We may take it for granted that spices are needed in hot climates, or they would not grow there.

Two reasons suggest themselves. Under the exhausting heat of the tropics the nervous system requires stimulants unnecessary in the highly oxygenated air of the north; and next, the food of the tropics is almost purely vegetable, with rapid tendencies to decomposition in the system, and needing spices to check the process. That is, in medical language, spices are *anti-periodic* and *anti-septic.*

Every one knows that malarial diseases, such as agues and fevers, are disastrously prevalent in tropical countries. The tendency of the use of spices is to prevent this form of disease, and many of them are largely used in its cure. But this mere remedial fact would never insure their use, and accordingly we find that the palate calls for them. In warm countries the appetite fails without them. Meats are never relished, and without spices the endless round of vegetable food becomes intolerably insipid. The poorer population of India would perish on their never-ending boiled rice, were it not for the curry-powder which gives it zest.

Then, again, the large, overripe tropical fruits need them. Even at the North we pepper our melons almost instinctively, while there Cayenne goes into every thing. This is necessary to prevent the constant tendency to cholera and similar diseases.

But why should we use them at the North? Simply because we have a tropical summer, but not long enough to mature tropical spices; while with our air-tight stoves we make a tropic of our winters. The necessity is a natural one in the summer, an artificial one in the winter. It is for this

simple end that commerce was designed—an interchange of commodities—and we might say, with almost equal truth, that the necessity was created in order that commerce might exist. For the very fact of commerce, in its gradual affiliation of the nations, is as beneficial as the results of the interchange.

At any rate, we have them—that is, spices. Here, from the forests of Ceylon, we have the cinnamon; from the Moluccas, the nutmeg and its kindred mace, and the clove; from Sumatra, Java, the coast of Malabar and China, the black pepper; while from South America we have the feeble allspice, and the pungent Cayenne. Were we to search the list we should find representatives of every land, from the wild forest jungle of Asia to the trim garden of the New Lebanon Shakers.

We mention a few of the principal varieties, with such facts concerning them as may seem likely to interest the reader.

ASIATIC AND AFRICAN SPICES FOR CULINARY PURPOSES.

These consist of Cardamom, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cummin, Ginger, Grains of Paradise, Mace, Nutmeg, and Pepper.

Cardamom and *Cummin* are included among spices, though rarely used for culinary purposes, except as constituents of curry-powder. Cardamom is the fruit of a plant growing in the mountains of Malabar, from six to twelve feet in hight. The seeds have a well known, warm, pungent, aromatic flavor. Cummin is the cummin of Scripture, a native of Egypt, but cultivated in Southern Europe. The seeds are the part of

the plant used. They have a peculiar medicinal taste and smell, which give the characteristic flavor and odor to

Curry-Powder.—This is an East Indian condiment, very much used there, and liked everywhere. It is a combination of spices, viz.: of turmeric, black pepper, coriander, Cayenne, fœnugreek, cardamom, cummin, ginger, allspice, and cloves. When properly made it combines all the merits of all condiments. That put up in the English market, and sold as genuine, is mostly adulterated with ground rice, red lead, red ocher, salt, and farina. Ours is prepared from the seeds by ourselves, from the best recipe.

Cinnamon is the bark of the "Cinnamonum Zeylanicum." The best is obtained from Ceylon, and may be distinguished by the fact that a large roll of the bark incloses several smaller ones; differing in this from the Chinese cinnamon, which has each roll by itself, and is ordinarily an inferior article.

The root of the tree contains camphor gum in small quantity, and oil of cloves may be distilled from its leaves—so that it is a very spicy tree altogether.

This, like all other woody spices, is little subject to adulteration, except in powder,—at the same time the powder is far better and more economical when pure. We have "Extra Powders" of all these articles, which are finely ground from selected samples, and are much better than the unground article as ordinarily purchased.

Powdered spices, however, as found in groceries, are apt to be adulterated without stint. Cinnamon which has been

distilled for its essential oil is often re-ground and sold for good. This can only be detected by the microscope.

Cassia is the Chinese cinnamon. It may be as good as the best, but is not so on the average.

Cloves are the bud or unexpanded flower of the clove tree, which is a native of those islands of spices, the Moluccas. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Dutch government of those regions, who extirpated the plant in all but two islands, to prevent others from growing it, it has been transplanted, and is now successfully grown in the Isle of France and of Bourbon, the West Indies, Cayenne, Zanzibar, and Sumatra. *Amboyna* and *Bencoolen* cloves are deemed the best. When good they are black, plump, and heavy. Cloves are not often adulterated, even in powder.

Ginger is also a native of the East Indies, but has been successfully transplanted to the West. The stem is an annual plant, growing two or three feet high. The root is the part used, is a biennial, and is dug when a year old. Jamaica ginger is the best, owing to the root being more carefully scraped and dried. We have it both in root and powder. The former, of course, has no adulterations; the latter is often mixed with large proportions of corn-meal, flour, ground rice, Cayenne pepper, (to make up lost pungency,) mustard husks, and turmeric powder.

Mace and *Nutmeg* are two portions of the same plant—the Myristica Moschata. The nutmeg tree is about thirty feet

high. The arrangement of the fruit resembles that of our walnut. First there is a husk, which, when ripe, separates and shows a beautiful scarlet network of mace. The mace encloses a thin brown shell, and this shell holds the nutmeg. It, like the clove, is a native of the Moluccas, and like it has been stolen away from the monopolizing vigilance of the Dutch, and transplanted in other islands. The Dutch bake them to prevent their propagation.

One would think that a nutmeg could not be successfully adulterated or imitated, but the thing is nevertheless done. Connecticut has been charged with making wooden nutmegs, but so far as we know the French are the only people who have really accomplished that feat. The workmen of Marseilles have manufactured them from bran, clay, and the refuse of nutmegs. These break down readily in water, while the genuine Connecticut article may be soaked till the crack of doom without giving way.

Nutmegs are sophisticated by tapping them and distilling off their oil in water. They are then dried, the holes carefully plugged, and sold as genuine. Worthless, worm-eaten nuts are treated in the same manner. The amount of this spice which is consumed yearly is enormous. The Bauda Islands (Moluccas) alone produce annually 600,000 pounds of the nuts, and 150,000 of mace.

Pepper.—Of the two principal varieties of this staple condiment, (the black and the red,) we mention first

Black Pepper.—This is a product of Southern Asia, generally. The pepper vine is a perennial plant, with a round,

smooth, woody, articulated stem, swelling near the joints, branched, and from eight to twelve feet in length. The berries are gathered before they are perfectly ripe. It is to this that their shriveled appearance is due.

Pepper is the most universally applicable of the condiments; so much so, that no table, rich or poor, is without it. The annual importations amount to several millions of pounds.

In the state of powder it is adulterated very largely. The little quarter and half-pound packages sold by the grocers, are almost invariably mixed with "P. D.," (which is the pepper-dust of the warehouses,) or "D. P. D.," (which is the dirt of pepper-dust,) and with wheat flour, pea flour, mustard husks, and linseed meal. We may mention that "white pepper," is simply the black berry with the outer coat removed. It is no better than the black, often not as good.

Long Pepper is a variety produced in the same region. It has the same qualities as the black, but the fruit consists of small, one-sided berries, enclosed in a pulp. The spike is about an inch in length, and is gathered green.

Matico and *Cubebs* are two other peppers, not used except in medicine.

Red Pepper, (*Cayenne, Capsicum.*)—This is not a true pepper, but belongs to the family of *Solanaceæ*. There are very many varieties of it found in India and tropical America, all of which are used in commerce. The most common form is the *Capsicum Annuum*, the pod of which is the part sold.

It is usually as long as the little finger, and conical in shape. It is the most pungent of condiments, and is the great feature in the Thompsonian remedy, "No. 6."

Its *adulterations* are important. Owing to its red color, various red materials, some of them poisonous, are used to sophisticate it. The Sanitary Commission of England report that, of twenty-eight samples purchased of dealers, twenty-four were adulterated. *Red lead* was present in thirteen samples; Venetian red, red ocher, and brick-dust in seven; vermillion (sulphuret of mercury) in one, &c. Ground rice, turmeric, and mustard husks were also found.

Extra Powders.—We have all the important spices, put up especially for medicinal purposes, but they will be found equally valuable for the culinary art. They are ground in fine powder, thus developing their full aroma, and *are warranted perfectly pure.* They are, in fact, far better than the unground article, as they are made from selected samples, all the woody fiber and worthless portions being rejected.

The objection of adulteration, so often and so justly made to ground spices, does not apply to these "Extra Powders." They are perfectly pure, strong, clean, and convenient for use. The principle of the spice is so thoroughly developed by fine grinding, that they are more economical than any other sort.

AMERICAN SPICES FOR CULINARY PURPOSES.

Allspice, (Pimento,) Sweet Basil, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Garlic, Mustard, Parsley, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme.

It is a singular fact that of the spices above enumerated, feeble as they are, not one is a native of America, with the exception of allspice, which grows in Mexico and the West Indies. All the common garden herbs enumerated, even the mustard which runs wild over farming lands, are imported plants—most of them from Southern Europe. This goes far to confirm the theory with which we started, that our climate (including all portions of the United States) is too cold or wet to produce spices.* Our list includes all the varieties ordinarily used in cookery. They require no special comment, as every housekeeper knows their habits of growth and the tests of their genuineness. We can only recommend their freshness.

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* What an argument is this for the assertion that every country produces all herbs necessary for the cure of its own diseases. America has been considered a kind stepmother to her adopted children, but she can not even furnish sage tea for her babies! Catnep itself, so consolatory to the colics of children, is an imported plant!

Soda Water.

Pop! Fizzle! Up it boils with all the vigor of 212°, and all the coldness of 32°. What a glorious invention is soda water! Just imagine its anxiety to get down your parched and dusty throat. There it is, down cellar, locked up in strongest iron, pressing and lifting away a hundred pounds to the square inch. You turn the key and let it loose, and it comes leaping up through two hundred feet of pipe, coiled up in ice; fresh, sparkling, and cold, the truest representation of air and water in a hubbub. But if it comes springing with ardor to your lips, you must meet it with equal devotion. It demands to be taken on trust and confidingly. If you stop to question its merits, or to gaze for a moment at its sparkles, the evanescent beauty has faded—it is a dull, tame fluid, charming neither the eye nor the palate.

There is something in the manner of drinking soda water that is refreshing. You stand not on etiquette, you take no dainty sips, nor stop to nod approvingly. You gulp it down with a mad, desperate energy of deglutition; its bubbles cracking and bursting in your tingling nostrils, and a curious, warm-cold sensation traveling up the very mid region of your cranium, until your sinciput seems to open painlessly, and the vapor goes gently out, taking a headache with it.

Soda water, properly manufactured, is an every way healthy and pleasant beverage. When made with bad apparatus it is positively poisonous. The gas should be procured from soda, and not from chalk, should be generated in a wooden vessel, be well washed, force-pumped into iron fountains lined with gutta-percha, and thence conveyed through cooling pipes of block tin to the distributing fountain. In this way it is perfectly safe. But if the gas comes anywhere in contact with lead or copper, the result will be the generation of poisonous salts. We have expended two thousand dollars on our apparatus, and know it to be not only the most expensive in the country, but a perfectly safe and reliable one.

The relish of soda water depends much on the quality of the syrups. We have fifteen different varieties, which we keep in reservoirs in the basement, and force them up by the pressure of air pumped into the receivers.

SARATOGA WATER.

We have established a branch Saratoga in our cellar. We procure the water direct from the Saratoga Spring in large quantities, and dispense it from the fountain by the single glass with all the freshness, sparkle, and flavor of the spring itself. No need of a summer journey to Saratoga any longer! The invalid or the pleasure seeker can remain comfortably at home, and enjoy the benefits of the Congress Spring without the discomforts and expenses of a hotel life at Saratoga. We expect that when this experiment has been fairly tested, we shall make a watering-place of Buffalo, and have as large a

gathering at our fountain in the morning as that which crowds around the spring at Saratoga. Indeed, we do not despair of establishing all the paraphernalia of a watering-place, with an occasional "hop" in Townsend Hall above us.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These constitute the most agreeable cathartic known. Their action is rapid and safe, and they may be used in a very wide variety of cases. The habit of pill-taking, which became a mania a few years since, is now fortunately subsiding among sensible people, and all that is wanted in this line is a quiet, painless cathartic, for occasional use, whose effect is momentary, and does not entail the necessity of a constant repetition of the dose. All these good ends are attained in the Seidlitz Powder, with the additional recommendation that the consumer knows just what he is taking.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

This is from the celebrated Artesian Well at St. Catharines, C. W. It bids fair to attain a wide popularity as a medicinal water.

Flavoring Extracts.

Much of our food is farinaceous, and is in itself insipid. To be palatable it must borrow a flavor from something else. No one would think of eating a starch pudding, a *blanc mange*, or any of the preparations of gelatine, *au naturel*. He would as soon rob the laundress of the starch for his shirt collar.

The number of flavors used is limited, though capable of being much increased.

That of *Bitter Almonds* is excellent when well managed, and is identical with that of the peach kernel. If too strong it becomes medicinal, causes faintness and nervous depression. In proper quantity it is healthful. Articles of food flavored with it should not be kept long, as it is very volatile and evanescent.

That of *Vanilla* is another, common and popular. It is simple in its use, permanent and agreeable.

Orange Extracts are equally nice, though less used. The orange has three different perfumes, one of the leaves, one of the rind, and a third of the flowers.

Lemon is too well known to require mention.

Also, *Cinnamon*, *Nutmeg*, and *Rose*.

All these are prepared from the fruit, and are pure and concentrated.

Foods.

Gum Arabic, Arrow-Root, Pearl Barley, Cocoa, Cod Liver Oil, Farina, Gelatine, Groats, Honey, Isinglass, Oat Meal, Sago, Salep, Starch, and Tapioca.

To the above list might be added other articles which have nutritive properties; such as Slippery Elm, Iceland and Irish Moss, but we prefer to speak only of those preparations which are frequently used as diets for the sick, or in many cases as favorite dishes for the well. They group themselves naturally into two divisions.

1st. Animal foods, including Cod Liver Oil, Gelatine, Honey, and Isinglass; and,

2d. Vegetable foods, being all the other varieties mentioned.

ANIMAL FOODS.

The list is not particularly attractive, nor very much calculated to tempt the appetite of the invalid. If, however, we strike out the cod liver oil, it leaves others which may be made very palatable, and do daily figure on fashionable tables. But we *can't* strike out the oil. It is too useful a thing in its way. It is disagreeable, of course, but when the Miss Nancy Grahamites and their kindred fools succeeded, some twenty

years ago, in convincing people that animal fat and butter were only slow poisons, and never intended for human use, they succeeded also in breeding a host of consumptions, which now necessitates the use of pure and unadulterated fats as a remedy. People with suspicious lungs, who would not eat butter a few years ago, must make up the deficiency in cod liver oil now. The simple physiological fact is that fat is one of the necessary ingredients of a healthy body, and that it must be supplied from somewhere. Lean meat and vegetable food will supply it if they are compelled to, but they have enough else to do in the economy of the system, without having this labor imposed on them. Cod liver oil, like many other remedies, had a reputation for the cure of consumption before it was known why it cured it. Its method of cure is now fully understood—it does not cure at all, but prevents the progress of the disease, while nature effects the cure.

Our oils are of the purest varieties. They are procured from the fish without the aid of heat or pressure, and before they have time to become rancid. This is important, as the greatest drawback to this valuable remedy is its disagreeable taste. This fault is nearly got rid of, and to one who has any natural fondness for oils, almost entirely so. Unfortunately, consumptives, as a class, detest anything greasy.

The use of this oil is not confined to consumption. It is given in very many other diseases with great success. We regard it as one of the most important of remedies, not so much on account of its own value, though that is great, as because it is one of the most striking evidences of the progress of the healing art toward a perfection based on a knowledge of the wants of the system.

Gelatine and Isinglass.—These are really the same thing, but differ in their mode of preparation and convenience.

Gelatine is derived from the tendons and bones of animals, by boiling. The ordinary "calves' feet jelly" is an instance of the domestic manufacture of gelatine. Gelatine should never be purchased for culinary or dietetic purposes except from some party who can vouch for its purity. Not that it is poisonous. We never knew any serious harm to grow out of the use of impure gelatine, but people using a poor article of it sometimes get on very rapidly in the consumption of that peck of dirt which is assigned to every individual. There is not much difficulty, however, in procuring a pure article; and then, properly flavored, it makes a most palatable and nutritious dessert, or a nice dietetic food for the sick. It is said to be better than starch, arrow-root, or other farinas, for children recovering from the diseases of summer.

Isinglass is a natural gelatine, (all others are manufactured,) procured from the sounds (air bladders) of fishes. An immense capital is invested in Russia in the isinglass fishery. One merchant holds thirty fisheries, for only one of which, at Karmaziack, he pays an annual rent to government of four hundred and fifty thousand roubles. The amount of isinglass annually shipped from St. Petersburg is about one hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds.

The Russian isinglass is much the purest in the market. As it reaches us, it has usually been manufactured. The "Beluga leaf," as the best kinds of sounds are called, after being split open and dried, is taken to England, where it is

assorted carefully. The leaf is then rolled by powerful machinery until it is as thin as paper, and is then split by other machinery into "ribbons," the form in which it is often sold. A coarser kind of isinglass is imported from Brazil in very large quantities. It is not fit for the table, but is very largely used for refining purposes by brewers.

The isinglass sold for "invalids and culinary uses," as the wrappers say, is often nothing but bone gelatine. This is the only adulteration, but it is an important one, as isinglass is far preferable for jellies. Gelatine is apt to have a gluey smell, which is disagreeable, while it is sometimes procured from uncomfortable sources. It has been found in antediluvian bones, and a French gentleman once entertained his guests with a soup made from the bones of the great mastodon!

"Mastodon soup" might do well enough as a curiosity, but is not very likely to become fashionable.

VEGETABLE FOODS.

Here is a world of humbug. Nowhere is adulteration so generally practiced as in the various farinaceous foods.

That which is innocently supposed to be the choicest Bermuda arrow-root, not unfrequently may be proven to have been extracted from an Erie county potato. "Homœopathic Cocoa, particularly adapted for persons of weak digestive powers," turns out, on examination, to be thirty per cent. sugar, thirty per cent. starch, a little butter, and the sad remainder genuine cocoa; while the various "Ervalentas," "Revalentas," and "Farinaceous Foods for Invalids," put up

especially for feeble children and invalids, are in nine cases out of ten nothing but wheat, barley, or potato flour.

Adulteration is very easy in these foods. The chemical characteristics of one are common to many of the others, and it is only by the aid of the microscope that the fraud can be detected. It is not often the retailer's fault that he offers a spurious article. Few dealers are competent to judge between the false and the genuine, and they often sell in good faith, at high prices, the almost worthless article. Two thirds of the arrow-root sold in the country is manufactured in Oswego, or Ohio, from corn, and put up as arrow-root by New York dealers.

But we can speak of adulterations, as well as of dietetic properties, best in our mention of individual articles.

Arrow-Root.—Of this most valuable of foods for infants and invalids there are two principal varieties—Bermuda and Florida—the first costing more than three times as much as the latter. Aside from the genuine, a hundred fictitious articles are sold. Potato starch, corn starch, wheat flour, tapioca starch, and sago meal, are all substituted for the genuine Bermuda. Bermuda arrow-root is known by so many names that deception is very easy. It is called West Indian, Jamaica, Maranta, etc., etc., and all of these may be genuine. The adulterations consist almost entirely of inferior starches, and can only be detected by the size and shape of the starch cell under the microscope. The ordinary purchaser can have no means of judging of the purity of the article, and should buy only of those who have the means of detecting adulterations, and the honesty to use them.

Pearl Barley is the common barley with the husk removed. It is remarkably rich in mucilage, and is as nice an addition to soups as it is valuable to the invalid. It is one of the resources of cookery which are too much neglected.

Groats are oats similarly prepared, and *Oat Meal* is the *very best* article for gruel.

Farina.—Hecker's Farina is a choice preparation of wheat flour. It should not be confounded with *wheat grits*. It is preferable to corn starch for puddings, etc., as, if not overcooked, it retains a granular condition, and does not have the salvy, sticky taste of the ordinary starches—while it is as readily molded into *blanc mange* as they.

Sago is a starch prepared from the pith of several varieties of palm trees. It is used as a substitute for arrow-root, but is inferior.

Salep is a starch prepared from the roots of the Orchis plant, a native of Northern Africa. It hardly deserves the name of a starch, as it more resembles gum tragacanth chemically.

Corn Starch, for culinary and dietetic purposes. This is far preferable to the *cheap* arrow-root.

Sugar of Milk.—This is the substance used in the manufacture of homœopathic globules. A chemist of our acquaintance regards it as the only sugar proper for sweetening the

food of infants, inasmuch as it is chemically the same sugar found in the maternal milk, and differs widely from the vegetable sugars. The idea is worth noting.

Tapioca is the starch of the Jatropha Manihot, or Cassava root. The root is poisonous, but all the poison is removed in the washing necessary to separate the tapioca as it appears in commerce. Indeed, were it not it would make little difference, for the poison is too volatile to survive the process of cooking. It, like all this group of articles, is an easily digestible, unirritating, harmless food, especially adapted to convalescents, but, when properly flavored, equally delicious for the common table.

Articles for the Sick and the Sick Room.

The tasks of the sick room are no trivial affair, and both the comfort of the invalid and a due consideration for the strength of the nurse, require that it should be provided with those appliances which add so much to the welfare of the one and the convenience of the other. We mention a few of the numerous articles which we are able to supply.

Mucilages.—Gum Acacia, Slippery Elm, Iceland Moss, Irish Moss, and Liquorice root, make up the list of articles usually ordered by physicians as mucilages. All of them are conveniently prepared, and form desirable drinks for the sick.

Aside from these we may mention *Tamarinds* and *Prunes*, the first of which, especially, is one of the most desirable acids for patients afflicted with thirst. Its use should, of course, be submitted to the physician, as, though ordinarily harmless, it might not suit some cases.

Among the articles of convenience we select for mention *Pastilles* and *Pastille Burners*, for fumigating the sick room, when unpleasant smells are present. *Apple tree bark* is another article on our list which is useful for the same purpose. Its fragrance is very grateful.

Syringes are often needed in sudden emergencies, and should be kept in every house; *Bed Pans* and *Urinals* are indispensable for the very sick; *Filters* are occasionally very useful, as are also *Funnels*, in decanting medicines or other preparations.

Graduates, or measuring glasses, are a positive necessity, now that a teaspoon may mean any quantity from one half to two drams. More than this, they are graduated for drops, so that the tedious and uncertain process of dropping may be avoided. If a quantity smaller than the graduate can measure is ordered, a *Pipette* or dropping tube should be procured. Accuracy of dose can not be attained without these conveniences.

Mortars and *Scales and Weights* are occasionally useful, (particularly if your physician furnishes his own medicines, as then he can sit down and mix his drugs *secundem artem.*)

Oil Silk, for protecting the bedding; *Tapers*, for keeping a dim light in the room; *Ice Caps*, for cooling a heated head; *Lint*, for dressing wounds, and *Thermometers*, for observing the temperature, (so essential in a sick room,) are all the other articles which now occur to us, except the most important of them all, viz.:

Tubes for Taking Medicines.—These are a kind of spoon which shuts up, so that the medicine, if disagreeable, may be carried to the throat without touching the tongue or mouth, and they are also so stout that a dose of castor oil may be

crammed down an unruly urchin's throat, whether he will or no, and that without danger of harm. They are perfectly irresistible, stand biting, and all manner of resistance.

Aside from these articles for the sick room proper, we have a large and varied assortment of conveniences adapted to that other purgatory,

THE NURSERY.

Pure Olive Oil, *Camphor Ice*, and *Lily White Powder*, rank high among the necessities of the nursery. A baby with a chafed and smarting skin is past paregoric—it will cry in self-defense.

Then, too, other articles will be found equally necessary. *Breast Pipes*, *Nipple Shields*, *Shells*, and *Lacteals*, owing to present habits of dress, are essential to the comfort of the mother of modern times. Equally essential is a well constructed *Nursing-Bottle*—one that the *nouveau né* may pull upon with freedom and ease of action, and learn to look upon as his most present help in time of trouble, his unfailing friend in all the stomachic discomforts of infancy, whence he may never fail to draw a stream of milky consolation.

Nursery Lamps, too, come in for a mention. Their feeble light, glimmering through the darkness of midnight, is ever the signal of a coming cessation to the squall, of a lull in the elements, and of peace in the family once more. Afflicted fathers look with warmest admiration on its simple but effective arrangements for rapid calorification, and the nursery lamp receives, in all the homes of America, as earnest an

homage as the swinging lamp which ever burned before the Lares and Penates of ancient Rome.

Neither are *Teething Rings* to be rejected. They furnish to the little one, who has but just developed the human propensity to bite, a means for its harmless gratification; and do much assist the coming teeth in their painful and tedious passage through the tough, unyielding gum.

Confectionery.

"Sweets for the sweet," etc. We have not any general assortment of candies, but we have those which may be considered more or less medicinal.

Gum Drops.—A nice, pleasant demulcent, for a sore, tickling, or irritated throat. They are flavored from various fruits: strawberry, raspberry, pine-apple, etc.

Acacia Paste.—(No better demulcent than this.)

Jujube Paste is a demulcent of old established popularity. It consists of gum arabic and sugar, dissolved in the juice of the jujubæ, (the fruit of a tree growing in Spain and Italy,) and variously flavored.

Digestive or *Paris Lozenges.*—An alkaline lozenge, designed for acid stomachs. Very pleasant to the taste.

Sulphur, *Ipecac*, and *Balsam of Fir Lozenges.*

For perfuming the breath, for carminatives, or for the pleasant taste only, we have *Candied Seeds*, etc.

Candied Chocolate Nuts.—Not medicinal, but a delicious confection.

Candied Flag Root, Snake Root, Colts' Foot, (very demulcent,) Cardamom Seeds, Sassafras Root, Cassia Buds, Orris Root.

Small packages of Lozenges of all flavors.

Refined Liquorice Lozenges, Genuine Calabrian Liquorice, Liquorice Gum Drops, Iceland Moss Candy, Colts' Foot Rock Candy, (English).

Chewing Gums.—(Good exercise for the jaws).

Domestic Remedies.

Thus far, in our little book, we have said but little about medicines proper, though they constitute the bulk of our trade. One reason for this silence is that we have had plenty else to say, while another is, we are not advocates of that theory which makes every man his own doctor. It is only to a limited class of drugs that the term "domestic" can be properly applied, viz.: to those that are so commonly used that all understand in some degree their effects, and can safely employ them in cases of trivial or temporary illness.

First in the rank of domestic remedies we must class the native aromatic herbs, the sage, saffron, catnep, etc. These are by no means unimportant. Their early use has shaken off many an illness which might have been severe. At present a vast variety of herbs and roots are sold, put up, some of them, by the Shakers, and some by Messrs. Tilden & Co. A great deal of skill is exercised in preserving their aroma and freshness, and they are offered so cheap as to be within the reach of all.

Next to these we must rank the various anodynes, viz.: Laudanum, Paregoric, and Godfrey's Cordial,—this latter, though originally a patent medicine, being now well understood.

Laudanum, being the strongest, is the most dangerous. It should never be given to infants.

Paregoric is the best of infantile anodynes. It contains nearly twice as much opium as Godfrey's Cordial, a fact which should be borne in mind in administering it. It is more warming and spicy than Godfrey's Cordial, but the latter contains a little alkali, which perhaps adapts it better to acid stomachs.

Among miscellaneous household remedies, which may be needed in the family at any moment, we notice Picra, Rhubarb, Peppermint, Arnica Lotion, Acacia Paste, (the best of demulcents,) and Camphor Ice.

External applications are very necessary. We enumerate Adhesive Plaster, Court Plaster, Gold Beaters' Skin, (the best of them all for many purposes,) Opodeldoc, (the finest liniment ever made,) Spermaceti, (which Shakspeare says "is the sovereignest thing for an inward bruise,") while Flaxseed, Slippery Elm, Hops, and Wormwood, take their place as foremost among poultices and fomentations. "Spongio-Piline" is an extempore poultice, only requiring to be wet and applied.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR FAMILIES.

A well selected medicine chest in a house will frequently save the necessity of sending out in haste for a prescription, when delay might be dangerous, or, in cases of people living in the country, its convenience becomes still more apparent.

Either in city or country every family has more or less medicines in the house. These are usually scattered about

promiscuously. The laudanum or paregoric bottle is tucked in the pantry without a label, and half the time in reach of the children, who occasionally get a fatal dose in that way. Their method of preservation is, at any rate, usually disorderly, careless, and unsafe.

All these objections to medicine in the house may be removed by keeping them in a handsome medicine chest, locked up from the children, and provided with stands for bottles, drawers for powders, scales for weighing, and graduates for administering them correctly. They are now also largely used on steamboats and vessels. None of our lake passenger vessels should be without them.

Instruments, etc., for General Use.

Has the illiterate reader any idea what a "Chiropodist's Instrument Case" is? It is a little "kit" of tools containing all necessary instruments for the care of the feet—to pare corns, to cut nails, to scrape callous skin, and every way to protect the understanding from disaster. Since the advent of "stub-toed boots" their use is becoming increasingly large.

Besides these we have various articles in the instrument line worthy of attention.

Supporters, which are absolutely necessary to comfort in some diseases.

Respirators, a little article designed to avoid the injurious effects of inhaling cold air on feeble lungs, which heats the air as it passes the lips, so that it is no longer possible for one who wears them to blow hot and cold with the same breath.

Shoulder Braces, of which we need say nothing.

Finger Cots, designed for the protection of sore fingers.

Lace Stockings, invaluable to persons suffering from swelled feet or limbs.

Spring Boots, equally useful for weak ankles.

Bandages of all sorts—silk, worsted, and cotton.

Bathing Towels, rough enough to satisfy Priessnitz himself.

Trusses.—A very large variety, with a *truss room* for the accommodation of persons who wish to be fitted. Here a patient has not only a number of kinds from which he may select, but he has a great many of each kind ready to his hand, and may choose one exactly adapted to himself. This is important, for an ill-fitted truss is a great discomfort.

Thermometers.

When one finds the weather very cold or warm, he likes to assign a numerical value to it, and so buys a thermometer. But good thermometers are not an every-day article. Nine tenths of those used are unreliable in some part of the scale. This is a more serious fault than appears at first sight, for every man swears by his own thermometer, and should know what he swears to. We have a beautiful variety of thermometers, ornamental, or adapted to manufacturing purposes. Those on glass scales will attract attention. Some of them are arranged to be fastened as fixtures to any favorable locality.

The Self-Registering Thermometer is the most convenient of them all, for it tells a double story, leaving a mark at the highest point reached during the day, or the lowest during the night. In this way the observer is able to obtain the greatest cold or greatest heat of any twenty-four hours—a great desideratum on a very cold or very hot day, when the weather is the only subject of conversation.

Hygrometers.—We are also prepared to supply these. The cheapest and best are "Mason's." They give not only the temperature, but the moisture of the air, and are on that account very important in the sick room. They are accompanied by simple instructions, are easily understood, and never get out of order.

Household Articles.

A few articles of daily household use may be better obtained of a druggist than elsewhere—Ammonia, Soda, Cream of Tartar, Baking Powders.

The "lightness" of bread depends upon the presence of carbonic acid gas. In the process of "rising" the dough becomes distended with this gas, interspersed in bubbles throughout its substance. How to produce this gas from the cheapest and most healthful materials, and with the least waste of the constituents of bread, is one of the most important problems in household chemistry.

The ordinary process by yeast is entirely similar to that of the manufacture of wines or malt liquors. A "ferment" (yeast) is added to the flour. The sugar of the flour undergoes the vinous fermentation, and partial decomposition ensues. That is, the starch of the flour is converted into sugar, the sugar is decomposed into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, the alcohol is driven off by the heat of baking, while the carbonic acid is retained by the tenacity of the dough. It will be seen that here is a waste, for, though the loaf of bread weighs from twenty-eight to thirty per cent. more than the flour from which it is made, yet this addition is water only—a large portion of the farina or starch has been destroyed, and driven off in the form of the vapor of alcohol. The

process has, however, the merit of being healthful, unless the fermentation is allowed to proceed too far; then vinegar is produced from the alcohol, and the bread becomes sour and heavy.

The remedy for this waste of material is to be found in the substitution of some other source of carbonic acid than the destruction of the starch of the flour. At the same time greater certainty will be attained, for the process of fermentation is always more or less liable to accident. Of these sources we name first

SODA AND CREAM OF TARTAR.

Here the carbonic acid is added to the bread, instead of being made at the expense of its nutritive properties. The tartaric acid combines with the soda, and the carbonic acid is set free. Of course we have salts of soda and potash remaining in the bread, and the question arises, what influence does the continual consumption of small quantities of these salts have upon the health? We may say, probably very little, if any, so long as the salt is not alkaline. When soda or saleratus are used to excess, as they not unfrequently are in "shortcakes," or hot biscuit, they weaken the gastric juice, and are decidedly injurious. Care, then, should be taken to use no more soda or saleratus than will be fully neutralized by the cream of tartar, or sour milk, if that is used.

BAKING POWDERS.

In the attempt at competition as to price in the manufacture of baking powders, adulteration has been largely resorted to. Chalk and magnesia, with other cheap sources of carbonic acid, have been used with the result of very great injury to the stomachs of those consuming them. Purchasers should procure them only from dealers in whom they have confidence, and as they deteriorate very much by age, pains should be taken to purchase only fresh powders.

Patents have been taken out in England for making bread in different ways. One of the most feasible of these is to derive the carbonic acid from soda by the addition of muriatic acid. In this way the carbonic acid is set free to make the bread light, while the acid and soda combine to make common salt; so that no salt is needed, or used directly in the process.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

This salt is now very largely used by bakers in making bread, though in domestic cookery its use is mostly confined to cakes. It has several advantages. It is cheap, it leaves no salts of any kind in the bread, and it is certain to make it light. In cakes it is used without any acid to develope its carbonic acid, as the heat of baking volatilizes it sufficiently.

Bread may be made in the same way. It is only necessary to mix the flour, salt, water, and ammonia, and the bread will become light in the process of baking.

INDELIBLE INK.

Of this useful preparation we manufacture a first rate article—one which will not corrode the cloth, or fade.

CHAMOIS SKINS.

Few people know the varied uses of chamois leather, or we should see it in more general use. They are very useful in wiping and drying choice cutlery, do not scratch its surface, and dry it thoroughly. Another every day use is in washing windows. They take off the dirt completely, and leave the glass clear, and not covered with lint, as when a towel is used. They are a great saving in time and labor.

Salts of Lemon are useful for removing ink stains.

Sieves and Bolting Cloths, for dredging fine powders or for strainers.

Cements, for repairing broken china or glass with neatness.

Miscellaneous Articles.

We close our imperfect catalogue with a mention of some of a great variety of articles, which do not conveniently arrange themselves in any class, or which—many of them—deserve a separate notice. Most of these are ornamental, with just a sufficient mixture of the useful to excuse their purchase, even if they are extravagant.

CHINA NURSERY LAMP.

This is a beautiful little china vase, enclosing a cistern for oil and a taper, over which rests a little teapot, the contents of which may be kept warm during the entire night by the taper. It is a beauty in its way, and will attract attention.

PUFF BOXES.

Some of these are of china of the finest quality, and would make a beautiful mantle ornament, while very convenient for the purpose for which they are designed. A cheaper, but still very neat and pretty article of the same kind, is very

ingeniously made of paper. Each contains the usual eider-down puff, with a drawer for the lily white or other powder to be used.

ODOR CASES.

Neatness and beauty are essential in any article of perfumery. Odor cases for containing them should be fit ornaments for the parlor. Nothing can be neater for a bridal or a birthday present than one of these beautiful little boxes, whether of porcelain, stained glass, rosewood, or morocco. The odor case most likely to attract attention is the

"MAGIC OR REVOLVING PERFUME CASE."—It is constructed of the choicest rosewood, inlaid with pearl and gold in filagree. On turning a figure at the top the sides are withdrawn, revealing two compartments, containing perfume bottles of the finest Bohemian glass. It is a perfect gem in its way.

Next to these we call attention to a number of stained glass cases, supported in gold or silver filagree, which, like the above, contain perfume bottles of the best Bohemian glass. Nothing can be neater than these.

Others still are manufactured of Turkey morocco, beautifully embossed and lined. Any one of these various "Odor Cases" is a beauty, but for articles of daily use the leathern cases will, perhaps, be preferred to the other varieties.

LADIES' JEWEL, GLOVE, AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

These are made of ample size, with very graceful shapes. White satin is the principal material, richly ornamented with gold fringes and lace, and set with pearls. They are designed for bridal presents, and nothing can be more appropriate.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES,

Analogous to the "Morning Exercises" for gentlemen. Every male individual in love likes to imagine his dulcinea surrounded by a chaste and pretty toilet suite. Nothing more assists to "keep up the illusion" than the knowledge that such is the case.

CUTLERY.

Our business connections with the best instrument makers enable us to offer a choicer kind of cutlery than ever finds its way into a hardware store. A great variety of toilet cutlery may be found in our show cases in the form of knives, scissors, tooth, nail, and ear picks, etc. These are uniformly made of the finest steel by the most competent workmen, and have a beauty of finish not found in ordinary cutlery.

Scissors.—Ladies will find cases of scissors, of from three to six in a case, of different sizes and forms, and adapted to all varieties of work, coarse or fine.

Knives.—We mention only the "omnibus knife," which contains all the tools ordinarily required by a gentleman or lady, and all of them of the very best quality. They have tortoise shell handles, inlaid with silver and gold filagree, and contain a small but useful pair of scissors, finger blades, button hooks, pen blades, large blades, tooth-pick, tweezers, and ear-spoon.

HUNTING AND FISHING CASES.

These contain all the table necessities for a sporting trip in a wonderfully small compass, viz.: a goblet, knife, fork, and spoon, corkscrew, pepperbox, salt case, salt-spoon, and tooth-pick, all of which may be conveniently carried in the owner's pocket.

Our Laboratory.

The whole upper story of our building is occupied by Prof. Hadley and his assistants, as a laboratory. Here are manufactured many of the chemical products we sell, under our own eye and with a careful attention to purity and quality.

All of the various tinctures and extracts on our shelves; the syrups, medicinal and flavoring; the hundred little articles of the toilet, the pomatums, hair dyes, perfumes, dentifrices, rouges, etc., which bear our trade mark; the Acacia Paste, the Camphor Ice, and other articles of this kind.

Aside from these more common purposes of the laboratory, Prof. Hadley is much of the time engaged in the analysis of minerals, ores, waters, etc., sent to him for an opinion, or in the less pleasant task of investigations in cases of criminal poisoning; in experiments in the different chemical processes of the common trades, so many of which depend upon chemistry for their success, and in which Prof. H. is eminently qualified to afford advice and instruction; and not unfrequently in the analysis of suspicious drugs.

We wish to call particular attention to this scientific department of our establishment. The want of a reliable and qualified chemist has long been felt in Buffalo, and we have endeavored to supply that want by inducing Prof. Hadley to

take up his residence with us. Our plan is now successfully in operation, and we can offer to the public such assistance as they may need in the science of practical chemistry.

ANALYSIS OF MINERALS, ORES, OR MINERAL WATERS.

Any mining project for coal, or ores of any of the metals, is a dangerous investment until a chemical analysis has been made of the product found. Fortunes have been expended in bringing to the surface a worthless coal, or an ore which would not pay the expense of smelting, for the want of a careful preliminary analysis. So, too, with mineral waters, which may prove, on analysis, to have no medicinal or other valuable properties. On the other hand an analysis may often result in disclosing unsuspected wealth.

THE ANALYSIS OF SOILS

Is another subject of great importance to the farming interest. It needs no argument to prove this, and we only wish to caution agriculturists against applying for analyses to people who promise to make them for five or ten dollars. No opinion worth having can be obtained for so small a price.

ANALYSIS FOR LEGAL PURPOSES.

Prof. Hadley is at all times ready to undertake the analysis of cases of suspected poisoning. None of the poisons ordinarily administered can escape the detection of the competent chemist. In examinations for this purpose, it is needless to say that all possible precautions and legal rules against mistake will be enforced.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Both in the medical profession and in the trades, it often happens that some special chemical product is needed, of the purity and freshness of which there can be no doubt. We are always ready to manufacture such to order, and to guarantee their genuineness.

ADVICE TO ARTISANS AND INVENTORS.

This class of people not unfrequently require the advice of a competent chemist to assist them in their investigations, or in making improvements in their trades. All such may consult Prof. Hadley confidentially. Secrecy will be maintained wherever requested—a very proper precaution in many cases,

where an inventor wishes to secure a patent before announcing his discovery.

The attention of those engaged in working in iron, in the manufacture of gas, of oil-men, and soap and candle manufacturers, tanners, painters, and, in fact, all the principal trades, is especially called to the advantage here offered.

Patent Medicines.

WHY WE DO NOT SELL THEM.

"You a patriot? You are a humbug! Look at those advertisements and deny it if you can. * * * * * Yelling at a quack government, quack law, quack priesthoods, and *then dirtying your fingers with half-crowns for advertising Holloway's Ointment and Parr's Life Pills!* You are simply a humbug, a hypocrite, and a scoundrel; and so I bid you good morning."

So said "Alton Locke" to the editor of a reform newspaper, and it is a pretty good invective, hitting in the right place, viz., the press, which does not scruple to publish as an advertisement any falsehood, however monstrous, if only paid for it in ready cash.

But we do not propose to discuss the advertising moralities of newspaperdom; it will be enough for us to watch our own code of business ethics, and explain to our friends why it is that we do not furnish to them Patent Medicines. We have several reasons, either of them sufficient for us.

The first is, that *no great public good, like a valuable medicine, should be kept a secret for the benefit of a single individual.* Suppose that a new remedy has real value, that it is really capable of curing some terrible disease. What (laying aside the dirty consideration of money) is the honest,

manly course for the discoverer to pursue? Shall he lock the precious secret in his own breast, and say to the suffering, "I only can help you; you must come to me; pay me my dollar?" Can he reach the sick in this way? Will not thousands perish every year without so much as hearing of the new remedy? No matter how widely he may advertise; no matter how numerous his agencies for its sale; he can not supply all who need it. He sacrifices the poor, the ignorant, or those who are by any chance uninformed, to his own greedy love for gain. Look at the discovery of chloroform. Drs. Morton and Jackson, the one a dentist, the other a chemist, discovered that sulphuric ether would annihilate the pain of surgical operations. They patented its use under the name of "Letheon," and endeavored to keep it a secret. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, a physician, found that chloroform had the same properties in a higher degree, but *he* took the other course, and announced it to the world at large. Which of the three was the true man? Those who would have made a trade of human suffering? or he who, with all the generous impulses of his noble calling, gave his discovery as a free gift to all the world of pain? A man may honestly patent a churn or a mowing machine, but when he comes to human life and suffering, it is no place for the spirit of miserly selfishness.

Our second reason is, *that any medicine, however valuable in itself, will, in the hands of the people at large, be mischievous in direct ratio to its real value.* The experience of ages testifies that there is, and can be, no Catholicon; that what cures A may kill B, and have no effect at all on C. Even in diseases which are themselves identical, the true

physician has no specific rule of treatment. Inflammation of the lungs in the stout, robust, out-door laborer, is a very different thing from inflammation of the lungs in the poor, worn and emaciated sewing-girl. But who is to make the distinction? Only the physician is competent to this task. Now, a patent medicine could be easily invented, under which most cases like the first would recover, but with nothing but a lithograph label to direct the patient, how is he to know to which class his case belongs? Or it may be a mixture of the two kinds: what shall he do then? And this difficulty exists with equal force in those minor diseases for which patent nostrums are usually sold.

The pill-taking propensity, which a few years since was so general as to be called by foreigners an American nationalism, was a true epidemic. No family could exist without their Moffat's or Brandreth's Pills. They consumed them day by day, until the evils produced by the nauseous little globes became so evident, that all at once they went out of fashion, and no new necessity for them has yet appeared.

Our third reason is a decisive one. *Patent medicines are all humbugs together.* Who are the inventors of nostrums? Not educated physicians, not men of standing or character. They are devised by one-horse druggists; culled out of the United States Dispensatory by any ignoramus who chooses to open that ponderous volume; compounded by broken-down doctors, who can not sustain themselves in practice. Our second reason for not selling them proves them to be really valueless in the form of secret remedies, and it is a universal fact that when their composition becomes known, they sink at once into forgetfulness. He is a young man who has not

outlived a dozen generations of quack medicines, which, at their first announcement, were destined to revolutionize the medical world. What has become of "Swaim's Panacea," of the "Life Medicines," and a hundred others whose names are now forgotten, but which, ten years ago, placarded every dead wall in every city? Search the advertising columns of newspapers for the last hundred years, and you will find there the memorials of a thousand, for aught we know ten thousand, "Blessings to Humanity," "Panaceas," "Catholicons," and "Universal Remedies," which, in their day, were as widely swallowed as "Hobensack." "Every body took them."

No nostrum vender expects the reputation of his article to last more than a few years; but that is long enough to win a fortune out of the gullibility of the public. He knows its true value, knows that it will die like all its predecessors from non-usage, but he cares little for that if he can only "rush it" while it does live.

These are our reasons. We wish no part nor lot in such a trade, lucrative as it is. Others may sell them, and he who chooses may buy them. We go for the largest liberty in this matter, and doubt the propriety of any law to control this trade. So far as we are concerned, however, we must be permitted to be a law unto ourselves; and inasmuch as with our present convictions it would hardly be honest for us to sell nostrums, we ask only the privilege of letting them alone, leaving the consciences of others to their own keeping.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN

CURE FOR PILES

PROF. SYMES' PILE OIL.

And all Excoriations of the Skin.

... compounded after the formula of one of the most

A SAFE AND CERTAIN

CURE FOR PILES

And all Excoriations of the Skin.

This truly invaluable article, "compounded after the formula of one of the most "*distinguished physicians* of the *age*," is presented to the public with the *fullest confidence* in its *intrinsic merits*.

IT IS MAGICAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WONDERFUL CURES.

While this celebrated medicine is emollient and soothing in its nature, unlike all

WONDERFUL CURES.

While this celebrated medicine is emollient and soothing in its nature, *unlike all other compositions*, it is cleanly, not soiling the linen, and is agreeably perfumed.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

All that is asked is a *trial;* and we feel confident that all and every one who uses it will bear testimony to its merits, and find relief from a most painful affliction.

EXCORIATION, CHAFING, CHAPS, &c.

It will be found equally efficacious for all Excoriation, Chafing, and Chaps of the Skin, relieving, even in severe cases, almost instantaneously.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply it to the parts affected, from six to eight times daily; using a piece of soft lint, if necessary to introduce it for internal piles, or inject half a teaspoonful with a small syringe. As a speedy cure is always desirable, the oftener used the sooner relieved. The bowels in all cases should be kept regular.

Prepared only by the proprietor,

A. I. MATHEWS,

220 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUTION. — The popularity of this article has caused it to be counterfeited. Purchasers should look for the *fac-simile* of the proprietor's WRITTEN SIGNATURE over the cork of each bottle, and purchase no other.

Commercial Advertiser Steam Press.

SWEETMAN'S

250 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Telephone Seneca 6000

DIRECTIONS.

Select what you wish from the following list and write the number on the coupon, and put coupon in envelope addressed to us.

Enclose stamps about equal to the amount of postage necessary.

CAUTION.—The publishers do not undertake to be responsible for the safe delivery of letters containing coupons.

Coupons must be used by the purchaser only.

Coupons have no cash value.

Coupons cannot be duplicated.

Coupons are void if mutilated.

Coupons are void if altered.

Coupons are void if sold.

Coupons are void if transferred.

Coupons are void if exchanged.

Coupons are void if given away.

Coupons are void if lost.

Coupons are void if stolen.

Coupons are void if destroyed.

Coupons are void if damaged.

Coupons are void if defaced.

Coupons are void if torn.

Coupons are void if burned.

Coupons are void if wet.

Coupons are void if dirty.

Coupons are void if illegible.

Coupons are void if incomplete.

Coupons are void if not signed.

Coupons are void if not dated.

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Coupons are void if not

MATHEWS'

IMPROVED

BAKING POWDER

FOR EASILY MAKING

BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKES,

PASTRY, &C.

INFINITELY BETTER,

SWEETER, WHITER, LIGHTER AND MUCH QUICKER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

SWEETER, WHITER, LIGHTER AND MUCH QUICKER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To every quart, or a pound and a quarter of flour, take three large teaspoonfuls of this powder, and mix both thoroughly together *while dry;* then add as much cold milk or water as will form a SOFT DOUGH; knead the whole well, and set it at once, or at least in the course of the next hour or two, into a quick oven.

If you wish to use shortening, a quarter of the usual quantity will do It should also be put in only after the powder has been well mixed with the flour, and before wetting either.

☞To insure that the bread or cake be light, it will be necessary to have the dough as soft as can be conveniently handled, and the oven much hotter than is ordinarily used.—A quart of buckwheat flour, or the same amount of corn meal, requires four teaspoonfuls of this powder instead of three,—Never dip a wet spoon into the powder, and keep it always in a dry place.

PREPARED BY

A. I. MATHEWS & CO.,

220 Main Street, Buffalo.

Courier Steam Printing House, 192 Washington Street, Buffalo.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To every quart, or a pound and a quarter of flour, take three large teaspoonfuls of this powder, and mix both thoroughly together while dry; then add as much cold milk or water as will form a soft dough; knead the whole well, and set it at once, or at least in the course of the next hour or two, into a quick oven.

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PREPARED BY

A. I. MATHEWS & CO.,

220 Main Street, Buffalo.

Courier Steam Printing House, 132 Washington Street, Buffalo.

As it will not injure the [illegible] THE SAFEST!

THE MOST CONVENIENT!

Where used without the preparation it is put up in ONE BOTTLE ONLY, thus avoiding the inconvenience of several liquids, requiring great care for their successful use. Or when an instantaneous color is required, it may be used with the preparation; the directions for which, are SIMPLE, and EASILY FOLLOWED. It affords

THE GREATEST VARIETY AND BEAUTY OF COLOR

Of any Hair Dye in use. *Any shade*, from a light brown to a jet-black, may be obtained at will. *Gray* hair may be restored to its original color, and *red* or *light* hair may be made to match any darker shade. The color produced is as permanent as the hair itself—it will not FADE, WASH OUT or CROCK; and the hair retains its soft and natural appearance.

AMPLE DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

PRICE 50 CENTS

When sold without the Preparation, or SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS with it.

The demand for this Hair Dye is such, that it is now very extensively sold throughout the country, and it may be found for sale by all the principal Druggists.

CAUTION.—The intrinsic value of this article has caused it to be counterfeited. Purchasers should look for the *fac similie* of the Proprietor's WRITTEN SIGNATURE over the cork of each bottle, and purchase only the GENUINE.

PREPARED ONLY BY.

A. I. MATHEWS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

No. 220 Main Street, corner Swan, ... BUFFALO, N. Y.

MATHEWS'

CELEBRATED VENETIAN

LIQUID HAIR DYE.

To be used either with or without an accompanying Preparation.

This article is confidently recommended as the best of its class. Of all Hair Dyes yet invented, it is

THE CHEAPEST!

Each bottle containing *double the quantity* of coloring material put up by any other maker, while it is sold at only ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE. It is

THE SAFEST!

As it will not stain the skin, [illegible] produced by other articles. It is

THE MOST CONVENIENT!

ONE BOTTLE ONLY, thus avoiding the

SWEETMAN'S

PATENT CELEBRATED

MAN'S LIQUID

THE CHEAPEST

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Late News, Editorial and Financial Comments and Markets.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Office, 41 Park Row, New York.

Subscription Price, One Dollar a Month, or Ten Dollars a Year.

Postage Free to Subscribers in the United States.

Specimen Copies Sent Free on Application.

Address, THE NEW YORK TIMES,

41 Park Row, New York.

MATHEWS'

CAMPHOR ICE

This justly celebrated cosmetic, has gained a popularity far exceeding any other article before the public, for the prevention and cure of

CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, FACE, &c.

Communicating a Healthful Softness and Pliancy to the Skin.

This truly elegant composition has no rival; being far superior to any and all articles of the kind.

Our Camphor Ice is composed of the most delicate Balsams, and being prepared with great care, it may be used without fear of injury to the skin of the most tender infant—forming an adjunct to the

LADIES' TOILET,

[illegible] irritation caused by bleak

A MOST [illegible] COOLNESS

A MOST REFRESHING COOLNESS

It will also be found a most

Useful Article for the Face after Shaving

FOR REMOVING THE PAINS OF MUSQUITO BITES, CHILL BLAINS, SUN BURNS, &c. ALSO A SURE CURE FOR SORE NIPPLES.

Persons once using this truly valuable article, will never seek relief from other preparations, its effects being immediate and permanent.

Its great success has given rise to many worthless imitations, but its composition is known only to ourselves—and all who wish to procure the true and genuine will observe that it is prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

NO. 220 MAIN STREET,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Clapp, Matthews & Co's Steam Press, Express Office, Buffalo.