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THE
GUIDE TO FORTUNE;

A COLLECTION OF
RECEIPTS OF GREAT VALUE FOR
GENERAL USE,

GIVING FULL, PLAIN, AND PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE
MANUFACTURING, PUTTING UP, AND SELLING, OF A
GREAT VARIETY OF USEFUL AND SALABLE
ARTICLES NEEDED AND USED IN EVERY
STORE OR WORKSHOP, IN EVERY HOUSE-
HOLD, AND ON EVERY FARM;

THE WHOLE INTENDED TO FURNISH INFORMATION
FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY IN
CONNECTION WITH THEIR USUAL BUSI-
NESS, OR TO ADOPT A NEW ONE.

PHILADELPHIA:
PORTER & COATES.
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P R E F A C E .

The name of this little volume "Guide to Fortune," has been selected, because we believe it to be a sure manual for the use of all who desire to make money, in an easy and legitimate manner.

The chief difficulty with those who have struggled for years against hard fortune has been the want of a method to point out the way of improvement. And there are many persons, especially those with large families depending on them for support, who are now struggling along under great difficulties with an unremunerative occupation to whom this little book can be made a great blessing.

It only needs determination and perseverance in pursuing a good business, to make a fortune certain. "Faint heart never won fair lady," neither will it win to any one a competence.

If one of the purchasers of this book will take a single receipt, manufacture it in an attractive busi-

ness-like manner, use the utmost energy in pushing it into the notice of the public, and allow no disappointment to depress, or failure to discourage, success is certain.

There are many ways in which this book can be used to advantage.

Storekeepers who have opportunities to do so, and desire to add to the amount of their business will find many receipts available, without taking time from their regular occupation. They can also accomplish a great saving by making articles to sell, which would otherwise have to be purchased at a much higher price.

Farmers will find many of the receipts valuable in saving innumerable petty expenses which continually occur about a farm and house.

Mechanics can use the book to great advantage in regard to tools and implements, and in making much of the material necessary to their business. Housekeepers can make articles for polishing furniture, washing clothes, healing burns and sores, and for many other useful purposes without the expense of paying two or three prices at the drug store for patented preparations.

But above all it will be found a mine of wealth to those who will use it as a means of business, by manufacturing and selling any of the numerous excellent preparations with which it abounds.

We have endeavored to place in the hands of the purchasers of this volume, a collection of receipts of the utmost simplicity and economy; and an examination will, we think, prove that we have succeeded. Every receipt is worded so that it can be perfectly understood, and easily put up by the most inexperienced person.

Many of the receipts have never been printed before, and all are the result of years of experience and are of proved value. Single receipts that are found here have been sold at prices varying from one dollar (the price of the whole collection,) to one hundred dollars.

In order to accomodate those who wish to manufacture for family use, the ingredients are generally given in small quantities. This will also benefit those who wish to experiment before wasting larger quantities of material. If they are satisfied with the result, the quantities can be increased to an unlimited amount.

To those who look in these pages for a business, we will repeat what will be found often urged throughout the book: Put up all goods in an attractive style, as regards shape, size and label. There are many noble mansions scattered through our country, which have been erected for the luxurions home of persons who have built their fortunes on a receipt as simple as any in this volume.

It was done by the same means recommended in the book, and by those who have in many instances, failed in other occupations to which they had been educated from youth.

Many persons commenced late in life, after they had tried without success to make money on other things—on some single receipt and suddenly found themselves on the road to fortune.

Reader you can accomplish as much, if you desire it, by following our directions; and you will find the book is really a “Guide to Fortune.”

GUIDE TO FORTUNE.

Magic Paper.—This paper enables us to take beautiful impressions of leaves, flowers and patterns for embroidery, and also to make duplicate copies of letters, or other writings. It is made by mixing lard or sweet oil to the consistency of cream with various coloring matter:

FOR RED.—Venetian Red.

“ BLUE.—Prussian Blue.

“ BLACK.—Lamp Black.

“ GREEN.—Chrome Green.

The color should be mixed with the grease on a plate, or flat stone, until perfectly smooth. Select thin but strong paper, cut it to the size of a half letter sheet and spread the mixture well upon it with a sponge, then removing all the superfluous fat until it appears to be dry. As the sheets are prepared lay them between pieces of old newspapers, cut to same size, alternately, until you have

made a sufficient quantity. Then lay a board on the pile, with a weight, to press them, on top; let them remain in the press for a few hours, until the surplus oil is absorbed, when they are ready for use.

To take impressions of leaves, place the leaf upon the magic paper and rub the back of the leaf with a bone folder, or with the finger, then take off the leaf and lay it on a sheet of white paper, and a gentle rubbing will leave a beautiful impression, with every vein finely marked.

Several copies of a writing can be made at once by placing the magic paper alternately with letter paper, with a sheet of letter paper on top and writing with a lead pencil, or merely a pointed stick.

Directions for putting up:—Fold one of each color to the size of a letter ready for mailing. Place a sheet of manilla paper between each sheet, and also on the outside. Put them in a letter envelope with a neat label printed on it with directions to use. The cost is trifling, and they will sell readily at 25 cents per package.

Fire Kindlers.—One quart of tar, three pounds of rosin; melt them in an old kettle over the fire until the rosin is thoroughly dissolved and well mixed with the tar. Take it off the fire, and while cooling stir in as much saw-dust and powdered charcoal as can well be worked in; spread out while hot on a board to the thickness of about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; when cold, cut

into squares of one inch. These kindlers will easily ignite from a match and burn with a strong blaze long enough to ignite any wood fit to burn.

Put up in packages of one dozen, with labelled wrappers, and twelve packages into a larger one—to make a gross.

Imperial Ointment.—This mixture is for stimulating the growth of hair on the face.

Mix well together 2 drachms of benzoin comp., 2 drachms tincture of cantharides, 6 ounces of castor oil, 9 ounces of alcohol and 1 drachm of oil of bergamot.

This preparation is to be used on the whiskers and mustache night and morning after increasing the circulation by rubbing the skin briskly with a coarse towel.

Put up in 4 oz., or 6 oz., bottles with directions. Pack in dozens in a wooden box with bran to prevent breakage. A 6 oz. bottle will retail for \$1.00.

Curlolina for the Hair.—A preparation, as its name indicates, for curling the hair. Mix together 1 pound olive oil, 1 drachm oil origanum, 1½ drachm Oil of Rosemary. Bottle and label.

Many receipts could be given for curling the hair, but we consider this one of the best and as the ingredients are all cheap will yield a large profit.

Chilblain Ointment.—Chilblains arise from a severe cold to the part, causing inflammation, often ulcerating making deep, and very troublesome, long continued sores.

2 quarts of lard, 1 pint of turpentine, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of camphor. Powder the camphor and mix well together. This will stop the itching and the application causes no pain.

Put it up in tin boxes labelled, paste the label entirely round the box to prevent the evaporation of the camphor.

Green Writing Ink.—1 ounce chrystal of verdigris, dissolved in 1 pint of vinegar, add to it 5 drachms gum arabic and 2 drachms white sugar, dissolved in half pint of water. Let it stand two or three days, strain off the liquid and bottle it. The novelty of this ink will cause it to sell well and with a fancy name its manufacture will be profitable.

Stoughton Bitters.—Steep $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce of Peruvian Bark, 1 ounce wild cherry bark, 2 ounces of gentian root, 1 ounce dried orange peel, and 1 ounce cardamon seeds bruised, in one gallon of spirits for two or three weeks, when it is ready for use.

Immense fortunes have been made on bitters, as they are excellent as astringents and tonics for weak stomachs. This is good for dyspepsia. Put

up in bottles according to price. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a day in a little water.

Silver Ink.—Mix 1 ounce of the finest pewter or block tin, and 2 ounces of quick silver together till they become fluid, then grind it with gum water.

When used as an ink, the writing will look as if done with silver.

Bottle with a fancy label.

Glue for Labelling Tin.—Boil 2 ounces pulverised borax, 4 ounces gum shellac in one quart of water until all is dissolved. When cold it can be used as a paste or glue for pasting paper upon tin boxes. Ordinary paste or glue will not answer, as the paper will peel off, this will not.

Rat Exterminator.—Make 3 pounds of flour into a thick paste with water. Dissolve 1 ounce of phosphorus in $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of butter by heating, mix all together well, then color it by working up in it 2 ounces pulverized tumeric.

This is certain death to rats, and is largely sold. Put it up in tin boxes holding about one gill. It will sell for 25 cts., and pays a large profit.

Electric Oil.—Put 1 ounce of pulverized saltpetre in 1 pint of sweet oil. Bottle and label. This is an excellent remedy for inflammatory rheumatism.

Friction Soap.—Mix 4 pounds of fine white sand with 2 pounds of good brown soap, by melting the soap in a vessel. When it is thoroughly mixed, mould it into small cakes.

This is an article very easily made, and will find a ready sale. Put it up in small packages, so as to retail at from 15 to 20 cts.

Tricopherous for the Hair.—Mix well together 6 ounces of pure castor oil, 10 ounces (95 per cent.) alcohol, 1 drachm oil of bergamot and 1 drachm oil of lavender.

This is a very agreeable and most excellent preparation for the hair, serving to soften it, stimulate its growth, and keep it dark and glossy. And as all preparations for the hair are eagerly sought after they pay well to manufacture.

Put it up in pint bottles neatly labelled. Regulate the price of this and of all other receipts according to the cost of your mixture. Many fortunes have been made with hair preparations.

Hudson's Lip Salve.—Melt 1 ounce of white wax and 1 ounce of spermaciti, add 2 ounces oil of lemon, mix, and while warm add 2 ounces of rose-water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of orange water. Beat well together.

The lips are very liable to chap in cold weather and crack to a considerable depth causing much

pain and annoyance. The above preparation will be found excellent for curing the complaint.

Put the salve up in neat metal boxes.

Liquid Glue, No. 1.—Dissolve in a wide-mouthed vessel 8 ounces of the best glue, in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water. Set the vessel in a larger one containing water and heat it. When the glue is thoroughly dissolved add $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of strong aquafortis, (nitric acid), stirring slowly while putting in the acid.

This is to be put into bottles and kept well corked. It is a handy and valuable composition as it does not gelatinize, ferment, or become offensive, and can be used cold for all the ordinary purposes of glue in making or mending furniture, or broken vessels that are not exposed to water or heat.

This receipt for glue is the discovery of a French chemist and is selling about the country as a secret, at from one to five dollars for the receipt. Bottle and label.

Extract of Vanilla.—To 1 quart of pure French brandy add 1 ounce of vanilla beans (cut up fine) and 2 ounces of Tonqua beans, bruised. Let it digest for two weeks, frequently shaking; then filter carefully, and it is ready for use. Filtering paper can be procured at any druggists.

This is excellent for flavoring pies, cakes, puddings and ice-cream. It is sold by every druggist

and grocer in the country and can be disposed of at a good profit. Bottle and label.

Golden Pomade.—Melt 5 ounces of beef marrow, 1 ounce of yellow wax, 6 ounces of lard; perfume while cooking with oil of bergamot or oil of almonds to suit.

Put up in 2 oz. glass jars and label.

A variety of pomades can be made from the above receipt by changing the perfume.

For rose pomade, scent with ottar of roses and color by tying alkanet root in a bag, and pressing it in the hot grease to the color required.

It will command a higher price if put up in fancy bottles or jars.

Magnetic Insect Powder.—Rub red chamomile to a fine dust and mix it with some cheap divisor (such as fine mahogany or cherry saw dust).

When this powder is dusted into cracks about the corners of walls, etc., out walk the cock roaches and all other insect intruders without fail. It clears insects from plants, and is death to bed bugs.

All the insect powders manufactured, owe their efficiency to red chamomile.

Put up in glass bottles.

Whiskerlino.—Mix well together 2 ounces good cologne, 1 drachm liquid hartshorn, 2 drachms

tincture of cantharides, 15 drops each of oil of nutmeg and rosemary. Bottle and label.

This, like similar preparations, ought to be well rubbed into the roots of the whiskers every night so as to stimulate them in their growth.

French Furniture Polish. Melt 2 ounces of beeswax and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of alkanet-root in an earthen pot, add 2 ounces of spirits of wine and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of turpentine.

This polish is to be rubbed on with a woolen cloth, and polished with an old piece of silk.

It makes old furniture look like new, and is extensively sold on the street and in the stores.

Put up in small bottles.

Clothes Ball.—Mix together 2 pounds pipe clay, 4 ounces of fuller's earth, 4 ounces whiting and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint ox gall.

Make into small balls.

This an excellent article, very easily made, and there is no trouble in finding a market for it.

The cost of manufacturing is trifling. Put up in packages with circular containing directions.

Cologne, equal to Farina.—To 2 quarts deodorized or cologne alcohol, add 1 pint rosewater, 1 ounce of bergamot, 1 drachm neroli, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce jessamine, 1 drachm garden lavender, 5 drops cinnamon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce tincture of benzoin, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce tinct. of musk. Use fancy bottles and labels.

Allow the preparation to stand two or three days, shake occasionally, filter and bottle.

This is expensive, yet a very nice article.

Currant Wine.—To 1 gallon currant juice pressed from fully ripe fruit, add 2 gallons of water and 2 tablespoonful yeast; let stand two or three days, then add 9 pounds sugar, 1 ounce isinglass, and 1 pint of brandy, after all is thoroughly mixed, strain and bottle. In three or four months it is fit for use.

Blackberry, gooseberry, elderberry, raspberry, in fact all kinds of berries can be made into wine in the same manner. Store your wine when bottled in a cool cellar, by laying them on their sides in sawdust.

Baking Powder, No. 1.—Mix 5 pounds bicarb-soda, 2 lbs. tartaric acid, 9 pounds potatoe-flour, and 1 ounce of curcuma.

The amount of this powder (to rise,) will be about one teaspoonful to each quart of flour to be baked. Mix with cold water, and bake as soon as thoroughly incorporated. It is easily made, and when manufactured for sale renders a big profit.

Put up in small packages, with directions.

Carmine Ink.—Mix 12 grains carmine, powdered fine, and 3 ounces spirits of ammonia with 18 grains



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chromate of potash, 12 grains prussiate of potash, and stir into the liquid over the fire ; strain through a fine cloth.

No other ink will stand the test of oxalic acid, and is so indelible as not to be removed from paper by it. It is the cheapest ink made.

Ink is put up in various sizes and styles of bottles from 2 oz. to quart. The corks of the bottles should be sealed with a cheap wax, made of rosin and vermilion, and packed in dozens with sawdust or chaff.

Chloroform Toothache Drops.—To 3 drachms of pulv. gum mastic, add 1 ounce (weight) chloroform. Mix together till the mastic is dissolved, then bottle.

This will relieve the toothache almost instantly, in nearly every instance.

Put up in small bottles well sealed. It would be better to have ground glass stoppers.

Heliotrope Sachet.—Powder 4 ounces orris root, 2 ounces damask rose leave, 1 ounce tonqua beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce vanilla bean, 15 grains dry musk, and 2 drops oil bitter almonds. Mix thoroughly by sifting several times through a sieve, then put in satin bags.

Nothing pays better if well made and put up in nice bags with fancy name. It is a fine perfume bag for bureaus, trunks or boxes.

Fly Destroyer.—Take 1 pint of infusion of quassia, 4 ounces brown sugar, 2 ounces ground pepper. Mix. Put in shallow dishes when required, it makes short work.

For sale, it can be put up in small bottles, with directions and label.

Pomade Divine.—Melt and incorporate well together 8 ounces beef marrow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cinnamon, 1 ounce white wax, 2 drachms essence bergamot, 1 drachm of oil of lavender, and 1 drachm oil lemon.

Put up in small wide-mouthed bottles, neatly labelled.

Silver Plating Fluid.—Dissolve 1 ounce nitrate of silver in crystal in 12 ounces soft water; then add to it 2 ounces cyanuret of potash. Shake the whole together, and let it stand till it becomes clear.

Have ready some half ounce vials half full of Paris white, or fine whiting; then fill up the bottles with the liquid and it is ready for use.

The whiting does not increase the coating; it only helps to clean the articles, and to save the silver fluid by the bottles.

It is used by rubbing it on any thing that is to be silvered with a rag until it is well covered.

Put up in 1 oz. bottles.

Ox Marrow Pomatum.—Take 2 ounces yellow wax, and 12 ounces beef marrow. Melt all together, and when sufficiently cool, perfume with the essential oil of almonds. This is cheap and good.

Put up in small wide-mouthed bottles.

Blue Ink.—Powder prussian blue and oxalic acid, equal parts, and add soft water until you have the right shade. Add tablespoonful powdered gum arabic to each quart ink.

Strain, bottle and label. The bottles should be of various size, and packed in a wooden box in dozens with chaff or sawdust.

Hair Restorative.—Take 1 drachm lac-sulphur, 1 drachm sugar of lead, and 4 ounces rose-water. Mix, and shake the vial on using the mixture.

Bathe the hair twice a day for a week. This preparation does not dye the hair, but restores its original color. Keep from children as it is poisonous.

Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and pint bottles.

Cold Cream, No. 1.—Add 1 pound of oil of almonds, to 4 ounces white wax. Gently melt the above in an earthen vessel, when nearly cool stir in 10 ounces rose water.

This is good for chapped lips, rough skin, etc. Put in small pots or metal boxes and label.

Freckle-Lotion.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm muriate of ammonia, 2 drachms lavender water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint distilled water. Bottle.

Apply with a sponge 2 or three times a day.

Put up in tight bottles, well sealed.

Tooth Powder, No. 1.—Mix together 2 drachms rose-pink, 12 drachms precipitated chalk, 1 drachm carbonate of magnesia, 6 grains of quinine.

Put up in nice boxes.

Shaving Soap.—Take 2 pounds best white bar soap and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound good common bar soap, cut up fine so that they will dissolve readily. Put into a vessel with 1 quart soft water,—dissolve, then add 1 pint alcohol, 1 gill beef's gall, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill spirits of turpentine; stir while boiling together for five minutes; while cooling add oil of sassafras to suit and color with fine vermillion.

This soap makes a rich lather, softens the face and can be made cheap. This is the best article of the kind ever invented.

Red Sealing Wax.—Melt 4 ounces good shellac (very pale) cautiously in a bright copper pan over a clear fire and when fused add $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces venice turpentine, and add vermillion enough to make color to suit. Roll into sticks on a warm stone slab by means of a polished wooden block, or pour into moulds while warm. Put up by wrapping

each stick separately in paper and then into packages of one dozen with labelled wrappers.

Very Fine Tooth Powder, No. 2.—Take 1 ounce prepared chalk, 1 ounce peruvian bark, 10 grains dry chloride lime, 3 drops oil cinnamon, 1 drachm powdered bole armenia. Mix thoroughly.

Cleanse the teeth daily with the powder with a little water.

Put up in neat boxes.

Complexion Soap.—Take a quarter of a pound of white castile soap, slice it down into a pewter jar and pour upon it two quarts of alcohol; place the jar in a vessel of water at such a heat as will cause the spirits to boil, when the soap will soon dissolve; then put the jar, closely covered, in a warm place until the liquor is clarified; take off any scum that may appear on the surface, and pour it carefully from the dregs, then put it into a jar again, and place it in a vessel of hot water, distilling all the spirits that may arise; dry the remaining mass in the air for a few days, when a white transparent soap will be obtained free from all alkaline impurities, and perfectly void of smell. It is much used for softening and beautifying the skin.

Put up in small cakes with fancy wrapper.

Marking Ink for Linen.—To make marking ink take one drachm of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic),

dissolve it in double its weight of water. This forms the ink ; then dissolve one drachm of salts of tartar in one ounce of water, wet the linen with this liquid, and when dry it can be written on with the ink.

Put up the ink in very small bottles, holding about one tablespoonful, and the salts in a 2 ounce bottle. Put them together in a pasteboard box with directions and label.

Genuine Windsor Soap.—To make this famous soap for washing the hands, shaving, &c., nothing more is necessary than to slice the best white soap as thin as possible, melt it in a saucepan over a slow fire, scent it well with oil of caraway, and then pour it into a frame or mould made for that purpose, or a small drawer adapted in size and form to the quantity. When it has stood three or four days in a dry situation, cut it into square pieces, and it is ready for use. By this simple mode, substituting any more favorite scent for that of caraway, all persons may suit themselves with a good perfumed soap at the most trifling expense. Shaving boxes may be at once filled with the melted soap, instead of the mould.

Cholera Mixture.—To 3 drachms tinct. opium add 3 drachms camphor, 3 drachms oil turpentine and 50 drops of peppermint oil.

Dose for an adult—1 teaspoonful every hour in two of brandy. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, with directions.

Ink Powders.—Powder 4 lbs. galls, 2 lbs. green vitrol and 1 lb. of gum arabic.

Put this up in two ounce packages for sale, one of which will make a pint of ink.

Extract Ginger.—Take 2 ounces powdered ginger and 2 pints alcohol. Digest in a gentle heat for several days and strain. Bottle and label.

This tincture is a cordial and stimulent—it is generally used as a corrective to purgative draughts, without which the latter are apt to be gripping. It makes a wholesome and pleasant drink for summer. The sale is extensive and yields a large profit. 4 oz. bottles would be the best to put it up in.

Marble Cement.—Saturate plaster of paris in a strong solution of alum; then bake in an oven for two hours, afterwards grind to powder.

It sets into a very hard composition capable of taking a very high polish. It can be mixed with various coloring minerals to produce a cement of any color capable of imitating marble. It is a very rare receipt, and is worth \$20 to many.

Eureka Salve.—Melt 1 ounce of beeswax, 1



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Black Court Plaster, No. 1.—Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce balsam of benzoin in 6 ounces spirits alcohol: in a separate vessel, dissolve 1 ounce isinglass in as little alcohol as possible, strain each and mix together, let stand, so that any undissolved parts may subside; when the clear liquid is cold it will form a jelly. Strain black silk on a frame and brush over it several times the above by first warming it. When the coated silk is dry it must be finished off with a coat of a solution of 4 ounces turpentine in 6 ounces tinct. benzoin to prevent it cracking.

There is a fortune in this if you push it.

Lemon Syrup, No 1.—One pound of loaf or crushed sugar, to every $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of lemon juice. Let it stand twenty-four hours, or till the sugar is dissolved, stirring it very often with a silver spoon. When dissolved, dip a flannel in hot water and wring it very dry. Strain the syrup and bottle it. This will keep almost any length of time.

Put in pint bottles.

Sarsaparilla Mead.—Three pounds of sugar, three ounces of tartaric acid, one ounce of cream tartar, one of flour, one of essence of sarsaparilla, and three quarts of water. Strain and bottle it, then let it stand ten days before using it.

Twigg's Hair Dye.—An excellent dye, as well as most serviceable hair-wash.

Take 1 drachm lac-sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm sugar lead, 4 ounces rose water. Mix carefully. Wash the hair repeatedly, till it assumes the desired shade.

Bottle in 4 or 6oz. bottles, with directions and label.

Dalby's Carminative.—Take oils caraway, fennel and peppermint, each 10 drops; rub them up with 10 ounces of white sugar and 5 ounces of carbonate or lump magnesia, then add one and a half drachms of sal-tartar and two ounces of laudanum. Mix with three and a half pints of water.

Put up in small bottles.

Ointment for Frosted Feet.—Take 1 ounce stramonium ointment, or, if that cannot be procured, of spermaceti ointment and 1 drachm of Goulard's extract. Mix together perfectly and anoint the parts effected several times a day. It will relieve the worst cases.

Put up in small metal boxes.

Harness Blacking.—Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of beeswax; add twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and two ounces of indigo, finely powdered. When melted and well mixed, add half a pint of turpentine. Lay it on the harness with a sponge, and polish off with a brush.

Bottle and label.

Blackberry Wine.—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine, when properly made, either in flavor or for medical purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel disease. We, therefore, give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, we speak advisedly on the subject. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar, cork tight, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling. This makes a most excellent and palatable wine.

Baking Powders.—The following are the baking powders in general use: 1. Tartaric acid, four and a half ounces; arrow-root, or rice flour, five ounces; mix. Alum, five ounces; bicarbonate of soda, two and three-quarter ounces; bicarbonate of ammonia, half an ounce; arrow-root, four ounces.

Purple Ink.—A beautiful purple ink is made by boiling one ounce of ground logwood in one and a half pints of soft water, and half an ounce of pulverized alum. Boil twenty minutes, strain, and bottle

for use. Keep the air out, and it will keep a long time.

Put in bottles of various size.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—Take one pound of pulverized extract of licorice, one and a half pounds pulverized sugar, four ounces of pulverized cubebs, four ounces of pulverized gum arabic, and one ounce of pulverized extract of conium. Mix.

Make into a dough with flour, and roll the preparation out in thin sheets, cut out in small wafers.

Peppermint Cordial.—To make peppermint cordial take thirteen gallons of rectified spirits, one in five under hydrometer proof, twelve pounds of loaf sugar, one pint of spirits of wine that will fire gunpowder, fifteen pennyweights of oil of peppermint, and as much water as will fill up the cask, which should be set on end; after the whole has been well mixed this will make twenty gallons.

Bottle in pint and quart bottles.

Razor Paper.—This article supersedes the use of the ordinary strop: by merely wiping the razor on the paper, to remove the lather after shaving, a keen edge is always maintained without further trouble: only one caution is necessary—that is, to begin with a sharp razor, and then “the paper” will keep it in that state for years. It may be prepared thus:—First, procure oxide of iron (by the

addition of carbonate of soda to a solution of persulphate of iron), well wash the precipitate, and finally leave it of the consistency of cream. Secondly, procure a good paper, soft and thin, then with a soft brush spread over the paper (on one side only) very thinly the moist oxide of iron—dry, and cut into two inch square pieces. — It is then fit for use.

Put up in packages of one or two dozen sheets.

Honey Receipt.—White sugar, 10 lbs.; water, 3 pints; bees-bread honey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; cream tartar, 40 grains; oil of peppermint, 12 drops; gum arabic, 2 oz.; otto of roses, 1 drop. Put into a brass or copper kettle and let boil for 5 minutes, then take pulv. slippery elm 2 teaspoonsful and water, 1 quart; mix and strain into the kettle and let boil for 5 minutes; take off and mix in the white of two eggs, well beaten, and when nearly cold, add one pound of bees-bread honey. By adding more slippery elm and gum arabic to a proportionate quantity of water, you can make it as cheap as you please. Bees-bread honey is that made by the bees in the fall of the year to subsist on during the winter, it being much stronger than made in the spring. When this cannot be obtained, honey in the comb will answer, but it requires half a pound more. Use dark sugar if you want it dark colored. Above receipt makes about twenty lbs., but, to

make cheap use 20 spoonful slippery elm, and 10 of gum arabic. This will make about 40 lbs.

Burgundy Pitch Plasters.—2 pounds Burgundy pitch, 1 pound labdanum, 4 oz. each yellow rosin and yellow wax, 1 oz. expressed oil of mace. To the pitch, rosin and wax, melted together, add first the labdanum and then the oil of mace. After a long continued cough in the winter, a pitch should be put over the breast bone.

Adhesive Plaster, No. 1.—Take 5 oz. common or litherage plaster, 1 oz. white rosin. Melt them together, and spread the liquid compound thin on strips of linen by means of a spatula or table knife. This plaster is very adhesive and is used for keeping on other dressing.

Put up in large envelopes.

Washing Mixture.—The washerwomen of Berlin in Prussia, use a mixture of 2 oz. of turpentine and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of spirits of sal-ammoniac well mixed together. This mixture is put into a bucket of warm water, in which $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of soap has been dissolved. The clothes are immersed over night in this mixture, and the next day washed. The most dirty cloth is said thus to be perfectly cleansed and free from the smell of turpentine. The cloth does not require so much rubbing, and linen fabrics are thus not so soon destroyed.

Lip Salve, No. 1.—Melt together, 1 oz. oil sweet almonds, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce spermaciti; when nearly cold, add any essential oil you please.

Put in small metal boxes.

Furniture Paste.—1 pint turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce alkanet root, digest until sufficiently colored, then add beeswax, scraped small, 4 oz.; put into hot water bath, and stir until dissolved. If you want pale color, leave out the alkanet.

Put up in wooden boxes.

Cheap Varnish.—A very cheap and durable varnish for rough work may be made by mixing 60 parts (by weight) of raw linseed oil, 2 parts of litharge, and 1 part of white vitrol—boiling the whole together, until all the water has evaporated.

French Rouge.—French chalk, 2 oz.; oil of almonds, 1 dr.; carmine, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. Mix.

Color Sea Weed Red.—Dip the weed or moss into a boiling solution of 1 oz. alum in 1 pint water. Dry it. Make a solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cochineal, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cream tartar, one tablespoonful spirits hartshorn to $\frac{1}{2}$ tumbler water. Dip again, wring and dry in the shade.

Crystalize Grasses.—Dissolve 9 oz. alum in 1 pint water. Put in the grass when the alum water is cool enough to bear the hand; watch it, and take it out when the crystals are large as you wish; dry



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Cure of Drunkenness.—Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint, eleven drachms; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

Diamond Cement.—For joining broken glass, china, &c.

Take one ounce pulv. mastic, dissolved in a little alcohol, and 1 ounce of isinglass that has been steeped in water until soft, also in alcohol; then mix the two alcoholic solutions, and add two drachms of very finely powdered gum ammoniac. Use a gentle heat by a water bath until they become amalgamated; then pour the mixture into half ounce phials, and cork well. When it is to be used, place the phial in warm water, and warm it before applying the cement. Press the pieces of the broken vessel closely together, and set it aside for a whole day.

Soap for Washing.—The American Agriculturist is responsible for this receipt:—To each pound of common hard soap, add one-half to three-quarters of an ounce of common borax, pulverized, and one quart of water. Put the water into a tin

pan, or other convenient vessel, and put on the stove; put in the borax, and then add the soap, cut in small thin pieces. Keep them hot, but not boiling, several hours, or until the soap is dissolved. When cool, it will be double the quantity, and thus save at least one-half. Rub the dirtiest part of the clothes with this compound and soak them over night, if convenient, or an hour or two in the morning. This mixture does not cut the hands, and is adapted to all sorts of clothes—calicoes, flannels, &c., as well as white cotton or linen. They are to be washed, boiled and rinsed, as usual, but the labor of rubbing is greatly lessened.

Cologne, No. 2.—To a quart of proof spirit, add 3 drachms oil lemon, 3 drachms oil garden lavender, 1 drachm oil rosemary, half ounce bergamot, 6 drops oil cinnamon, 1 ounce essence musk, 5 drops neroli, or orange flower.

Water-Proof Blacking.—Take three ounces spermaceti, melt it in an earthen vessel over a slow fire; and six drachms india rubber, cut it into thin slices, let it dissolve; then add eight ounces tallow, two ounces lard, and four ounces amber varnish; mix, and it will be fit for use.

Indelible Ink,—Marking Liquid:—Lunar caustic, 1 dr.; rain water, 2 dr.; nitric acid. 10 ggt.

Wetting Liquid:—Salt of tartar, 1 dr.; gum arabic, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; Rain water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

This is to be put up in the same manner as directed for the former receipt on page 22.

Cologne, No. 3.—To a pint of proof spirit, add 1 ounce essence musk, 8 drops oil cloves, 1 drachm bergamot, 1 drachm garden lavender, 2 drachms, each, oil rosemary and oil lemon.

Composition for Grafting.—Take one part tallow, two parts beeswax, and four parts rosin; melt it together, turn it into water, and mix it as shoemakers do wax.

Water-Proof Composition.—To be applied to saddles, harness, gig aprons, boots and shoes; also, to well ropes, handles of various implements, and many other uses, may be thus prepared: Rosin, 1 part; lard, 2 parts; mix and apply warm, drying it in before the fire.

Water-Proof Boots.—Boots and shoes may be rendered impervious to water by the following composition. Take 3 oz. of spermaceti and melt it in a pipkin, or other earthen vessel, over a slow fire; add thereto six drachms of india rubber, cut into slices, and these will presently dissolve; then, add seriatim of tallow, 8 ounces; hog's lard, 2 ounces; amber varnish, 4 ounces. Mix, and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots, or other

material to be treated, are to receive two or three coats with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result.

Hot Drops.—In one gill of brandy, put one-quarter of an ounce of pure cayenne pepper. Let it stand a few days, then filter.

Black Ink, No. 2.—Powdered galls, 3 oz.; copperas, logwood, gum senegal, each, 1 ounce; water, 2 pints.

Mix well together, and let it stand two or three weeks; bottle, and it will be fit for use.

Cologne, No. 4.—Of alcohol, one gallon; oil of lavender, twelve drachms; oil of rosemary, four drachms; essence of lemon, twelve drachms; oil of bergamot, twelve drachms; oil of cinnamon, twelve drops.

Furniture Varnish.—White wax, two ounces, oil of turpentine, one gill; melt the wax, and gradually mix in the turpentine.

Cologne, No. 5.—Oil bergamot, oil lemon, and oil garden lavender, each, 4 ounces; oil rosemary, half ounce; oil cloves and cinnamon, each, 1 drachm; essence musk, 8 ounces; proof spirit, 3 gallons.

Excellent Tonic.—Pour one pint of boiling water on several dandelion plants, root and leaf; cover

it until cold; drink a teacupful every night and morning.

Liniment for Frostbite.—Tincture of opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; spirits of camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; tincture of cantharides, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce. Mix, and apply as soon as possible. I have found this to be a uniformly successful remedy.

Pearl Powder.—The skin is enamelled with oxide of bismuth, a preparation sold by perfumers under the name of pearl powder.

Oil of Tartar.—In London, England, oil of tartar is thus prepared: Crude potash of commerce, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; water, 1 gallon. It is used by the tavern keepers for scouring and cleansing the pewter beer measures.

Cologne, No. 6.—One drachm oil lemon, one drachm oil rosemary, one-and-a-half drachms oil garden lavender, 10 drops otto rose, 30 drops rectified oil amber, 20 drops vanilla extract, 1 quart proof spirit and 1 ounce orange flower water.

Blacking, No. 1.—Take ivory black and molasses, each twelve ounces; spermaceti oil, four ounces; white wine vinegar two quarts; mix together.

Strengthening Plaster.—White turpentine, one part; hemlock gum, four parts. Mix by heating, and spread on soft leather.

Corn Plaster.—Take 2 oz. gum ammoniac, 2 oz. yellow wax, 6 dr. verdegris; mix them together, and spread the composition on a piece of linen or soft leather; first rub down the corn with an instrument like a file; it is to be purchased at most chemists; a file not too coarse will, however, answer the same purpose. Let the plaster be removed in a fortnight, if necessary.

Scald Head Ointment.—Take 1 oz. sulphur, 1 oz. lard, 2 drachms sal-ammoniac; mix and box.

To be rubbed upon the part affected two or three times a day.

Ringworm Ointment.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm finely powdered subacetate of copper, 1 dr. prepared calomel, 1 oz. spermaceti ointment, mix well together. To be rubbed over the parts affected every night and morning. This ointment is also very efficacious in cases of foul and languid ulcers.

Citrate Magnesia.—Take 120 grams magnesia, 450 gr. citric acid, 40 gr. bicarbonate of potassia; dissolve the acid in 4 fluid oz. of water, and having added the magnesia, stir until it is dissolved. Filter the solution into a strong 12 oz. bottle, into which has been poured 2 fluid oz. of syrup of citric acid. Then add the bicarbonate of potassia and enough water almost to fill the bottle; close with a cork and secure with twine. Shake moderately

till it is dissolved. This is a very pleasant drink, and in the dose of a tumblerful, a pretty active and cooling purgative.

Cheap Pomade.—Take 2 pounds lard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. essence bergamot or lemon, 1 dr. essence cloves. Color with alkanet or carmine lake.

Bottle and label.

Balsam of Honey.—Take 2 oz. balsam of tolu, 2 dr. gum storax, 2 dr. opium, 8 oz. honey. Dissolve these in a quart of spirits of wine. This balsam is exceedingly useful in allaying the irritation of a cough. Dose, 1 or 2 teaspoonsful in a little tea or warm water.

Rhubarb Wine.—Take of sliced rhubarb, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cardamon seeds, bruised and husked, 2 dr. saffron, 2 pints Spanish white wine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint proof spirits. Digest for ten days and strain. This is a warm, cordial, laxative medicine. It is chiefly used in weakness of the stomach and bowels, and and some kinds of looseness. It may be given in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 or 4 teaspoonsful, or even more, according to the circumstances of the disorder and strength of the patient.

Aniseed Cordial.—Take 2 lbs. aniseed, bruised, $12\frac{1}{2}$ galls. proof spirits, 1 gal. water. Draw off 10 galls, with a moderate fire. This water should never be reduced below proof, because the large



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of oxalic acid. This is a secret not generally known. You can label on tin or metal.

Mark it poison.

Black Sealing Wax.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. venice turpentine, 9 oz. shellac, 3 oz. calaphony, and sufficient lamp black, mixed with oil of turpentine, to color it.

Bottle Sealing Wax.—18 oz. dark or common rosin, 1 oz. shellac, 1 oz. beeswax. Melt together, and color with red lead, venitian red or lamp black.

Sympathetic Ink.—Write with weak boiled starch, and when the writing is required to appear, brush over with a weak solution of iodine—the letters will appear black.

Violet Ink.—8 parts logwood, 64 parts water, boiled down to half, then strain, and add 1 part chloride of tin.

To Remove Ink from Paper.—Wash alternately with a camel brush, dipped in a solution of oxalic acid and cyanide of potassium.

Poison.

Freezing Without Ice.—4 oz. of each, sal-ammoniac and nitre in 8 oz. of water will reduce the temperature from 50° to 10° . When extreme cold is required, the body to be frozen should be first

cooled as much as possible by one portion of the mixture, then by a succeeding one.

Fire Proof Paper.—Dip the paper in a strong solution of alum, and then thoroughly dry it. Some paper requires to be dipped more than once, and must be repeated until thoroughly saturated.

Roach Wafers.—These are made with flour, sugar and red lead, heated in wafer irons.

Orris Tooth Wash.—Water, 1 oz.; honey, 8 oz.; alcohol, 1 oz.; tinc. myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; orris root, 1 oz.; tinc. bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

When thoroughly mixed, bottle in 2 or 4 oz. bottles, and label neatly. This is an excellent preparation for the teeth.

Cinnamon Soap.—30 lbs. tallow soap, 20 lbs. palm oil soap, 7 oz. essence cinnamon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ess. bergamot, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. oil sassafras, 1 lb. finely powdered yellow ochre. Mix with olive oil, and melt into a mass, by means of steam or water bath.

Stick Pomatum, White.—Melt together, 6 lbs. mutton suet, $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. white wax, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. spermaceti, 1 oz. powd. benzoin; scent with 4 parts essence bergamot, 2 parts essence lemon, and 1 part cloves. Roll in sticks; wrap with tin foil.

Castor Oil Pomade.—Castor oil, 4 ounces; sweet lard, 2 ounces; white wax, 2 drachms; oil berga-

mot, 2 drachms; oil lavender, 20 drops. Melt the fat together, and on cooling, add the scents and stir till cold.

Put up in nice, wide-mouth bottles, holding about 4 ounces.

Soda Water Powders.—A pleasant, cooling, summer drink. This is put up in two papers—one white and the other blue.

The blue paper should contain carbonate of soda, 30 grains; the white paper, tartaric acid, 25 grains.

Directions:—Dissolve the contents of the blue paper in half a tumbler of water; stir in the other powder, and drink during effervescence.

Soda powders furnish a saline beverage, which is very slightly laxative, and well calculated to allay thirst in hot weather.

One pound of carbonate of soda and thirteen ounces and a half of tartaric acid supply the materials for 256 powders of each sort.

Razor Paste, No. 1.—Take 1 oz. prepared putty, and mix with a saturated solution of oxalic acid sufficient to form a paste. Spread this over the strops; when dry, add a little water. It gives a fine edge to the razor.

Fly Paper.—Half a pound quassia wood and half a pound long pepper are boiled in fifteen

pounds of water until they are reduced to ten pounds. The decoction is next filtered, and eight pounds of sugar with two pounds of honey are dissolved in clear liquor; to which are then added forty pounds of glycerine and forty pounds of soda ley. The paper is dipped in this liquid. The quantities of the ingredients may, of course, be greater or less, but the above proportions must be preserved.

Black Court Plaster, No. 2.—Strain black silk on a frame, and brush it over with a solution of one ounce of isinglass in 12 ounces of proof spirit, and mix two ounces of tincture benzoin (Turlington's balsam) with it; when dry, repeat the process 4 or 5 times, and finish off with a coat of tinc. black balsam of Peru.

Flesh-Colored Court Plaster.—To make flesh-colored court plaster, stretch fine white silk on a frame, and brush it over 5 or 6 times with a solution of one ounce best isinglass in 12 ounces of proof spirit, to which you should first add a few drops of tinc. cochineal, to give a slight tint.

Black Ink, No. 3.—Ink of the very finest and most intense black may be prepared by adding a very minute portion of vanadic acid, or vanadate of ammonia, to a solution of nutgall. This ink is much more lasting than ordinary ink.

Cure for Ear Ache.—Equal parts of strained honey and best balsam-copavia and-French brandy, put into a vial. When wanted, warm, shake and put one or 2 drops in the ear 3 times a day. It will even cure deafness in some cases.

Cologne, No. 7—To a quart of proof spirit, add one drachm, each, oils garden lavender and bergamot; 2 drachms, each, oils lemon and rosemary; 8 drops, each, oils cinnamon and cloves. Mix well.

Lip Salve, No. 1.—Of white wax, one ounce; oil of almonds, half an ounce; oil of roses, six drops; orcanette, half an ounce.

Essence of Celery.—This is prepared by soaking for a fortnight $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the seeds of celery in $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of brandy. A few drops will flavor a pint of soup or broth equal to a head of celery. It can be put up in 2 oz. bottles, with label and directions.

Leather Cement.—An adhesive cement for uniting the parts of boots and shoes, and for the seams of articles of clothing, may be thus made:

Take one pound of gutta percha, four ounces of india rubber, two ounces of pitch, one ounce of shellac, two ounces of oil.

These ingredients are to be melted together, and used hot.

Baking Powders, No. 2.—Baking soda, 6 ounces;

cream of tartar, 8 ounces; first free them from all moisture by drying them separately in an oven on papers. Then mix thoroughly.

The amount required to raise each quart of flour being baked is one teaspoonful.

Mix with cold water and bake immediately.

This contains none of the drugs generally used for baking powders; it is very easily made, and costs but little.

The best way to put this powder up would be in 6 oz. bottles, well corked and sealed, as it attracts moisture from the atmosphere.

Root Beer.—For each gallon of water to be used, take hops, burdock, yellowdock, sarsaparilla, dandelion and spikenard roots, bruised, each, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

The same proportion will answer for any quantity. Boil twenty minutes and strain it while hot; add 5 drops oil of spruce and 5 drops oil of sassafras; when it has cooled off a little, put in 3 table-spoonsful of yeast, $\frac{2}{3}$ pint of molasses, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of white sugar.

After it is well mixed, let it stand in a jar to work for two hours, covering it with a cloth, then bottle and set in a cool place.

This makes an excellent and wholesome drink for the spring and summer months, and if put up nicely will find a ready sale.

Blacking, No. 2.—Half a pound of ivory black, half a pound of molasses, half an ounce of powdered alum, one drachm of turpentine, one ounce sulphuric acid, and two ounces of raw linseed oil. The ivory black and molasses must first be mixed together until thoroughly incorporated; then add the rest of the ingredients. This is a good receipt.

Put it up in tin boxes.

Honey Soap.—Cut into thin slices two pounds of yellow soap. Put it into a saucepan, which must be set in another containing boiling water over the fire, occasionally stirring it till melted, then add a quarter of a pound of palm oil, quarter of a pound of honey, small quantity of oil of cinnamon; let all boil together six or eight minutes; then pour out into moulds. It will be fit for use the next day.

Green Mountain Salve.—Rosin, 5 lbs; Burgundy pitch, beeswax, and mutton tallow, each, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; oil of hemlock, balsam of fir, oil of origanum, oil of red cedar and venice turpentine, each, 1 ounce; oil of wormwood, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; verdigris, very finely pulverized, 1 ounce; melt the first articles together, and add the oils, having rubbed the verdigris up with a little of the oils, and put it in with the other articles, stirring well; then pour into cold water and work until cool enough to roll.



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Cancer Ointment.—Linseed oil, 1 pint; sweet oil, 1 ounce; boil them in a kettle on the coals for nearly four hours, as warm as you can; then have pulverized and mixed, borax $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; red lead, 4 ounces, and sugar of lead $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; remove the kettle from the fire and stir in the powder; continue the stirring until cooled to blood heat, then stir in 1 ounce of spirits of turpentine; try if it is thick enough to spread on linen, as a salve, by taking out a little and letting it get cold; if not, boil it again.

Put it up in boxes.

Black Stick Pomatum.—Prepared lard, melted with a third in winter, and a half its weight in summer, of wax, and colored with powdered ivory-black, and strained through tammy, or any substance that will permit the fine particles of ivory-black to pass through. Stir it constantly, and when it begins to thicken, pour it into paper moulds.

Put up in tin foil, with a wrapper containing directions, &c.

Chinese Depilatory.—This is for the purpose of removing superfluous hair.

Chrystalized hydrosulphate of soda, 3 parts; quicklime in powder, 10 parts; starch, 10 parts. Mix together well. When used, it is to be mixed with water, and applied to the skin where the hair

is to be removed, and scraped off in two or three minutes with a wooden knife.

Put up in wide-mouth bottles.

Spanish Gingerette.—1 lb. of white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce best bruised ginger root, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce cream of tartar, 2 lemons, sliced, and 1 gallon of water.

In making 4 gallons, boil the ginger and lemons ten minutes in 2 gallons of the water, the sugar and cream of tartar to be dissolved in the cold water, and mix all, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of good yeast; let it ferment over night, strain and bottle in the morning.

This is a cooling and refreshing beverage, and recommended for dyspepsia and sick headache.

Pain Killer.—Put 5 tablespoonsful of cayenne pepper, ground, in a wide-mouth bottle; add half a pint of alcohol and a small piece of camphor. Cork, and let it stand two weeks, then pour carefully into bottles. This is an excellent internal and external remedy.

Put up for sale in 4 oz. bottles.

Soothing Syrup.—To one pound of honey, add 2 tablespoonsful of paregoric, the same of oil of aniseed, and enough water to make a thick syrup. For children teething, dose, a teaspoonful occasionally.

Bottle in 3 oz. bottles.

Arnica Liniment.—To one pint of sweet oil, add 2 tablespoonsful of tincture of arnica; or the leaves may be heated in the oil over a slow fire. This is an excellent liniment for wounds, stiff joints, rheumatism and all injuries. Bottle in 4 oz. bottles, with directions and label.

Adhesive Plaster, No 2 —White rosin, 7 ounces; beeswax and mutton tallow, each, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; melt together, then pour into cold water, and work up till thoroughly mixed, and roll out into sticks. In this state it may be put up in papers for salve. To make plaster, it should be spread while warm on stout muslin, and when cold, cut into strips of a convenient size for sale. This will make a firm and adhesive plaster, and will remain when placed on a wound for a long time.

King of Pain.—Burning fluid, 1 pint; oils of cedar, hemlock, sassafras, and origanum, each, 2 ounces; carbonate of ammonia, pulverized, 1 ounce; mix well together. This is a good remedy for toothache, rheumatism and neuralgia. To be applied freely by bathing the parts affected.

Bottle and label.

Pop Corn Balls.—Put $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of nicely popped corn on a table, or in a large pan.

Make a syrup with 1 pound of white sugar, and a little water; when it has boiled until it slightly

hardens on being tried with cold water, remove it from the fire, and add to it 6 table-spoonsful of dissolved gum arabic, very thick. The solution of gum must be made with boiling water and stand over night. Saturate the corn with the mixture, by pouring it over different parts, and mix well together with the hands, or a stick, then press it into balls very quickly, lest it sets before they are all made. This amount will make about one hundred balls.

Cements.—The term cement includes all those substances employed for the purpose of causing the adhesion of two or more bodies, whether originally separate, or divided by an accidental fracture. As the substances that are required to be connected together are exceedingly various, and differ very much in their properties as to texture, &c., &c., and as the conditions under which they are placed, with regard to heat and moisture, are also exceedingly variable, a number of cements, possessed of very different properties, are required; for a cement that answers admirably under one set of circumstances, may be perfectly useless in others. A vast number of cements are known and used in the various arts, but they may all be referred to a few classes; and our object in this paper will be to describe the manufacture and use of the best of each class, and also to state what are the general princi-

ples upon which the success or failure of cementing usually depends. The different parts of a solid are held together by an attraction between their several particles, which is termed the attraction of cohesion, or cohesive attraction. The amount of this varies with the substances; thus, the cohesion of the particles of iron to one another is enormously great, whilst that between those of chalk is but small. This attraction acts only when the particles are in the closest possible contact, even air must not be between them. If, after breaking any substance, we could bring the particles into as close contact as before, and remove the air, they would re-unite, and be as strongly connected as ever. But, in general, this is impossible; small particles of grit and dust get between them; the film of interposed air cannot be removed; and thus, however firmly we press the edges of a broken cup together, it remains cracked china still. Perfectly flat, clean surfaces, like those of freshly ground plate-glass, may sometimes be made to cohere, so that the two pieces become one, and cannot be separated without breaking. The attraction of cohesion takes place between the parts of the same substance, and must not be confounded with that of adhesion, which is the attraction of different substances to one another; for example, the particles of a piece of wood are united by cohe-

sive attraction, whilst the union of glue and wood to each other depends on adhesive attraction. And it is important that this distinction be borne in mind, for, in almost all cases, the cohesion between the particles of the cement is very much less than the adhesion of the cement to other bodies; and if torn apart the connected joint gives way—not by the loosening of the adhesion, but by the layer of cement splitting down the centre. Hence the important rule, that the less cement in a joint, the stronger it is. Domestic manipulators usually reverse this, by letting as much cement as possible remain in the joint, which is, therefore, necessarily a weak one. A thick, nearly solid cement, which cannot be pressed out of the joint, is always inferior to a thinner one, of which merely a connecting film remains between the united surfaces.

Mouth Glue, No. 1.—Affords a very convenient means of uniting papers, and other small light objects; it is made by dissolving by the aid of heat, pure glue, as parchment glue, or gelatine, with about one quarter or one-third of its weight of coarse brown sugar, in as small quantity of boiling water as possible; this when perfectly liquid, should be cast into thin cakes on a flat surface very slightly oiled, and as it cools cut up into pieces of a convenient size. When required for use one end may be moistened by the mouth, and is then ready to be

rubbed on any substances it may be wished to join ; a piece kept in the desk or work-box is exceedingly convenient.

Liquid Glue.—Several preparations were much in vogue a few months since under this title. The liquid glue of the shops is made by dissolving shellac in water, by boiling it along with borax, which possesses the peculiar property of causing the solution of the resinous lac. This preparation is convenient from its cheapness, and freedom from smell; but it gives way if exposed to long-continued damp, which that made with naphtha resists. Of the use of common glue very little need be said; it should always be prepared in a glue-pot or double vessel, to prevent its being burned, which injures it very materially; the objection to the use of this contrivance is, that it renders it impossible to heat the glue in the inner vessel to the boiling point; this inconvenience can be obviated by employing in the outer vessel some liquid which boils at a higher temperature than pure water, such as saturated solution of salt (made by adding one-third as much salt as water). This boils at 224° Fahr., twelve degrees above the heat of boiling water, and enables the glue in the inner vessel to be heated to a much higher temperature than when pure water is employed. If a saturated so-



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bottle, and, after bottling, will be fit to drink in twelve months.

Preston Salts.—Take of sal-ammoniac and salts of tartar, of each about two ounces; pound up the sal ammoniac into small bits, and mix them gently with the salts of tartar. After being well mixed, add a few drops of oil of lavender, sufficient to scent, and also a little musk; stop up in a glass bottle, and when required for use, add a few drops of water, or spirits of hartshorn, when you will immediately have strong smelling salts. The musk, being expensive, may be omitted; it will still be good. Any person can for a few cents obtain these ingredients at any druggist's, and they will make salts, which to buy, prepared, would cost at least twenty-five cents.

Spruce Beer Powders.—Powdered white sugar, three ounces; essence of spruce, forty drops; carbonate of soda, five drachms and a scruple. Mix, and divide into two blue papers. Tartaric acid, six drachms; wrap in twelve white papers. Mix as ginger beer powders. Cost, 10 cts.

Portable Lemonade.—Tartaric or citric acid, one ounce; finely powdered lump-sugar, half a pound; essence of lemon, twenty drops. Mix. Two or three teaspoonsful make a capital glass of lemonade. Cost, 10 cts., with tartaric acid; 20 cts. with citric acid.

Orangeade.—Squeeze out the juice of an orange, pour boiling water on a little of the peel, and cover it close. Boil water and sugar to a thin syrup, and skim it. When all are cold, mix the juice, the infusion, and the syrup, with as much more water as will make a rich drink. Strain through a jelly-bag, and ice.

Ginger Lemonade.—Boil twelve pounds and a half of lump sugar for twenty minutes in ten gallons of water; clear it with the whites of six eggs. Bruise half a pound of common ginger, boil with the liquor, and then pour it upon ten lemons pared. When quite cold, put it in a cask, with two table-spoonsful of yeast, the lemons sliced, and add half an ounce of isinglass. Bung up the cask the next day. It will be ready to bottle in three weeks, and to drink in another three weeks.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Put a pound of fine fruit into a bowl, pour upon it a quart of the best white wine vinegar, next day, strain the liquor on a pound of fresh raspberries; the following day do the same, but do not squeeze the fruit, only drain the liquor as dry as you can. Bottle, and cork well, then cover the corks with bottle cement.

Cough Mixture.—Paregoric elixir one penny-worth, and six drops of laudanum. Mix a little treacle with three or four ounces of vinegar, and

put it on the fire till nearly boiling; then add it to the other ingredients. Put it in a bottle, shake it, and it will be ready for use. When the cough is troublesome, take a spoonful.

Yellow Basilicon. is composed of two ounces of yellow wax, five ounces of white rosin, and seven ounces of hog's lard; these must be slowly melted together, and stirred constantly with a stick, till completely mixed. This ointment is sometimes used in treating scalds and burns; also for dressing blisters, when it is wished to keep up a discharge from them for a few days. This is a stimulating ointment.

Fly Water.—The following preparation, without endangering the lives of children, or other incantious persons, is not less fatal to flies than a solution of arsenic. Dissolve two drachms of the extract of quassia in half a pint of boiling water, add a little sugar or syrup, and put the mixture in plates.

Camphor Cerate for Chapped Hands.—Take one ounce and a half of spermaceti, half an ounce of white wax, scrape them into an earthen vessel or pipkin (an earthen jam-pot will do), add six drachms of pounded camphor, and pour on the whole four tablespoonsful of best olive oil; let it stand before the fire till it dissolves, stirring it well

when liquid. Before you wash your hands, take a small piece of the cerate, and rub it into your hands, then wash them as usual. Putting the cerate on before going to bed is very good. The ingredients cost 25 cts.

Put up in wide-mouth bottles.

Rose Lip Salve.—Eight ounces sweet almond oil, four ounces prepared mutton suet, one ounce and a half white wax, two ounces spermaceti, twenty drops otto; steep a small quantity of alkanet root in the oil, and strain before using. Melt the suet, wax, and spermaceti together, then add the chloric oil and otto.

Bear's Grease (Imitative).—Hog's lard, sixteen ounces; flour of benzoin and palm oil, of each, a quarter of an ounce. Melt together until combined, and stir until cold. Scent at pleasure. This will keep a long time.

Pomade Victoria.—This highly-praised and excellent pomade is made in the following way—and if so made, will be found to give a beautiful gloss and softness to the hair:—Quarter of a pound of honey and half an ounce of bees' wax simmered together for a few minutes, and then strain; and of oil of almonds, lavender, and thyme, half a drachm each. Be sure to continue stirring till quite cold, or the honey and wax will separate.

Linen Scent Bags, No. 2.—Rose-leaves dried in the shade, or at about four feet from a stove, one pound; cloves, carraway-seeds, and allspice, of each, one ounce; pound in a mortar, or grind in a mill; dried salt, a quarter of a pound. Mix all these together, and put the compound into little bags.

Tooth Powder, No. 3.—1 oz powd. orris root, 1 dr. gum camphor, 2 dr. powd. myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. prepared chalk.

Itch Ointment.—Take 2 oz flowers of sulphur, 2 drachms (each) pulv. white hellebore, and salt-tartar; add 20 drops oil lemon. Mix well with two oz. lard. Box and label.

Clean Steel and Iron.—Take 1 oz. soft soap and 2 oz. emery; make into a paste, then rub the articles for cleaning with a washed leather and it will give a brilliant polish.

Rhubarb Wine.—An agreeable and healthful wine is made from the expressed juice of the garden rhubarb.

To each gallon of juice, add 1 gal. of soft water, in which 7 lbs. of brown sugar has been dissolved; fill a keg or a barrel with this proportion, leaving the bung out, and keep it filled with sweetened water as it works over until clear; then bung down or bottle as you desire.

These stalks will furnish about three-fourths their weight in juice, or from sixteen hundred to two thousand gallons of wine to each acre of well cultivated plants. Fill the barrels and let them stand until spring, and bottle, as any wine will be better in glass or stone.

Blackening, No. 3.—Ivory black, one and a-half ounce; treacle, one and a-half ounce; sperm oil, three drachms; strong oil of vitrol, three drachms; common vinegar, half a pint. Mix the ivory black, treacle, and vinegar together, then mix the sperm oil and oil of vitrol separately, and add them to the other mixture.

Shampooing Mixture, No. 1.—For five cents per quart.—Purified carbonate of potash, commonly called salts of tartar, 1oz.; rain water, 1 qt.; mix, and it is ready for use.

Apply a little of it to the head, rubbing and working it thoroughly; then rinse out with clean soft water, and dry the hair well with a coarse, dry towel, applying a little oil or pomatum to supply the natural oil which has been saponified and washed out by the operation of the mixture. A barber will make at least five dollars out of this five cents worth of material.

Shampooing Mixture, No. 2.—Aqua ammonia,

3 oz.; salts of tartar, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and soft water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pts., and flavoring with bergamot. In applying, rub the head until the lather goes down; then wash out.

Vinegar, No. 1.—Molasses, 1 qt.; yeast, 1 pt.; warm rain water 3 gals. Put all into a jug or keg, and tie a piece of gauze over the bung to keep out flies and let in air. In hot weather set it in the sun; in cold weather set it by the stove or in the chimney corner, and in three weeks you will have good vinegar.

When this is getting low, pour out some for use, and fill up the jug in the same proportion as at first, and you will never have trouble for want of good vinegar.

Artificial Skin.—For burns, bruises, abrasions, &c. Proof against water.—Take gun cotton and venice turpentine, equal parts of each, and dissolve them in 20 times as much sulphuric ether, dissolving the cotton first, then adding the turpentine; keep it corked tightly.

The object of the turpentine is to prevent pressure or pinching caused by evaporation of the ether when applied to a bruised surface. Water does not affect it, hence its value for cracked nipples, chapped hands, surface bruises, etc., etc.

Cephalic Snuff.—Dried asarabacca leaves, 3



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Mouth Pastiles, No. 1.—Extract of licorice, 3 ounces; oil of cloves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; oil of cinnamon, 15 drops. Mix, and divide into one-grain pills, and silver them.

Mouth Pastiles, No. 2.—Chocolate powder and ground coffee, each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; prepared charcoal, 1 ounce; sugar, 1 ounce; vanilla (pulverized with the sugar), 1 ounce; mucilage, sufficient to mix. Make into lozenges of any form, six or eight to be used daily, to disinfect the breath.

Mouth Pastiles, No. 3.—Catechu, 7 drachms; orris powder, 40 grains; sugar, 3 ounces; oil of rosemary, (or of cloves, peppermint, or cinnamon), 4 drops. Mix, and roll flat on an oiled marble slab, and cut into very small lozenges.

Erasive Soap.—2 pounds of good Castile soap; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of carbonate of potash; dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint hot water. Cut the soap in thin slices, boil the soap with the potash until it is thick enough to mould in cakes; also, add alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; hartshorn, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; color with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce pulverized charcoal.

Put the soap up in small cakes with a nice wrapper and directions for using.

Lemon Syrup, No. 2.—Take 1 pound of Havana sugar, boil it in water down to a quart, drop in the white of an egg, and strain it; add $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of

tartaric acid; let it stand two days; shake it often. 4 drops of oil of lemon will much improve it.

Almond Bloom, for the face.—Boil 1 ounce of Brazil dust in 3 pints distilled water, and strain; add 6 drachms of isinglass, 2 drachms of cochineal, 1 ounce of alum, and 8 drachms of borax; boil again, and strain through a fine cloth.

Vinegar, No. 2.—Acetic acid, 4 lbs; molasses, 1 gal.; put them into a 40 gallon cask, and fill it up with rain water; shake it up, and let stand from one to three weeks, and the result is good vinegar.

If this does not make it as sharp as you like, add a little more molasses. But some will object to this, because an acid is used: let me say to such, that acetic acid is concentrated vinegar. Take 1 lb., or 1 pt., or any other quantity of this acid, and add seven times as much soft water, and you have just as good vinegar as can be made from cider, and that instantaneously.

Razor Paste, No. 2.—Emery, reduced to an impalpable powder, two parts; spermaceti ointment, one part; mix together, and rub it over the strop.

This paste can be put up in small wide-mouthed bottles for sale, so as to be convenient for the consumer.

Label, and put in directions.

Gold Powder.—Powder some whiting, and make

it into a moist paste with some sal-volatile. Cover over the gold ornaments and surface with a soft brush, let it dry, and then brush it off with a moderately hard brush.

Mouth Glue, No. 2.—Take 1 pound of the best glue, the stronger the better, boil it and strain it very clear; boil also 4 ounces of isinglass, put the mixture into a double glue pot, add half a pound of brown sugar, and boil the whole until it gets thick; then pour it into thin plates or moulds, and when cold you may cut and dry them in small pieces for the pocket. The glue is used by merely holding it over steam, or wetting it with the mouth. This is a most useful and convenient article, being much stronger than common glue. It is sold under the name of Indian glue, but is much less expensive in making, and is applicable to all kinds of small fractures, etc.; answers well on the hardest woods, and cements china, etc., though, of course, it will not resist the action of hot water. For parchment, and paper, in lieu of gum or paste, it will be found equally convenient.

Liquid Glue, No. 2.—Dissolve one part of powdered alum, one hundred and twenty parts of water; add one hundred and twenty parts of glue, ten of acetic acid, and forty of alcohol, and digest. Prepared glue is made by dissolving common glue in warm water, and then adding acetic acid (strong

vinegar) to keep it. Dissolve 1 pound of best glue in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water, and add 1 pint of vinegar. It is ready for use.

Cheap Court Plaster.—Take half a dozen pigs' feet, well cleaned for cooking, and boil to a jelly of say about half a pint or less—then spread with a brush on any waste scraps of silk, and we find it equal to any adhesive plaster we have ever used. Any fatty substance in the boiling of the feet raises to the surface, and when cold can easily be removed. One of its chief excellencies is, that it costs nothing but the trouble of preparing.

Silver Plating Powder.—1 ounce of nitric acid, 1 ten cent piece, and 1 ounce of quicksilver. Put in an open glass vessel, and let it stand until dissolved; then add 1 pint of water, and it is ready for use. Make it into a powder by adding whiting, and it may be used on brass, copper, German silver, &c.

Writing on Iron, Steel, &c.—Muriatic acid, 1 oz.; nitric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix, when it is ready for use.

DIRECTIONS:—Cover the place you wish to mark or write upon, with melted bees-wax; when cold, write the name plain with a file point, or an instrument made for the purpose, carrying it through the wax, and cleaning the wax all out of the letter;

then apply the mixed acids with a feather, carefully filling each letter; let it remain from one to ten minutes, according to the appearance desired; then put on some water, which dilutes the acids and stops the process. Either of the acids, alone, would cut iron or steel, but it requires the mixture to take hold of gold or silver. After you wash off the acids it is best to apply a little oil.

Gutta Percha Soles.—Dry the old sole, and rough it well with a rasp, after which, put on a thin coat of warm solution with the finger; rub it well in; let it dry, then hold it to the fire, and, whilst warm, put on a second coat of solution, thicker than the first; let it dry. Then take the gutta-percha sole, and put it in hot water until it is soft; take it out, wipe it, and hold the sole in one hand and the shoe in the other to the fire, and they will become sticky; immediately lay the sole on, beginning at the toe, and proceed gradually. In half an hour, take a knife and pare it. The solution should be warmed, by putting as much as you want to use in a cup, and placing it in hot water, taking care that no water mixes with the solution.

Freckle Ointment.—Dissolve, in half an ounce of lemon-juice, one ounce of venice soap; and add a quarter of an ounce, each, of oil of bitter almonds and deliquated oil of tartar. Place this mixture

in the sun till it acquires the consistency of ointment. When in this state, add three drops of the oil of rhodium, and keep it for use. Apply it to the face and hands in the manner following: Wash the parts at night with elder-flower water, then anoint with the ointment. In the morning, cleanse the skin from its oily adhesion, by washing it copiously in rose-water.

Permanent Paste, made by adding to each half-pint of flour-paste, without alum, fifteen grains of corrosive sublimate, previously rubbed to powder in a mortar, the whole to be well mixed; this, if prevented from drying, by being kept in a covered pot, remains good any length of time, and is therefore convenient; but, unfortunately, it is extremely poisonous, though its excessively nauseous taste would prevent its being swallowed accidentally; it possesses the great advantage of not being liable to the attacks of insects.

Camphor Balls, to Prevent Chaps.—Melt three drachms of spermaceti, four drachms of white wax, with one ounce of almond oil, and stir in three drachms of camphor (previously powdered by moistening it with a little spirits of wine); pour small quantities into small gallipots, so as to turn out in the form of cakes.

Toilet Soap.—Take a wine-glassful of eau de

Cologne, and another of lemon-juice; then scrape two cakes of brown Windsor soap to a powder, and mix well in a mould. When hard, it will be an excellent soap for whitening the hands.

Marking-Ink, without Preparation.—There are several receipts for this ink, but the following is rapidly superceding all the others:—Dissolve, separately, one ounce of nitrate of silver, and one and a-half ounces of sub-carbonate soda (best washing soda) in distilled or rain water. Mix the solutions and collect and wash the precipitate in a filter; whilst still moist, rub it up in a marble or wedge-wood mortar with three drachms of tartaric acid; add two ounces of distilled water, mix six drachms of white sugar, and ten drachms of powdered gum arabic, half an ounce of archil and water to make up six ounces in measure.

Lotion for Baldness.—Eau de Cologne, two ounces; tincture of cantharides, two drachms; oil of lavender, or rosemary, of each, ten drops. These applications must be used once or twice a day for a considerable time; but if the scalp becomes sore, they must be discontinued for a time, or used at longer intervals.

Bayberry or Myrtle Soap.—Dissolve $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of white potash in 5 quarts of water; then mix it with 10 pounds of myrtle wax, or bayberry tallow.



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oil, as much as sufficient to render it fragrant; mix, and make into an ointment. Two drachms of bergamot and a few drops of otto of roses would suffice. This is considered a valuable preparation for the hair, and is to be used as the above.

Circassian Cream.—1 pint of olive oil, 3 ounces white wax, 2 ounces spermaceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of alkanet root. Digest the oil with the alkanet till sufficiently colored; strain; melt the wax and spermaceti with the oil, and when sufficiently cool, add $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms oil of lavender and 1 drachm of essence of ambergris.

Phosphorus Paste for the Destruction of Rats and Mice.—Take of phosphorus, 8 parts; liquify it in 180 parts of luke-warm water, pour the whole into a mortar, and add immediately 180 parts of rye meal; when cold, mix in 180 parts of butter, melted, and 125 parts of sugar. If the phosphorus is in a finely-divided state, the ingredients may be all mixed at once, without melting them. This mixture will retain its efficacy for many years, for the phosphorus is preserved by the butter, and only becomes oxydized on the surface. Rats and mice eat this mixture with avidity, after which they swell out and soon die. This receipt was directed to be used in place of arsenic by the Prussian Government.

Marine Glue.—Dissolve 4 parts of india-rubber

in 34 parts of coal tar naphtha—aiding the solution with heat and agitation. The solution is then thick as cream, and it should be added to 64 parts of powdered shellac, which must be heated in the mixture till all is dissolved. While the mixture is hot it is poured on plates of metal, in sheets like leather. It can be kept in that state, and when it is required to be used, it is put into a pot and heated till it is soft, and then applied with a brush to the surfaces to be joined. Two pieces of wood joined with this cement can scarcely be sundered.

Grafting Wax.—Five parts of rosin, one part of beeswax, one part of tallow. Melt these in a skillet, tin cup, or any metal vessel: the skillet being preferable, as it can be handled better, and the wax keeps warm longer in it. Melt these over the fire and mix together well. When the scions are set—say as many as twenty or thirty, or as few as is wished—have the mixture ready and apply it warm, with a small wooden paddle. See that every part is covered and the air completely excluded. It requires no bandage.

Tracing Paper.—In order to prepare a beautiful transparent, colorless paper, it is best to employ the varnish formed with Demarara rosin in the following way: The sheets intended for this purpose are laid flat on each other, and the varnish spread over the uppermost sheet by means of a brush, until the

paper appears perfectly colorless, without, however, the liquid therein being visible. The first sheet is then removed, hung up for drying, and the second treated in the same manner. After being dried, this paper is capable of being written on, either with chalk, or pencil, or steel pens. It preserves its colorless transparency without becoming yellow, as is frequently the case with that prepared in any other way.

Iron Cement.—Mix from four to five parts of dry clay, two parts of iron filings, one part oxide of manganese, half a part of salt, and half a part of borax; when the cement is wanted for use, this mixture is made with water into a paste, which is applied immediately to the pieces to be joined. It is then allowed to dry gradually, and is subsequently heated to whiteness.* After this, the cement will resist water, and, of course, heat.

Put the dry cement up in boxes or bottles, with directions and label.

Liquid Glue, very strong.—Three parts of glue, soaked in eight parts of cold water for several hours, until the glue is soft. Then add half a part of muriatic acid and three-quarters of a part of sulphate of zinc; heat the mixture to 185° Fahr. for ten or twelve hours. The mixture remains liquid after cooling, and is very useful for sticking wood, crockery and glass together.

Stove Paint.—Black lead is a great institution in this country; and probably few but cooks and housemaids would care to see its use diminished. It certainly has its recommendations, but it can hardly be said to be ornamental, while it entails an immense amount of labor on our servants. In Germany, where a stove is continually to be found in the common sitting-room of a respectable family, the unsightliness seems to have been felt, and a suggestion has been made to do away with the black lead, and paint the stoves and ovens. Oil paint, of course, cannot be employed, but water-glass (silicate of potash,) colored with pigment, to match the paint of the apartment is the material recommended.

Before this is applied, the iron must be thoroughly cleansed from grease, and all spots must be rubbed off with a scratch brush. Two or three coats of the paint may then be put on and allowed to dry, after which the fire may be lighted without fear of injury to the color, which may, indeed, be heated to redness. Grease or milk spilt over the paint, has no effect upon it, and it may be kept clean by washing, with soap and water.

Dutch ovens and like utensils, may also be coated with the same materials, and the labor spent in polishing be saved. A good coating of the paint will last a year or two.

Black Reviver, For Black Cloth.—Bruised galls, one pound; logwood, two pounds; green vitrol, half a pound; water, five quarts. Boil for two hours, and strain. Used to restore the color of black cloth.

Pastils for Burning.—Cascarilla bark, eight drachms; gum benzoin, four drachms; yellow sanders, two drachms; styrax, two drachms; olibanum, two drachms; charcoal, six ounces; nitre, one drachm and a-half; mucilage of tragacanth, sufficient quantity. Reduce the substance to a powder, and form into a paste with the mucilage, and divide into small cones: then put them into an oven until quite dry.

American Tooth Powder.—Coral; cuttle fish-bone, dragon's blood; of each, eight drachms; burnt alum and red sanders, of each, four drachms; orris root, eight drachms; cloves and cinnamon, of each, half a drachm; vanilla, eleven grains; rosewood, half a drachm; rose pink, eight drachms. All to be finely powdered and mixed.

Scouring Drops, for Removing Grease.—There are several preparations of this name; one of the best is made as follows: Camphene, or spirits of turpentine, three ounces; essence of lemon, one ounce. Mix.

Quinine Tooth Powder.—Rose pink, two dr.;

12 drachms precipitated chalk, 1 drachm carbonate of magnesia, 6 grains sulphite of quinine. All to be finely powdered and mixed; put up nicely in round or oval wooden boxes.

Davy's Corn Solvent.—Powder fine 2 ounces potash, 1 oz. salts of sorrel; mix well together and lay a small quantity on the corn for four or five successive nights, binding it on with a rag. Corns are usually made by wearing shoes too tight. Walking on pavements in very thin shoes will cause corns and bunions, because of bruising the feet on the hard stones.

White Varnish.—Take 1 quart of alcohol, and add to it 2 oz. gum mastic, 4 oz. Canada balsam, and 8 oz. of sandaric. It is a white drying varnish, capable of being polished when hard. A good varnish for objects of the toilet, such as work boxes, card cases, &c., is made as follows: 6 ounces sandaric, 4 ounces genuine elemi, 1 oz. anime, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of gum camphor; melt all slowly in 1 qt. of rectified spirits.

Salt of Lemons.—Mix 4 oz. of salt of sorrel in very fine powder, with like quantity of cream of tartar. This is the salt sold in the shops. It is recommended for removing iron moulds or ink spots.

Jessamine Butter.—Take hog's lard melted, and

well washed in pure water; then lay it an inch thick in a dish and strew over with jessamine flowers; it will imbibe the scent, and make a very fragrant pomatum; put up in glass pots.

Almond Paste.—Blanch 2 pounds of sweet almonds, 1 pound of bitter almonds, and beat them to powder in a mortar with 2 pounds of loaf sugar; beat into a paste with orange flower water. Used instead of soap for washing the hands; it imparts a pleasant scent.

Godfrey's Cordial.—Dissolve $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of sal tartar in $3\frac{1}{4}$ pints of water, to which add 1 pint of thick sugar-house molasses and afterwards 3 oz. laudanum. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm oil sassafras in 4 ounces alcohol, and add to the above; shake well and it is ready for use; bottle in small long bottles, cone shaped.

Dick's Eye water.—To 10 grains of sulphate of zinc, add 20 grains sugar of lead and 1 pint rose water; dissolve each separately and mix; pour off the clear liquor and bottle in panel vials.

Gold Ink.—Grind upon a porphyry slab, with a muller, gold leaves along with white honey, till they are reduced to the finest possible division. The paste is then collected upon the edge of a knife, put into a large glass and diffused through water. The gold by gravity soon falls to the bottom,



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* remedy for indigestion. Dose—two pills every other night.

Medicated Prunes.—Take a quarter of an ounce of senna and manna, mix thoroughly, and pour on it a pint of boiling water and let it infuse for 1 hour, tightly covered. When the infusion is strong enough, strain and stir in a gill of West India molasses ; add about half a pound of prunes, cover tight, and stew until you find the stones of the prunes loose ; do not stew too long, as they become insipid ; pick out the stones and place on a dish to cool. They may be given to children without any perceptible taste of the senna and manna.

Opodeldoc.—To 1 pound of camphor add $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce of oil of rosemary, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of origanum, 2 pounds of castile soap, cut fine, and 3 quarts of spirits of wine. Boil all together for about an hour, and let it stand to cool. Bottle for sale in the regular style of bottle. It is a good embrocation for bruises, sprains, stiffness of the neck, back or shoulder, and for rheumatic pains.

Wilson's Eye Water.—Take 1 drachm of sulphate of zinc, 3 drachms of spirits of camphor, 4 ounces of distilled water, hot, and 8 ounces rose water. Pour the boiling water upon the zinc and camphorated spirits in a closed vessel, and when

cold, strain, and then add the rosewater. It is especially adapted to relieve pain and weakness incident to the eyes of elderly people, when depending on debility of the optic nerves. Wash the eyes night and morning.

To Extract the Perfume of Flowers.—Procure a quantity of the petals of any flower which has an agreeable flavor, card thin layers of cotton, which dip into the finest Florence oil; sprinkle a small quantity of fine salt on the flowers, and place layers of cotton and flowers alternately, until an earthen or wide mouthed vessel is quite full. Tie a bladder over the top and leave the vessel for fifteen days exposed to the heat of the sun. When opened, a fragrant oil may be squeezed away from the whole mass, little inferior (if roses are made use of) to the dear and highly valued otto, or odour of roses.

To make Candles.—Candle wick, if steeped in lime and saltpetre, and dried in the sun, will give a clearer light and be less apt to run. Good candles may be made thus: Melt together 10 oz. of mutton tallow, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce of camphor, 4 oz. of beeswax and 2 oz. of alum; then run it into moulds or dip the candles. All we ask you is to try this receipt and find it worth the price of the book alone.

Blackening without Friction.—Two 2 oz. of gum arabic, add 1 oz. ivory black, and 1 ounce sugar; water enough to make it easily applied with a sponge. Dissolve the sugar and gum and grind the black on a slab with it. This is a labor-saving article, as it requires no friction.

French Mustard.—Take a sufficient quantity of green tarragon leaves, (pick from the stalks) put into a wide mouth glass jar till it is half full; pressing down hard. Then fill up the jar with the best cider vinegar, and cork up tight. Let it infuse a week or two. Remove all the tarragon by pouring off the vinegar into another vessel. Then put fresh leaves of the plant into the jar and pour back the same vinegar, and either cork or cover up tight again; let the last tarragon remain in the jar; in about two weeks the vinegar will be sufficiently flavored with the tarragon to use it for French Mustard or other purpose. Mince as fine as possible not more than one clove of garlic; mix it into 4 oz. of the best mustard powder in a deep pan. Take a gill of the tarragon vinegar (strained from the leaves) and mix it with equal quantity of salad oil; moisten the mustard powder gradually, using a wooden spoon, till you get it a little thicker than the usual consistency of made mustard. Put it into small clean white jars and cork closely. If you find the above makes too thin,

you need not use the whole of the liquid ; if too thick, dilute with more oil and vinegar. Tarragon vinegar is good with boiled cabbage or greens. The leaves of the second infusion should be kept in the jar, pouring off from them as wanted.

Home-made Cider.—To one pound of sugar, add one-half an ounce of tartaric acid, and two tablespoonsful of good yeast. Dissolve the sugar in one quart of warm water ; put all in a gallon jug ; shake it well, fill the jug with pure cold water, let it stand uncorked twelve hours, and it is fit for use.

You can treat your friends to cider that they cannot distinguish from that made from apples.

Extract of Blackberries.—Fill a quart bottle half full of ripe berries ; add to it a teaspoonful of whole allspice, and a few cloves ; fill the bottle with the best whisky. In a month's time it will be fit for use.

Artificial Coral.—Take 4 pounds of yellow rosin and 1 pound of vermilion : melt together ; dip twigs, cinders, or stones in this mixture and it will give them the appearance of coral, and are applicable to rockwork, grotto, or any fancy work as a substitute for that costly article. This receipt, alone, is worth to many over \$10.

Camphor Ice.—Melt together 1 oz. spermaceti,
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6 oz. oil sweet almonds, and 2 oz. camphor. Put up in inch square cakes and wrap with tin foil; one dozen of cakes in a paper box. These squares retail for 25 cents.

Liquid Blue.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Spanish indigo, 3 pounds sulphuric acid and one pound rain-water; stand the indigo and acid together in a stone vessel, in boiling water, till the indigo is dissolved, then add the water. Sold in all grocery stores in 4 oz. bottles at a fair profit.

Bed Bug Poison.—Take 1 pint of alcohol, 2 oz. sal ammoniac, 1 pint spirits turpentine, 2 ounces corrosive sublimate and 2 ounces gum camphor; dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, then pulverize the corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac and add to it, after which put in the spirits of turpentine, and shake well together. This sells readily at 25 cents per oz. vial.

Blackberry Brandy.—To 1 quart of strained blackberry juice, add 1 pound white sugar, 1 teaspoonful powdered allspice, ditto ground cloves. Boil a few minutes, then remove from the fire, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint fourth proof brandy or good Monongehela whisky. Bottle and cork close. It is fit for immediate use. On no account use inferior brandy.

The above preparation of blackberries is considered extremely beneficial in diarrhœa and other summer complaints.

Sweet Smelling Extract.—Add to 5 pints alcohol, 3 drachms oil bergamot, 2 drachms oil lemon, 1 drachm oil rosemary, 15 drops oil of cinnamon, 7 drops oil cloves, 1 drop bitter almond, 5 drops oil orange, and 15 drops essence musk. It makes a splendid perfume for the handkerchief.

La Belle White.—Reduce to an impalpable powder 1 pound French chalk, 1 pound calcined magnesia, and 1 pound white starch; mix thoroughly. Apply with soft flannel, and this will not only be found a harmless preparation but a very pleasant addition to the toilet and will be a favorite with the ladies.

Bloom of Roses.—Get a paper of Chinese vermillion, dissolve sufficient gum tragacanth in hot water to make a paste with the vermillion, and add half a teaspoonful of sweet oil; mix again, making the mass into a stiff paste, then put it into a close pot or cup, and dry it by a slow heat. When used apply with a flannel. There are more elaborate preparations, but this is in every respect equal to the best, and gives satisfaction to the consumer, and is cheaper to manufacture.

Soldering Solution.—2 ounces muriatic acid, in which as much zinc is dissolved as it will hold, to which add $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce sal almoniac. Clean the metal well, and the solder will run and adhere to any part of the metal to which the solution is applied. It will also solder brass and steel together.

This receipt is highly recommended for making a most excellent soldering fluid.

Jujube Paste.—Take 5 pounds sugar, 6 pounds gum arabic, dissolve each in one gallon of water; mix the two solutions and evaporate slowly to a thick syrup. Flavor with essence of lemon or any other you wish. Pour the syrup into pans and evaporate to a proper consistency at a moderate heat.

An Excellent Horse Liniment.—Take 1 pint alcohol, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce castile soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. gum camphor, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of sal ammoniac. When these are dissolved, add 1 oz. of laudanum, 1 oz. oil origanum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sassafras, and 2 oz. spirits of hartshorn. Bathe freely. Excellent for strains, bruises, sprains, windgalls, &c.

Extract of Musk.—Add to 2 oz. of grain musk, 1 gallon rectified spirits; let stand one month at a summer temperature; it is then fit to draw off. Use small short necked bottles, tightly corked and tops covered nicely with sheep skin.

Hoarhound Candy.—Take the herb hoarhound,



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which has gone through a degree of heat superior to that of common drying oils. It is prepared as follows: Boil linseed oil in a large iron pot for 8 hours, adding to it bits of toasted bread for the purpose of absorbing the water contained in the oil, let it rest for several hours, then boil again 8 hours, or until it has acquired the consistency required, then add lamp black worked up with turpentine. The thickness depends on the degree of heat, and the quantity of lampblack mixed with it. It should be done in the open air to prevent the bad effect arising from the vapour of the burnt oil, and in particular, to guard against accident by fire.

Brandy Bitters.—Add to 3 gallons brandy, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each, orange and lemon peel, 4 oz. calamus root, 2 pounds sugar, 1 oz. camomile flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon syrup, 2 gallons water. Digest the whole well together for 12 days. Draw off carefully and bottle.

Fever and Ague Mixture.—Mix 2 oz. Peruvian bark, 20 grains of sal-tartar or salts of wormwood, 12 drachms snake root, 8 oz. alcohol, 8 oz. water. Digest for twenty-four hours, shaking occasionally. Dose, from a tablespoonful to a wineglassful three times a-day.

Cinnamon Lozenges.—Take 4 pounds pulver-

ized sugar, 12 grains drop lake, 40 grains gamboge, 60 drops oil cinnamon. Make into lozenges with mucilage tragacanth, by rolling out very thin, and when dry cut into whatever shape you wish.

Instantaneous Toothache Cure.—Dissolve 1 oz. gum mastic in one ounce ether. This will produce a yellow oily substance, which is to be kept in a well stoppered bottle. Saturate a small piece of cotton, the size you wish, and fill the cavity. The ether evaporates while the rosin remains protecting the teeth from the action of air and food. This is sold in small bottles as magic toothache drops.

Blood Purifier.—Take 8 oz. each, white sugar, rice and starch, 6 oz. ground sarsaparilla, 4 oz. ground senna. Pulverize each separate as fine as possible, then mix them well. Dose a tablespoonful three times a day. It is recommended as a valuable blood purifier.

Transparent Scap.—Cut into thin shavings a good article of palm soap, and add to it enough spirits of wine to cover it; place near the fire until the soap is melted. Perfume as you choose. Then pour into moulds to cool and the preparation gives you a transparent soap, which is capable to

make a heavy lather either for shaving or toilet purposes.

Quince Syrup.—Grate quinces, pass the pulp through a sieve and set near the fire for the juice to settle and clarify ; strain and add 1 pound sugar (boiled down) to every 4 oz. of juice ; remove from the fire and when cold bottle for use or sale. A tablespoonful of this syrup will flavor a pint of water.

Honey Wine.—Put in a forty gallon cask 20 pounds honey and 12 gallons cider ; let ferment. Then add $\frac{1}{2}$ a gallon rum, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon brandy, 6 oz. red or white tartar dissolved, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each, almonds and cloves. Mix well together ; let stand twenty-four hours, then bottle.

Venice Turpentine.—Take 1 qt. of spirits of turpentine and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound rosin. Dissolve at a gentle heat. When cool it will be fit for use.

Tincture of Allspice.—Infuse for two weeks 4 oz. ground allspice in 2 quarts alcohol ; filter.

Tincture of Cloves.—Infuse for 2 weeks 2 oz. ground cloves in 1 quart alcohol ; filter.

Blackberry Cordial.—To 1 gallon of blackberry juice add 4 pounds white sugar ; boil and skim off, then add 1 oz. of cloves, 1 oz. of cinnamon, 10 grated nutmegs, and boil down till quite rich ;

then let it cool and settle, afterwards drain off, and add 1 pint of good brandy or whiskey. Put up in pint bottles.

Blackberry Syrup.—Take 2 pounds of the smaller blackberry roots and 2 gallons of water, and boil them down to 3 quarts; add 5 pounds of crushed sugar and 1 pint best brandy. To 60 gallons thus prepared add 3 pounds of allspice and 2 pounds each of cloves and cassia. The smaller roots are much better than the larger ones, on account of their possessing superior astringent qualities. Put up in pint bottles.

Any preparation of blackberry is very beneficial, both as a beverage and a medicine.

Essence Ginger.—To 1 ^{po}_{und} capsicum add 3 oz. bruised ginger and 1 pound alcohol; mix and work well for ten days. Bottle.

Perfume for Note Paper.—Powder 1 oz. starch, to which add 8 drops otto of roses, 1 oz. orris root powder. Put the above into bags and keep in the writing desk with the paper you wish perfumed. This article is used by the Queen of England.

Peppermint Lozenges.—Powder 7 pounds of the best white sugar and 1 pound pure starch, oil of peppermint to flavor; mix with mucilage, roll out and, when dry, cut into lozenges of whatever shape you desire. Many small confectioneries

can make a larger profit by making more of these articles that they buy.

Cure for Piles.—Make an ointment of equal parts of sage, parsley, burdock and chamomile leaves, simmer half an hour in fresh butter, or sweet oil and lard; then rub the parts affected with it, and drink half a gill of tar water twice a day. If the piles are inward, take the same quantity of tar water, and half a small glass of the essence of fir each night on going to bed. If this course is continued for some time it will do you more good than all the quack medicines in existence. Try it, if you wish to be relieved from this painful disease.

Balm of life.—Take 4 oz. gum benzoin, 3 oz. gum storax callinter, 1 oz. balsam tolu, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gum aloes sucatine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gum myrrh, 2 oz. root of angelica, 2 oz. tops of johnswort. Powder all these together, and put them into about 3 pounds of rectified spirits of wine, in a glass bottle. Let them stand in the spirits 4 weeks at a moderate heat; shake occasionally, strain it off, and it is fit for use, or to be bottled for sale. If the gums are not all dissolved, add a little more spirits to the same; shake and let it stand as before. Dose, from 12 to 15 drops in a glass of wine in the morning, before eating. This is a most excellent medi-

cine for consumptives, and is very good to strengthen weak lungs. It is a great relief from suffering in nearly all diseases.

Saffron Lozenges.—Take 1 ounce of finely powdered hay-saffron, 1 pound sifted sugar and 8 ounces powdered starch. Mix with mucilage. Roll out and cut into lozenges.

Jellies Without Fruit.—To 1 quart of warm water, add $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce pulverized alum; boil for a few minutes, then add 8 pounds of white crushed or coffee sugar, continuing a little while longer, strain while hot, when cold put in 3 ounces of the extract of vanilla, strawberry, lemon, or any other flavor you wish for jelly. There is a fortune in the manufacture of this article as there is a handsome profit—as the sale is large for it cannot (if made right) be told from the genuine fruit jellies.

To Make Acetate of Ivy.—Take 1 ounce of ivy leaves fresh gathered; place them in a wide-mouth vessel which has a close cover or stopper, cover with vinegar; in two weeks they will be fit to use; add vinegar as it is absorbed. Place a part of the leaf upon the corn and confine it there in any convenient manner. This is often very effective.

To Make Spirit of Roses.—Take 8 pounds fresh petals of roses, add half a gallon rectified spirit of wine; macerate for a week and distil to dryness in

a water bath. [This is the real article, but it may be made by mixing half a drachm otto of roses with a quart of spirit of wine, and placing the bottle in hot water so as to warm the spirit ; after which cork close, shake until cold, and next day filter if required.]

Rhubarb Syrup.—Take 3 ounces bruised rhubarb, and 16 ounces pure spring water ; macerate 12 hours ; filter and add 32 ounces white sugar. In making a large quantity, use one and three-quarter lbs. rhubarb to 20 lbs. sugar. This is an article that should be kept ready for use in every family. It can be made much cheaper than bought.

Wistar's Cough Lozenges.—Rub well together 2 drachms pulverized opium and half an ounce of tincture tolu ; add 1 pound pulverized sugar, and 5 ounces pulverized gum arabic ; form into a mass with a solution of extract of liquorice ; roll out and cut into lozenges. Some factors add a few drops of oil, anise or caraway. Put up in small paper boxes neatly labelled, about one ounce of lozenges in each, to retail for 25 cents.

Lead Solder.—Take 2 pounds of lead to 1 pound of tin. Its worth may be known by melting it, and pouring a small quantity upon a board ; if it is good, (or rich) little bright spots will arise on



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of pulverized camphor half an ounce. This is found to be very superior to every other salve in burns, fever sores, scrofulous, fistulous and all other ulcers. Spread it on a piece of linen and renew once or twice a day. There is money in this if put up right and pushed. A small box or pot retails at 25 cents.

Spalding's Glue.—Take 1-pound fine white glue and dissolve it in water to proper consistency, then add a small quantity of aqua fortis.

Use one and a half ounce round bottles, which by adding a small brush sells readily for 25 cents per bottle. It will always be found ready and very convenient for many purposes.

Bluing Clothes.—Put 1 gallon of soft water over 4 ounces Prussian blue, powdered; add 1 ounce of pulverized oxalic acid. Put in about 2 ounce flat bottles. A teaspoonful is sufficient for a large wash. Sells well, and grocers can do well in its manufacture.

To Imitate Rosewood.—Brush the wood over with a strong decoction of logwood while hot; repeat this process three or four times; put a small quantity of the filings of iron among strong vinegar; then with a flat brush made with a piece of cane, bruised at the end, or split with a knife, apply the solution of vinegar and iron filings in such

a manner as to produce the fibres of the wood required. After it is dry, the wood must be polished with turpentine and beeswax.

Virgin Milk.—Take equal parts of gum benzoin and styrax; dissolve in a sufficient quantity of spirits of wine, the spirits will then become a reddish tincture and exhale a very fragrant smell. Some people add a small quantity of balm of gilead. Drop a few drops into a glass of clear water and by stirring the water, it becomes milky.

Ladies use it successfully to clear the complexion. Put up nicely in fine bottles with neat label for sale.

Lavender Water.—Mix in a quart bottle 3 drachms of oil of lavender; 1 pint rectified spirits of wine; shake them well together, and add an ounce of orange-flowers water; 1 ounce rose-water; 4 ounces of distilled water, and, if you like, two or three drachms of essence of musk.

Cheap Paint for a Barn.—An excellent and cheap paint for rough wood work is made of 6 pounds of melted pitch; 1 pint of linseed oil, and 1 pound of brick dust or yellow-ochre.

To a farmer this receipt is invaluable.

Essence of Celery.—Soak for two weeks $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of the seeds of celery in 1 gill of good brandy. A few drops will flavor a pint of soup or broth

equal to a head of celery. There is economy in its use.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce flat bottle is retailed for from 25 to 35 cents.

To Choose Sugar.—The lowest priced and coarsest sugar is not the cheapest in the end, as it is dirty, and of a very inferior degree of sweetness; that which is most refined is the sweetest; the best has a bright and gravelly appearance. East India sugars appear finer in proportions to the price; but they do not contain so much sweetness as the other kinds. Loaf sugars should be chosen as fine and as close in texture as possible, unless they are for preserving, when the coarse, strong, open kind is preferable.

Cheap Paint.—Tar mixed with yellow-ochre makes an excellent green paint, for coarse wood work, iron fencing, &c.

Squill Mixture.—Take 4 ounces milk of ammoniacum; 3 ounces syrup of squills; mix together. In doses of two tablespoonsful every few hours, it is a good remedy for coughs, asthma or oppression on the chest.

Lee's Pills.—To $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of pulverized jalup, aloes and rhubarb; add 3 drachms calomel; 1 drachm pulverized gamboge; form the whole into



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Table of Measures.—This is of great use for medicinal or other purposes:—60 drops is equal to 1 teaspoonful or 1 drachm; 2 teaspoonsful to 1 dessert spoonful; 2 dessert spoonsful to 1 table-spoonful or $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; 4 tablespoonsful to 1 wine-glassful; 2 wine-glassful to 1 teacupful or 1 gill.

Syrup of Squills.—Take 3 pints vinegar of squills; 7 pounds of white sugar; dissolve by a gentle heat. To make in large quantities take 14 pounds perfectly transparent vinegar of squills, and 28 pounds double refined sugar—dissolve either cold or by a very gentle heat.

It should be clear and nearly colorless.

Economical Scents.—As cheap perfumes are often required to fill little fancy bottles, such as are sold at the bazaars, toy-shops, arcades, and other places, the following recipes for their manufacture will be found of service:

1. Spirits of wine, one pint; essence of bergamot, one ounce.

2. Spirits of wine, one pint; otto of santal, one ounce.

3. Spirits of wine, one pint; otto of French lavender, half ounce; otto of bergamot, half ounce; otto of cloves, one drachm.

4. Spirits of wine, one pint; otto of lemon grass, three-fourths ounce; essence of lemons, half ounce.

5. Spirits of wine, one pint; otto of petit grain, quarter ounce; otto of orange peel, half ounce.

Plate Powder.—Mix well together 1 pound of levigated oxide of iron and 4 pounds of prepared chalk finely pulverized. Put this mixture into small wood or paper boxes.

Rub it on the silver dry and then polish with a clean buckskin, finishing with silk. This preparation is a reddish brown color and often sold as plate powder for 25 cents per box of about two ounces.

Otto of Roses.—Steep a large quantity of the petals of the roses, freed from every extraneous matter, in pure water, in an earthen vessel which is exposed daily to the sun, and housed at night until a scum rises. This is the otto, which is carefully absorbed by a very small piece of cotton tied to the end of a stick. The oil collected squeeze out of the cotton into a very diminutive vial; cork the bottle for use. The collection should be continued while any scum is produced.

An Irish Cordial.—Strip 1 pound of white currants from the stems and bruise, put in the juice the thin rind of a fresh lemon and a quarter of an ounce of ginger, well pounded and sifted. Pour on these 1 quart of good old whiskey; mix the whole thoroughly, and let it stand twenty-four

hours in a well-scalded stone jug or pitcher, covered closely from the air. Strain it off; stir in it, until dissolved, 1 pound of loaf sugar; strain again and bottle it. Try it, ye Sons of Erin, as it is given from the old receipt, and will make you think of your mother country.

To Make a Scent Resembling Violets.—Drop twelve drops of genuine oil of rhodium on a lump of sugar; grind this well in a glass mortar, and mix it thoroughly with 3 pounds of orris powder. This will, in its perfume, have a resemblance to a well-flavored violet.

Ground Glass.—The frosted appearance of ground glass may be very nearly imitated by gently dabbing the glass over with a piece of glaziers putty, stuck on the ends of the fingers. When applied with a light and even touch, it cannot be told from the genuine.

Magic Dye.—Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce indigo in diluted sulphuric acid, and add to it $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce carbonate of potash. White cloth dipped in this liquid is changed to blue—yellow cloth to green—red cloth to purple. This is not generally known, and will often be a great benefit.

Gum for Envelopes and Paper.—To 2 ounces gum arabic, add 1 ounce isinglass dissolved in three pints of warm water; and 3 ounces loaf sugar;



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add quarter of a pound of palm oil, quarter of pound of honey, and six cents worth of true oil of cinnamon; let all boil together another six or eight minutes; pour out, and stand it by till next day. It is then fit for immediate use.

Concklin's Salve.—Take twelve ounces of rosin, and one ounce each, of beeswax and mutton tallow; melt together, strain; and work into rolls in cold water.

Frey's Vermifuge.—Take one ounce of castor oil, one ounce of aromatic syrup of rhubarb, thirty drops of oil of chenopodium, five drops of croton oil. Mix.

Magic Ink.—Dissolve some nitrate of bismuth in water; write with this solution. The writing will be invisible when dry, but as soon as immersed in water, becomes legible.

Spirit of Bergamotte.—Take 2 pounds of the peel of the bergamotte orange; 1 gallon proof spirit; digest for a week, and then add a quart of water and distil 1 gallon. [This is the genuine article; but a substitute may be made thus: 5 ounces best essence of bergamotte; 2 ounces pale essence ambergris; $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce essence of musk; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce oil of verbena; 1 gallon rectified spirits of wine; mix well.] Both these are ele-

gant perfumes and can be manufactured to realize a good percentage.

To Color Eggs for Easter.—Bind them round with narrow-colored ribbons in a tasteful manner, and boil them about ten minutes. The ribbons will impart their color to them. Or logwood chips for purple, and onion peel for yellow, or loaf-sugar paper for purple. They are improved by being varnished.

Turkish Rouge.—Take half pound best Brazil wood, fine, and of golden red color; infuse four days in four quarts best white wine vinegar; then boil them together for half an hour; strain through a linen cloth, and place the liquid in one pint white vinegar; mix the two liquids and stir them well together. The scum which now arises should be carefully taken off, and gradually dried and powdered.

Put in small oval or round fancy boxes.

Old Windsor Soap.—Slice the best white soap as thin as possible, and melt it over a slow fire; take it from the fire, and, when lukewarm, add oil of caraway, or any other fragrant oil.

To Choose Pepper.—The finest cayenne pepper consists of powdered bird pepper; as this is of a bad color, it is often adulterated to heighten its color. White pepper is merely black pepper deprived of its outer coating, which has a stimula-

ting property ; so that white pepper is much weaker than black.

Yeast Cakes.—Make a thick batter of a pint of good yeast, a teaspoonful of salt, and rye or wheat flour. When risen, stir in Indian meal till of the right consistency to roll out. When risen again, roll them out very thin, cut them into cakes with a tumbler, and dry them in the shade in clear, windy weather. Care must be taken to keep them from the sun or they will ferment. When perfectly dry, tie them up in a bag, and keep them in a cool, dry place. To raise four or five loaves of bread, take one of these cakes and put to it a little lukewarm, milk or water. When dissolved, stir in a couple of tablespoonsful of flour ; set it near the fire. When light, use it for your dough. Yeast cakes will keep good for five or six months. They are very convenient to use in summer, as common yeast is so very apt to ferment.

To Imitate Coral Baskets.—Make the basket of pasteboard in any shape you please ; dissolve three sticks of sealing-wax in a pint of alcohol ; wet the basket with this mixture, and sprinkle on rice which has been about half ground ; let it dry, and repeat the process until the pasteboard is covered, after which paint it with the mixture until it is red enough. A brush of hair or feathers should be used.



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city. It is variously manufactured by being pressed into oiled moulds, afterwards dried, covered with a mixture of size, lamp black, and varnished.

Carmine.—This is the finest red color we have. It comes chiefly from Germany; is made from cochineal, and is consequently simple. There are two or three sorts of this article. The finest, which bears a high price, is in the end by far the cheapest. The difference between the two sorts will not easily be discerned by mere inspection; besides, the intensity of the color renders it painful for the eye to dwell on, even for a minute. Comparison will point out a difference, but the surest way of detecting adulteration is to fill a silver thimble with each sort; the finest and best will not weigh above one-half or two-thirds of the worst, which is commonly mixed with vermilion or red lead, both of which are very heavy powders.

Portuguese Rouge.—Of Portuguese dishes there are two sorts; one of these is made in Portugal, and is rather scarce; the paint contained in the dishes being of a fine pale pink hue, and very beautiful in its application to the face. The other is made in London, and is of a dirty red color; it may suit those who never saw the genuine Portuguese dishes. The most marked difference between

the two sorts is, that the true one from Portugal is contained in dishes which are rough on the outside, whereas those made here are glazed and quite smooth.

These paints for the face may be used without danger.

Rhubarb Bitters.—Take 2 ounces of rhubarb root; $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of cardamon seeds; 1 drachm of virginia snake root; and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm gentian root. Put these articles into a bottle with a quart of good brandy.

This is a valuable receipt for children in complaints incident to summer; it can be put up easily, and meets with ready sale.

Almond Powder.—Blanch 6 pounds of bitter almonds, dry and beat them, and press from them 1 pint of oil; then beat them in an iron mortar, and pass the powder through a sieve. Keep it from air and moisture in a glass jar. Used instead of soap for washing the hands, it imparts a singular delicacy to their appearance.

Excellent Rose Water.—Rub up $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of white sugar, and 2 drachms carbonate magnesia, with 12 drops otto of rose; then gradually add a quart of water and 2 ounces of alcohol and filter through paper. This will make rose water far

preferable to the distilled sold in the shops, either as a perfume or for culinary purposes.

Cattle Ointment.—Mix with care, 1 pound tar; 1 pound rosin; 1 pound spirits turpentine; 3 pounds tallow; 5 ounces oil vitrol; 5 ounces sulphate copper and 5 ounces alum. Put up in tin boxes. It is highly recommended as a good dressing for any cankerous sores in cattle, and is a valuable addition to a farmers' medicine chest.

Wart and Corn Salve.—Take 4 drachms of the extract belladonna; 3 ounces pure oxide of manganese, and 5 pounds potash; pulverize the potash in an iron kettle and let it stand in the open air for 24 hours; then mix the whole together. Shave the corn with a sharp knife, and apply for ten minutes the salve; wash off and soak in sweet oil. This is the same as sold about the corners of the streets in our large cities for 25 and 50 cents per drachm bottle.

Common Twist Cough Candy.—Boil 3 pounds of common sugar and 1 pint of water over a slow fire for half an hour, without skimming. When boiled enough, take it off; rub the hands over with butter; take that which is a little cooled and pull it as you would molasses candy, until it is white; then twist or braid it and cut it up in strips.

Purifying the Blood.—Take 1 pound sarsapa-



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of this wholesome and refreshing preparation are manufactured and consumed every summer; it is sold in bottles as a beverage. It is made by dissolving a large teaspoonful in a tumbler two-thirds filled with water.

Ray's Furniture Oil.—Put in a jar one pint of linseed oil, into which stir one ounce of powdered rose pink, and one ounce of alkanet root, beaten in a mortar; set the jar in a warm place for a few days, when the oil may be poured off, and will be excellent for darkening new mahogany.

To Make Honey Water.—Take 2 quarts alcohol, add to it 1 ounce oil bergamot; 1 drachm oil cloves; 30 drops oil cinnamon; 2 drachms essence musk; 1 drachm oil neroli, and 5 drops oil rose. Mix and bottle.

Kalydor for the Complexion.—Take 1 ounce blanched bitter almonds; 1 pound rose water. Mix and strain, then add 5 grains of bichloride of mercury to every 8 ounces of the mixture, and scent with rose or violet.

Yellow Sealingwax.—To make yellow wax, take 2 pounds orange shellac; 6 ounces venice turpentine, and 12 ounces chrome yellow in fine powder. Melt and mix. Make into sticks.

Scouring Drops.—Mix 3 ounces camphine, or spirits of turpentine with 1 ounce essence of lemon.

There are several preparations for this purpose, but this is about the best for extracting grease and paint from clothes.

Green Paint.—Mix a quantity of mineral green with white lead, ground in turpentine with a small portion of turpentine varnish for the first coat; for the second, put as much varnish in the color as will produce a good gloss. This is a good outside paint.

To Improve Gilding.—Mix 1 gill of water with 2 ounces of purified nitre; 1 ounce of alum and 1 ounce of common salt. Lay this over gilt articles with a brush, and their color will be greatly improved.

Japan Varnish.—Dissolve 1 drachm camphor; 8 ounces oil turpentine; 6 ounces oil lavender; 2 ounces bruised copal. This is a transparent varnish and is used for tin, &c.

Fountain of Fire.—To 6 ounces of water in an earthen basin, add gradually 1 ounce of sulphuric acid, then $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce of granulated zinc and a few pieces of phosphorus the size of a pea. Bubbles of gas will be immediately generated, which on coming to the surface take fire, and in a short time make the entire surface of the liquid illuminated, whilst fire balls and jets of fire dart from the bottom with rapidity.

Seidlitz Powders.—Add together 2 drachms of tartarized soda, and 2 scruples of bicarbonate of soda for the blue paper ; and 30 grains of tartaric acid for the white paper.

Bengal Lights.—Take 7 ounces nitre ; 2 ounces sulphur ; 1 ounce antimony. Mix well and press the composition into earthen tubes, and place a slow match on the surface to ignite when necessary.

Syrup of Cloves.—Take 2 ounces of cloves, well powdered, and put it into a pint of boiling water in a small stew-pan. Boil for half an hour, then pass the liquor through a hair sieve, dissolve it in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of powdered loaf sugar ; clear it over the fire with the white of an egg ; add a little rose or orange-flower water ; and let it simmer gently till the syrup is formed and clear. When cold, put in bottles, which must be kept closely corked. Cinnamon, mace, and all others are made exactly on the same plan.

Aromatic Vinegar.—Throw into 2 pounds of acetic acid, 1 ounce each, of the dried tops of rosemary, and leaves of sage ; $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce each, dried flowers of lavender and of bruised cloves. Let remain for seven days ; then express the liquid and filter it through paper. This is a very useful article for use in sick rooms.



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what it did at first. The receipt is sold as a great secret at \$1.00.

Everton Taffee.—This fine, delicious and wholesome candy is made by boiling $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of sugar; 3 ounces butter; a teacup and a half of water, and the rind of one lemon; when done—which is known by dropping into cold water, when it should be quite crisp. When the boiling ceases, stir in the juice of the lemon. Pour about a quarter of an inch in thickness in a buttered dish.

French Polish for Boots and Shoes.—Put 1 pound logwood chips; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound glue; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce powdered indigo; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce soft soap; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce isinglass together, and boil these in 4 pints of vinegar and two of water; strain. When cold it is fit for use. Apply with a sponge when the boots are perfectly dry. If you make for sale, put in earthen pots to hold about three ounces.

Copal Varnish.—Take 7 pounds of the best pale African copal, add 2 quarts of clarified linseed oil. Boil for one-quarter of an hour; remove it into the open air and add 3 gallons of boiling oil of turpentine; mix well, then strain into a vessel and cover up immediately.

To Shape Ivory.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of mandrake, sliced, and put it in 1 quart of the best vinegar; into this, place the ivory, and if you keep it warm

for two or three days, you can bend it in any shape you require.

To Melt a Coin in a Nutshell.—Rub together 3 ounces of nitre, 1 ounce sulphur and 1 of dry sawdust, and press down; half fill a walnut shell with it; place in it a small rolled up coin of silver or copper, and then fill up the shell with the powder, pressing down tightly: ignite, and when it has burned out, the coin will be melted into a mass.

British Oil.—Take half a pint each, spirits turpentine and linseed oil; 2 ounces oil amber; half an ounce oil juniper; 3 ounces Barbadoes tar. Mix the whole well together.

Elder Wine flavored with Hops.—A lady, disliking the taste of spices in home-made wines, was induced to try the effect of flavoring elder wine with hops. The result is one of the most grateful, wholesome, and valuable beverages. Its color equals that of the finest claret; and it produces no acidity after drinking, as many home-made wines do. The berries, which must be thoroughly ripe, are to be stripped from the stalk, and squeezed to a pulp. Stir and squeeze this pulp once every day for four days; then separate the juice from the pulp by passing through a cane sieve or basket; to every gallon of juice, add half a gallon of cold spring water; boil nine gallons with six ounces of

hops for half an hour; then strain it, and boil again, with three pounds of sugar to the gallon, for about ten minutes, skimming it all the time; pour it into a cooler, and, while lukewarm, put a piece of toasted bread with a little barm on it to set it working; put it into a cask as soon as cold; when it has done working, cork it down, and leave it six months before it is tapped; it is then drinkable, but improves with age exceedingly.

Dysentery and Bloody Flux.—Take 2 table-spoonsful elixir salutis; 1 do. castor oil; 1 do. loaf sugar; add to this four tablespoonsful boiling water; skim and drink hot. The above is a dose for an adult; for a child six to seven, half the quantity; one year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ the quantity.

When this is manufactured for sale, the water is added when used. This receipt cost \$10.

To Make Sweet Oil.—With a small hand-mill, every family might make their own sweet oil. This may easily be done, by grinding or beating the seeds of white poppies into a paste, then boil it in water, and skim off the oil as it rises; one bushel of seed weighs fifty pounds, and produces two gallons of oil. Of the sweet olive oil sold, one-half is oil of poppies. The poppies will grow in any garden; it is the large-head white poppy, sold by apothecaries. Large fields are sown with



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tist and the light, to enable him to see the effect, the light having the property of casting a yellowish tinge upon all colors so exposed.

To persons having a knowledge of coloring, this art is easily learned, and affords a handsome remuneration.

A Varnish to Color Baskets.—Take either red, black, or white sealingwax, which ever color you wish to make; to every two ounces of sealingwax, add one ounce of spirits of wine; pound the wax fine; then sift it through a fine lawn sieve, till you have made it extremely fine; put it into a large phial with the spirits of wine, shake it, let it stand near the fire forty-eight hours, shaking it often; then, with a little, brush the baskets all over with it; let them dry, and do them over a second time.

To Color Meerschaums.—Tobacco which contains a great quantity of nicotine is the best for coloring meerschaums. The pipe is most beautifully colored, when done so gradually by never allowing it to get very hot, and thus expelling the wax from the meerschaums by degrees. When you first use the pipe, only half fill it with tobacco, and on every occasion after smoking, allow it to cool thoroughly before you use it again.

A meerschaum boiled in beeswax and oil—olive oil or mutton tallow—will color in a short time.

Pipes boiled in oil present a beautifully mottled appearance after having been smoked for three weeks.

Pure Wine of apples.—Take pure cider made from sound ripe apples as it runs from the press; put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallons of the cider, and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up to within two gallons of being full, with clean cider; put the cask in a cool place, leaving the bung out for forty-eight hours; then put in the bung, with a small vent, until fermentation wholly ceases, and bung up tight; and in one year the wine will be fit for use. This wine requires no racking; the longer it stands upon the lees, the better.

Simple Mode of Purifying Water.—A table-spoonful of powdered alum, sprinkled into a hogs-head of water, and stirred, will in the course of a few hours precipitate to the bottom all the impure particles, and leave the water as clean and pure as spring water. Four gallons would need but a teaspoonful

A New Art, to Draw from Nature.—FIRST, Prepare your ink by taking printer's ink and thinning it with spirits of turpentine, to the consis-

tency of cream, or just enough so that it can be used with a pen.

SECOND, Take a clear, nice pane of glass ; a large size is preferable, as it will then do for large or small drawings, and if the object, to be drawn is anything over which the glass can be laid, so as to lie flat like a sheet of paper, in writing, such a picture, drawing, or sketching of any kind, or a leaf, flower, or anything that can be laid under the glass in any way, so arrange it. Or the glass can be put in a frame, so as to raise one end like a desk lid ; behind and under which may be laid any small object. Then, when the glass and object to be drawn are so fixed as to be stationary, (for there should be no movement of them after the drawing is commenced till finished,) you may proceed to draw an outline of the object on the glass with a pen, using the ink prepared as above, doing it expeditiously, so it will not become too dry ; and when the entire outline is drawn, breathe on the drawing, so as to moisten the ink on the glass, holding it so it cannot slide about at all, and gently rub the hand over the paper a few times, pressing it on the glass, and when it comes off you have a perfect etching of the object. This can be shaded and colored to suit the fancy, or left as it is a beautiful etching. With a little practice and care, any one can thus draw most perfectly. All



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almost to freezing. In India and other tropical regions this is common.

Horse Flies.—To prevent horses being teased with flies, take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night; pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour: when cold, it will be ready for use.

Nothing more is required than to moisten a sponge with the liquid, and, before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquid, namely, between and upon the ears, the flanks, &c.

French Chemical Soap.—Take 5 lbs. castile soap, cut fine; 1 pt. alcohol, 1 do. soft water, 2 ozs. aquafortis, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. lamp black, 2 ozs. saltpetre, 3 ozs. potash, 1 oz. camphor, and 4 ozs. cinnamon in powder. First dissolve the soap, potash, and saltpetre by boiling; then add all the other articles and continue to stir until it cools; then pour it into a box and let it stand 24 hours, then cut into cakes. For taking oil, grease and tar from clothes, &c., there is nothing superior. It can be manufactured and sold at 100 per cent profit.

To Keep a Stove Bright.—Make a weak alum water, and mix your British luster with it, per-

haps two teaspoonsful to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush, and rub the stove till it is perfectly dry.

Should any part, before polishing, be so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before said. Warm water will do, if you have no alum. Soap-suds is better than either.

Rowland's Maccassar Oil.—8 ozs. sweet oil; 60 drops cantharides; 10 drops oil of rose; 60 drops each, oil of bergamot and oil of lemon; alkanet sufficient to color it.

The above receipt is worth \$300 to any one who wishes to manufacture.

Rosin Ointment.—Composed of two ounces of yellow wax, five ounces of white rosin, and seven ounces of hog's lard; these must be slowly melted together, and stirred constantly with a stick, till completely mixed.

This ointment is sometimes used in treating scalds and burns; also for dressing blisters, when it is wished to keep up a discharge from them for a few days. This is a stimulating ointment.

Water-Proof and Fire-Proof Cement, for roofs of Houses.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel to keep in the steam. When thus slacked,

pass 6 quarts through a fine sieve, it will then be in a state of fine flour.—To this add 1 quart rock salt and 1 gallon of water. Boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every 5 gallons of this skimmed mixture, add 1 lb. of alum and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of copperas; by slow degrees add $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potash and 4 quarts fine sand or wood ashes sifted. Both of the above will admit of any coloring you please.

It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate.

Sassafras Mead.—This is a very pleasant, wholesome, and cheap beverage in warm weather. Stir gradually with two quarts of boiling water, three pounds and a half of good West Indian molasses, and a quarter of a pound of tartaric acid. Stir it well, and when cool, strain it into a large jug or pan, then mix in a quarter of an ounce of essence of sassafras. Transfer it to clean bottles, (it will fill about half a dozen,) cork it tightly, and keep it in a cool place.

To prepare a glass of it for drinking, pour a little of the mead into a tumbler, stir into it a small quantity of carbonate of soda, and then add sufficient ice water to half fill the glass; give it a stir, and it will immediately foam up to the top.

About one-third of a pound of carbonate of soda is sufficient for above.

To Crystallize Baskets.—Take a small basket,



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it cleans the teeth, hardens the gums and sweetens the breath, and can be made and sold at a moderate price.

For Whooping Cough.—Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a quarter-pint of water; add to it ten grains of cochineal; sweeten it with sugar. Give to an infant the fourth part of a tablespoonful four times a day; two years old, half a spoonful; from four years, a tablespoonful. This is a very successful mixture.

Prize Liquid Blacking.—Equal to any made. Use 28 pounds ivory black, in fine powder; 8 pounds treacle; 1 pint refined or droppings sweet oil; one gallon good malt vinegar; two gallons stale but good beer; two ounces oil of vitriol; six gallons soft water distilled. Mix treacle and water together; and to powder add oil till well mixed; then add porter and vinegar in pan; stir well together one hour with stick, then fill for use.

This excellent prize blacking meets with ready sale to grocers, &c., at a profit of \$8 to \$10 per gross. A person trying its virtues once will be induced to take none other in the future.

Dr. Davies' Gout Mixture.—One ounce wine of colchicum; one ounce spirit of nitrous ether; two scruples iodine of potassium; two ounces distilled

water. Mix. A teaspoonful in chamomile tea two or three times a day.

To Perfume Clothes—Take one ounce each, cloves, cedar, and rhubarb; pulverize and sprinkle it in the chest or drawer.

It will create a beautiful scent, and prevent moths.

Cure for Rheumatism.—One gill of alcohol, one of beef's gall, one of spirits of turpentine, one of sweet oil, and four ounces of camphor gum. Put them all in a bottle and shake it up; use it two or three times a day, a teaspoonful at a time. Apply it to the parts affected before the fire. It is good, also, for frost bites.

Nerve Invigorating.—1 oz. juniper berries, 2 oz. orris root, 1 oz. bitter bugle, 3 oz. chamomile flowers; break them up fine, steep 1 tablespoonful in half a pint of boiling water, and drink it through the day. Take a dose of pills twice a week.

Yellow Ink.—A little alum added to saffron makes a beautiful yellow ink.

Peasley's Cement.—Prepare a solution of 200 parts of white glue in water; 50 parts of isinglass, 3 of gum arabic, and 3 of gum tragacanth; and finally another of 1 part of bleached shellac in alcohol. Then pour these three solutions together, mix them with 24 parts of white lead, and at last

12 parts of the best glycerine and 200 parts of alcohol. The mastic thus obtained should be immediately put up in one ounce bottles, and well corked.

This article is sold rapidly in our streets from a wagon, containing a bale of hay ; the traces are put together with it, thus showing its durability and strength, which is a good advertisement. Try it and be convinced.

Dr. Stryker's Eye Water.—Mix 1 grain tartaric acid; two grains chloride of zinc, and 2 ounces soft water. Wet a soft rag with this preparation and wash the eyes two or three times a day, and let a few drops fall into each eye. Just before retiring is the proper time to bathe it once.

There are fortunes made and still making in these simple preparations for the eyes.

Bookbinders' Paste.—Mix wheaten flour first in cold water, then boil it till it be of a glutinous consistence; this method makes common paste. Mix a fourth, fifth, or sixth of the weight of the flour of powdered alum, and if required stronger, add a little powdered rosin.

A business can be made in the manufacturing of this article alone.

Curry Powder.—Take 2 ounces of turmeric, 6 ounces of coriander seed, half an ounce of powdered ginger, 2 drachms of cinnamon, 6 drachms of ca-



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may be done. Having done this, hold your book, or books, close together, and only dip the edges in, on the top of the water and colors, very lightly; which done, take them off, and the plain impression of the colors in mixture will be upon the leaves; doing as well the ends as the front of the book in like manner, and afterwards glazing the colors.

Imperial Pop.—Take three ounces of cream of tartar, an ounce of bruised ginger, a pound and a half of white sugar, an ounce of lemon juice, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water on them; add two table-spoonsful of yeast. Mix, bottle, and tie down the corks as usual.

All small confectioners sell it at a large profit.

Imitation of Ebony.—Pale-colored woods are stained in imitation of ebony by washing them with, or steeping them in a strong decoction of logwood or galls, allowing them to dry, and then washing them over with a solution of the sulphate or acetate of iron. When dry, they are washed with clean water, and the process repeated, if required. They are, lastly polished or varnished.

Chemical Renovating Balls.—Quarter ounce of fuller's earth, quarter ounce of pipe-clay, one ounce salt of tartar, one ounce beef gall, one ounce spirits of wine. Pound the hard parts, and mix the ingredients well together. Wet the stain with cold

water, rub it well with this ball, then sponge it with a wet sponge and the stain will disappear.

All kinds of grease, paint, pitch and tar can be taken out from silks, linen, wollen, carpets, hats, coats, &c.; without fading the color or injuring the cloth.

Almond Flavor.—Dissolve one ounce of essential oil of bitter almonds in one pint of spirits of wine. Used as flavoring for cordials, and perfuming pastry. In large quantities exceedingly poisonous. A few drops only should be used to several pounds of syrups, pastry, &c.,

Anglo-Japanese Work.—This is an elegant and easy domestic art. Take yellow withered leaves, dissolve gum, black paint, copal varnish, &c. Any articles may be ornamented with these simple materials. An old work-box, tea-caddy, flower-pots, fire-screens—screens of all descriptions, work-boxes, &c. Select perfect leaves, dry and press them between the leaves of books; rub the surface of the article to be ornamented with fine sand-paper, then give it a coat of fine black paint, which should be procured mixed at a color-shop. When dry, rub smooth with pumice-stone, and give two other coats. Dry. Arrange leaves in any manner and variety, according to taste. Gum the leaves on the under side, and press them upon their places.

Then dissolve some isinglass in hot water and brush it over the work. Dry. Give three coats of copal varnish, allowing ample time for each coat to dry. Articles thus ornamented last for years, and are very pleasing.

Turner's Cerate.—This consists of half a pound of yellow wax and a pint of olive oil, which are to be melted together; this being done, half a pound of calamine powder is to be sifted in, and stirred till the whole be completely mixed.

This is put in small round wooden boxes.

Spice Plaster.—Half an ounce each, pulverized cloves, cinnamon, and cayenne pepper; mix, and add flour and wine of galls, or diluted spirits, to form this plaster.

Spread and lay it as near the diseased parts as possible. It is excellent for pains and spasms.

Leaf Printing.—After warming the leaf between the hands, apply printing ink, by means of a small leather ball containing cotton, or some soft substance, or with the end of the finger. The leather ball (and the finger when used for that purpose), after the ink is applied to it, should be pressed several times on a piece of leather, or some smooth surface, before each application to the leaf, that the ink may be smoothly and evenly applied. After the under surface of the leaf has been suffi-



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piece of butter, the size of a walnut; a teaspoonful of ginger or lemon-peel, or oil of peppermint; and half a teaspoonful of jalap. Boil them together till it will set firm in a basin of cold water. It requires stirring while boiling, and takes a long time to boil.

Make into small squares for sale.

True Indian Curry Powder.—4 ounces turmeric, 11 ounces coriander seed, half an ounce cayenne, 5 ounces black pepper, 2 ounces pimento, half an ounce of cloves, 3 ounces cinnamon, 2 ounces ginger, 3 ounces cumin seed, 1 ounce shallots. All these ingredients should be of a fine quality, and recently ground or powdered.

An Excellent Paste for Gloves.—Half an ounce liquor ammonia, 10 ounces chloride of potash, 1 pound cured soap, half a pint of water; dissolve the soap in the water, with a gentle heat, then, as the mixture cools, stir in the other ingredients. Use it by rubbing it over the gloves until the dirt is removed.

Prepared Ox Gall, for taking out spots.—Boil together, 1 pint of ox-gall and 2 ounces of powdered alum; to which, add 2 ounces of common salt; let the liquor settle, add a few drops of essence of lemon, pour it off into a bottle, and cork tightly.

Supreme Nectar.—Put into a 9 gallon cask, 6 pounds of moist sugar, 5 ounces of bruised ginger, 4 ounces of cream of tartar, 4 lemons, 8 ounces of yeast, and 7 gallons of boiling water. Work two or three days, strain, add 1 pint of brandy, bung very close, and in fourteen days bottle and wire down.

Eureka Vermifuge.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon castor oil; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound wormseed-oil; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce oil of aniseed; 2 ounces (each) tincture of myrrh and pinkroot; 1 ounce senna. Boil the pinkroot and senna together in two quarts of water; strain and boil down one-half; mix all together and shake well, so that it shall be mixed thoroughly while you put it into vials

DOSE.—1 teaspoonful, morning and evening for a child of 3 years. Shake well, so that the sediment is mixed.

This receipt cost \$20 alone, and is very valuable as an article of trade.

THE END

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