NEW DOMESTIC REMEDIES.

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Tooth-Ache — Caoutchouc, becoming very smooth and viscous by the action of fire, has been proposed by Dr. Rollis as an excellent remedy for filling hollow teeth, and alieviating the tooth-ache proceeding from that defect. A piece of caoutchouch is to be put on a wire, then melted at the flame of a candle, and pressed, while warm, into the hollow tooth, and the pain will be removed instantly. The catvity of the tooth should first and cleaned with a piece of cotton. In consequence of the victor coming into contact with the demander of the them the cause of the tooth-ache is destroyed.—

Mooring-Gouen — Dr. Cajetian Wachd, of Vienna, treated nine children, suffering from hooping-cough, with cochineal, as recommended by certain English physicians. The remedy was administered in all stages of the discase; and its efficacy was so instanteneous and constant, that, notwithstanding the paucity of cases, Dr. Wachtl feels authorised to regard ecchineal as a specific in hooping-cough. The following is his manner of exhibiting the remedy:—Take of cochineal, one scruple; sugar, one cunce. Dissolve in six ounces of warm water. The dose is three teaspoonfuls in the twenty-four hours. The solution ought not to be kept longer than thirty-six or forty-eight hours, because after that time it assumes a brown hue, and a sour taste, which render it unif for use.

Hoarsex-ess.—One drachm of freshly scraped horseradish root, to be infused with four ounces of water, in a close vessel, for two hours, and made into a syrup, with double its weight in vinegar, is an improved remedy for hoarseness; a teaspoonful has often proved effectual; a few teaspoonfuls, it is said, have never been known to fail in removing hourseness.

To Syop A Fir or Coughts ——A correspondent of The London Medical Gazette states, that to lose the nostrils with the thumb and finger during respiration, leaving them free during inhalation, will relieve a fit of coughing in a short time. Nervous coughing may be prevented by a rehalf more provided

used in many culinary operations; and soarcely any one need be at a loss to obtain it.

Corns.—The following remedy is simple and infallible, and costs nothing in pain or money. Soak the foot affected in warm water for half an hour or so, until the corn is somewhat softened—then pare it down as much as possible, and put a little common soap, say on going to bed, which should be confined to the part affected by a rag or cotton. In two or three days a complete cure will be effected. A new ploster, of Indian rubber, has been found very efficacious, by bearing off pressure from corns.

BUNION.—Mr. Humpage recommends that the bunion be kept constantly covered with lint dipped in warm water, this being well defended also by oiled silk. The best mode of applying the latter is to cut a strip about half an inch in width, and three or four inches long, turning it round the affected member. The lint should be changed night and morning, and any hardened cuticle should be gradually peeled off. When matters are improved, the continued application of the silk will not be necessary, but the ciled silk should be constantly worn, to prevent a return of the disturbance.

CHOLERA MORBUS OR DYSENTERY.—Take 3d, worth o' isinglass, and simmer it down in about a pint of water on a slow fire, till it is completely dissolved; when this is done, add a little milk and sugar to make it palatable; give the patient half a cupful immediately, and a spoonful every hour afterwards.

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RHEUMATISM.—Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on asparagus; and more chronic cases are much relieved especially if the patient avoid all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism.

MEDICAL EFFECTS OF HON WATER.—In brusses hot water is most efficacious, both by means of insertion and fomentation; in removing pain, and totally preventing discolouration and stiffness. It has the same effect after a blow. It should be applied as quickly as possible, and as hot as it can be borne. Insertion in hot water will cure that troublesome and very painful thing called a witlow. The efficacy of hot water in preventing the ill effects of futigue is too well known to require notice.

IMPURE AIR may be detected by the following simple and satisfactory experiment by Dr. Reid. Inject a spoonful of lime into a beer-bottle with water, and place it where suspicion is attached to the quality of the atmosphere, when the presence of impurity will be tested by the appearance on the surface of a white and copious incrustation.

TEST FOR EFSON SALTS AND OXALIC ACID.—To the suspected mixture, add a few drops of common black writing-ink; if the colour remains, it is Epsom salts; but if the ink in a short time turn red, it is oxalic acid.

APPETITE.—The following novel explanation of the causes of renewed appetite is from Professor Liebig's new work on Animal Chemistry. "The cooling of the body, by whatever cause it may be produced, increases the amount of food necessary. The mere exposure to the open air in a carriage, or on the deck of a ship, by increasing radiation and vaporisation, increases the loss of heat, and compels us to eat more than usual. The same is true of those who are accustomed to drink large quantities of cold water, which is given off at the temperature of the body, 98° 51. It increases the appetite, and persons of weak constitution find it necessary, by continued exercise, to supply to the system the oxygen required to restore the heat abstracted by the cold water. Loud and long-continued speaking, the crying of infants, moist air, all exert a decided and appreciable influence on the amount of food which is taken."

Drunkenness.— The following singular means of curing habitual drunkenness is employed by a Russian physician, Screiber, of Brazese-Litewski:—It consists in confining the drunkard in a room, and furnishing him, at discretion, with brandy diluted with two-thirds water; as much wine, beer, and coffee as he desires, but containing one-third of brandy: all the food, the bread, meak, &c., are steeped in brandy and water. The poor wight is continually drunk and dort. On the fifth day of this regimen, he has an extreme disgust for brandy: he earnestly requests other diet, but the desire must not be yielded to, until the poor wretch no longer desires to eat or drink: he is then certainly cured of his penchant for drunkenness. He acquires such a disgust for brandy, that he is ready to vomit at the very sight of it.

To Render Assistance in Cases of Accident, &c.—We avail our

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To Render Assistance in Cases of Accident, &c.—We avail ourselves of the observations of an eminent surgeon of this city to make known to our readers the best course to be adopted on finding a sufferer on the road having a fractured or dislocated leg, or in other cases of emergency. Let him be kept on the ground until a couch, door, or gate can be procured, for in raising him up he may die from faintness or loss of blood; when a gate, hurdle, or board is procured, place it alongside him; cover it with a bed or straw, and pillows, and let men convey him home or to a neighbouring house. Send a discreet person to his surgeon and to his home who can state the nature of the accident. On no account put him into a rehiele; let him be borne home by men, for the motion of a carriage might cause splintered bones to fatally wound blood-vessels in contact with them.

Fits. If a person fall in a fit, let him remain on the ground provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright, or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark-coloured, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get s vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

In hanging or drowning, expose the chest as quickly as possible, and throw the coldest water you can procure plentifully over it, whilst the body is kept in a sitting position.

Children in Cannylaions. Deluge the head with cold water and put the

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Children in Convulsions. Deluge the head with cold water and put the feet into warm water, till medical assistance can be fetched.

Poison, Give an emetic of a tea-spoonful of mustard flour in a tea-cupful of warm water every ten minutes, till vomiting ensue or medical assistance can be procured.

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Burns or Scalds. Let the burnt part be bathed in a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and olive, or linseed oil, with a feather, till the pain abates; then dress it with common cerate, and defend it from the air.

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Worcester.

Manacement of blisters, as the result of nearly seventeen years experience: the blistering plaster should be spread thinly on paper or linen, not sprinkled over with powdered cantharides on the surface: but instead thereof, a few drops of olive oil rubbed on it and allowed to remain. Used in this way, he says, the blister acts speedily, and without causing irritation: with him it never produces strangury. He objects to a blister spread upon leather, because the leather, by the heat of many paus of the body, becomes dry, partially crisp, and with difficulty adheres to the skin, and thereby prevents it from acting well and generally over the whole part intended to be blistered. The blister should be spread thinly, because the outer surface only is efficient; and when it is used in a thick layer, it becomes irregular, and consequently partial in its operation. The powdered cantharides should not be sprinkled on it, heause they will not add to its efficiency, as they act but slightly on the skin: but the active principle of the Spanish fly being soluble in olive oil, affords a reason for the use of the oil on the surface of the blister. Dr. Robertson concludes by remarking, that every one can make this blister for himself, of the commonest materials at a very trifling expense, and, if this be any recommendation, it will act three, four, or six times, if uniquired, and the oil gently renewed on its surface.

Death caused by prussic acid, says a German paper, is only apparent; life is immediately restored by pouring acetate potash and common salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine.

Musinomis.—According to Chausarel, the application of vinegar, in cases of poisoning by mushrooms, is inadvisable, because the active principles of these plants are dissolved by it, and the parts, already inflamed by the action of the

WATER THROUGH LEADEN PIPES.—On an analysis of some water from one of the departments of the Royal Establishments, at Windsor, being made, it was found that in the first sample, which was taken from the pure spring, the water was perfectly free from any trace of lead. This spring, being at some considerable distance from the place where it is required, viz., the kennel of her Majesty's hounds, it is conveyed thence through pipes of lead; on the second sample (mind, taken from the pipes!) being submitted to analysis, the quantity of lead contained therein amounted to 1-312 grs, or approaching 1½ grs. of carbonate of lead to the imperial gallon of water; there can, therefore, be but strong grounds for presuming that the disease called kennel lameness in sporting phraseology, and which now rages amongst the hounds there, is caused by the quantity of lead taken into the stomach of the poor animals; and what gives us a greater desire to promote some attention to the subject is the fact that, not only the canine race, but the human also are sufferers, as in more than one case a species of paralysis, and effects similar to the painter's colic, has attacked the attendants at the kennel.

kennel.

COPPER POISON occurs from the use of copper saucepans imperfectly tinned. If they be put away damp, or if a boiling-copper be left wet, they will become coated with poisonous crust, or verdigris. Several instances are related of whole families being poisoned by partaking of made-dishes allowed to stand and get cold in copper vessels. It appears that the acid contained in stews, as lemon-juice, though it does not dissolve copper by being merely boiled in it a few minutes, nevertheless, if allowed to cool and stand in it for sometime, will acquire a sensible impregnation of poisonous matter, as verdigris, or the green band which lines the interior of the vessel. In preparing food or preserves in copper, it is not till the fluid ceases to cover the metal, and is reduced in temperature, that the solution of the metal begins. Unctuous or greasy solutions are, however, most liable to become thus impregnated with verdigris. Sir Humphry Davy asserts that weak solutions of common salt, such as are daily made by adding a little salt to boiling vegetables and other catables in our kitchens, act powerfully on copper vessels, although strongones do not affect them.

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ZINC MILK VESSELS.—The following shows the danger and the folly of the practice of keeping milk in zinc bowls—a custom which has lately become very prevalent: these articles being sold with the recommendation of a larger quantity of cream being produced, owing to the galvanic action. "I would scarcely have believed," says L. Elanes, of Berlin, "that zinc vessels would again have come into use for alimentary purposes, as Vauquelin, forty years ago, proved that such were certain, after a short time, to hold a certain quantity of zinc in solution. I have found by experiment, that a solution of sugar which had stood only a few hours in the summer in a zinc vessel, contained a considerable amount of zinc salts. It has often been stated that the cream will separate more easily from milk, if the latter be kept for a short time in a zinc vessel. As, however, it is known that milk will turn acid much sooner than a solution of sugar, it is the more to be apprehended that some zinc will be dissolved, and such zinc will be the more noxious, as it is well known that even a small amount of zinc will cause spasmodic romiting."—Pharmaceutical Journal.

GILT GINGKERERAD is poisonous, and children should be cautioned against eating the spurious gold; for it is nothing more than copper-plates with celamine, hammered out into leaves, in Germany, and sold very cheap in this country, under the name of Dutch gold, or Dutch metal. Common lozenges are freely adulterated with chalk, and coloured with poisonous substances. Last Twelfih Day, four children narrowly escaped poisoning, at Kensington, by eating the ornaments of a twelfih cake.

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COFFEE.—Chicory is detected by shaking the suspected article with cold water, in a glass vessel; if the coffee be pure it will swim and give little or no colour to the liquid, but if chicory be present it sinks to the bottom, and communicates a pretty deep red tint to the water. Roasted corn may be detected by adding tincture of iodine to a cold decoction of the suspected coffee, which will produce a blue colour in the liquid.

MUSTARD.—The inferior varieties of mustard are often composed, almost entirely, of flour, turmeric, ginger, and cayenne pepper. Turmeric is detected by a solution of potash, soda, or ammonia, which strikes a deep brown colour when the mustard is diffused in water. Flour is discovered by iodine, which when added to a decoction of mustard, gives it a deep blue colour. When the quantity of flour is large, it forms a tough paste with water.

SAUSAGES, made in a peculiar way, are much used in Wurtemberg. When ill prepared, they become poisonous, and their effects are invariably fatal. The patient gradually dries up into a sort of mummy, and, after weeks, or months of misery, he dies. But there is no poisonous substance to be detected in the sausage. It is, according to Professor Liebig, in a peculiar state of fermentation, which is not checked by the action of the stomach, and which is, unfortunately, communicated to the blood. It never ceases till every part capable of solution has been destroyed, and death, of course, must follow. But, as it appears that the poisonous sausages may be rendered quite safe by boiling, and by other simple means of arresting fermentation, we may hope that the true theory of the poison will lead to a successful treatment of this frightful accident, which, unhappily, is very frequent.

Fish Poison is rare, except when the mussel or the oyster is in an unhealthy state, or beginning

spirit very carelessly conducted, but it is often obtained from potatoes which are either rotten, or have begun to germinate.

VITRIOL ACCIDENTS are not uncommon in kitchens, as, when oil of vitriol (improperly used for cleaning copper vessels) is let fall upon the hands, &c. In this case, if a like sod or potash be dissolved in water, or some fresh soap-boilers' lees, and be instantly applied, no injury whatever

some fresh soap-bollers lees, and be instantly applied, no injury whatever will occur to the person or clothes.

Relief from Excessive Heat.—By placing a gas-light within the chimney, immediately over a fire-place, it will greatly tend to moderate the heat of the apartment. A lighted lamp suspended in the chimney will have a similar effect; and even a lighted candle set in the fire-place of a bed-room

a similar elect; and even a lighted candle set in the fire-place of a bed-room will render it more comfortable during hot weather.

Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become ecol, your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty atomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapour.

RECENT DOMESTIC INVENTIONS.

THE AMERICAN FIRE-PLACE, is stated to save room and fuel, to furnish a

THE AMERICAN FIRE-PLACE, is stated to save room and fuel, to furnish a convenient apparatus for cooking, and to send hot air into the interior of a room, avoiding, at the same time, the steam usually arising from cooking stoves. The fire is kindled in a metal box constructed in the hearth; an air-chamber is made underneath the fire-box, and a metal plate rises perpendicularly behind it, so as to form a flue for carrying off the smoke. An opening is made in the box to admit fuel, and tubes are fixed in communication with it, to let heated air into the room. When employed for cooking, the utensils must be placed upon the top plate of the fire box, in which holes are made for the purpose of emitting heat. The inventor considers that he combines the convenience and economy of a close stove, with the pure air and perfect ventilation attained by open fire grates.

SILVESTER'S IMPROVED OPEN FIRE GRATE, remedies the defect in grates commonly in use—of not affording sufficient warmth to the lower part of rooms. This is done by the fire heing made upon the floor, in front of which, in place of the hearth, are radiating bars confined by a semi-circular front: these bars become conductors of heat, and each bar being hollowed underneath, allows of the free passage of air; and the ashes fall into a recess truck under the partition bars forming the fire-place. The chimney, or fire-place opening, is made tight to the opening of the grate in front. The smoke is discharged vertically, and is screened in great measure by moveable shutters resting on centres at each end in a rack, so that the chimney opening may be adjusted in level and area at pleasure. The chamber part not occupied on each side behind the grate-front is closed at the upper part from any communication with the chimney. This portion of the fire-place recess being one to the room, the sides of the chimney and mass of heated matter of the body of the grate become an important additional warming surface. We have, therefore, in this grate, a warm hearth which does not

ars' use.
Burbidge and Healey's Sylvester Cooking Apparatus, is re-Burbinge and Healey's Sylvester Cooking Apparatus, is remarkable for its simplicity, little waste of fuel, and radiation of the heat. It comprises a boiler, oven, and open roasting bars, to which may be added saucepans, &c. When not wanted for roasting, the fire-place is shut up; and when not required at all for cooking, the doors of the fire-place, oven, and flue, are shut up, though the fuel in the fire-place keeps ignited, but burns no faster than in an Arnott stove; so that the ebullition of the boiler is kept under. An apparatus of the smallest size will roast a joint of twenty pounds; and the oven has a passage of air through it, so as to produce the difference between roasting and baking.

Bath Heated by Gas.—Dr. Fyfe suggests, that where a bath is required in a bed-room, it may easily be heated by gas, by attaching a flexible pipe to a tube in the room, so that it will supply from 30 to 40 feet of gas per hour; six rose-jet burners, with 16 holes each, will be sufficient. In his trials, Dr. Fyfe used a bath, in which were put 24 gallons of water at 50°; beneath the bath, and at a little distance from it, there was passed a tube of about two inches diameter, with six rose-jet burners attached to it. The gas was kindled, and in three quarters of an hour, the water was brought to 100°; gas consumed, 17 feet; cost, nearly two-pence.

JEFFRRY'S PNEUMATIC STOVE, projects boldly into the room, so as vastly to increase the field of radiation, instead of the fire being immured, and three-fourths of the heat lost up the chimney. This important point of bringing the fire forward, without risking the extrance of smoke into the room, is effected by tubes ranged behind the fire, and which, by communicating with an air-box below, throw into the room plenty of warm fresh air. The smoke current, passing through the intervals of the tubes, warms the air inside, and it is discharged into the room over the chimney-piece.

The LUTON STOVE, consists of one box or chamber enclosed within another; and the fuel being placed in the inner chamber, which has fire-bars at the bottom, the atmospheric air introduced from above, descends down, and the products of combustion pass away by side passages to the chimney. Heinke's (Arnott's) STOVE, costs but twopence per day for fuel, and when once charged, will not require any more attention for ten hours, as the stove regulates itself by the thermometer.

GREAN'S TERRA-COTTA STOVE, generally resembles Arnott's Thermometer Stove; but, in place of making the outside of the stove of iron, Mr. Green substitutes a cylinder of terra-cotta, or earthenware. Two or three consecutive cylinders of carthenware are also introduced between the fire-pot and the external case, so as to equalize the heat as much as possible, and prevent any danger of cracking the cuter case of the stove.

FIRE FROM STEAM-WARMING.—Mr G. Gurney states, from experiment, that steam under high pressure is partially decomposed, and that in a state of gaseous vapour, it is capable of heating the iron flues to such an extent that linen is charred, gunpowder fired, and metal fused by it. Mr. Gurney suggests the use of fusible metal in some part of the pipes, as a preventive of fire; for, melting when the flues become too highly heated, it will allow the escape of the vapour, and, of course, assist in cooling the pipes.

Cooking Br Gas was successfully practiced. S