

RANSOM'S

FAMILY

# Receipt Book

1888



FREE TO EVERYONE.

It Contains Many Cooking, Coloring, Painting,  
and Miscellaneous Receipts—A Calendar,  
Interest and other Rules—And Many  
Facts Worth Knowing.

NEW EVERY YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY

D. RANSOM, SON & CO.,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

# WEAK LUNGS.

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WE do not pretend that our medicines *alone and unaided* will *immediately* replace weak lungs with strong ones. Those are charlatans, quacks, and humbugs who have the heartlessness to make such a claim for *any* particular medicine. It would be just as sensible to assert that a certain drug alone would take the place of food to a starving man. The drug might be quite needful, in such a case, to assist by degrees in restoring the strength, but unless some nourishing food can be supplied, the man must die in spite of a world full of medicines. So starving lungs need *their* proper food, which is pure, dry, invigorating air at as uniform temperature as possible. Nourishing, easily-digested diet is also necessary to keep up the strength and allay irritations of stomach, bowels, etc. These once obtained, we would say to all persons with weak lungs that we feel certain they will find in our medicines the much needed assistance which they seek to effect a perfect cure. Instances without number are known to us where people even in the very last stages of Consumption, too poor to seek another climate, and too late in procuring the medicines to avert the fatal end, yet upon hearing of and using those two great remedies, the **King of the Blood** and **Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment**, never failed to mitigate their suffering, and in hundreds of cases extend their lives winter after winter when the physicians had declared it impossible to live more than a few weeks. We need not ask; we *know* what these medicines might have done for persons with weak lungs, the first step toward the *early stages* of Consumption, for the country is full of people who live to-day to thank the discoverers of these remedies for lives actually saved by them. The "King of the Blood" acts as a thorough blood-purifier and scrofula cure, and, as Consumption is generally of scrofulous origin, the "King of the Blood" is its greatest foe. This is to be taken internally. Its effect upon the liver, bowels, stomach, and other internal organs, is very beneficial and greatly assists the process of restoration. The "Magnetic Ointment" is to be applied externally. It has wonderful power to mitigate the usual suffering, allay inflammation, soothe irritation, remove the pressure upon the lungs, and thus enable the sufferer to breathe more easily and fully and enjoy nights of rest and refreshing sleep. Thus Nature, relieved of her burden, and well aided, gains time and strength for recovery. We urge the use of these remedies in all cases of Weak Lungs, Asthma, or general debility. A Treatise on Diseases of the Blood, containing many certificates of cures and full directions for using, will be found with each bottle.

For allaying the cough our **Hive Syrup and Tolu** will be found a most valuable aid. It is prescribed throughout the country by the leading physicians.

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**Back numbers of our Receipt Book for past 3 years will be sent on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps, or 6 years for 12 cents. See index on 3d cover-page.**

# RANSOM'S FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK.

1888.

## Our Medicines.

All the formulæ of our medicines are the result of careful investigations and experiments conducted by professional and scientific men, some of whom were physicians regularly graduated from the first medical universities of the United States.

**To prove our faith in the genuineness of all our claims and the qualities of our Medicines, we make the following propositions:**

1st. *For every certificate of cure published by us, which is not a genuine copy of, or extract from, a letter, voluntarily written us by the person whose signature is attached, we will forfeit the sum of **One Thousand Dollars**, to be paid to any public hospital mutually agreed upon.*

We would here respectfully ask all those who have experienced great benefit from our medicines to state to us the facts, thus through us giving hope to other sufferers.

2d. *Upon a proper request, when we can be assured of the good faith of the inquirer, by **personal** reference or application, we will furnish a correct list, showing the names of all ingredients of our medicines.*

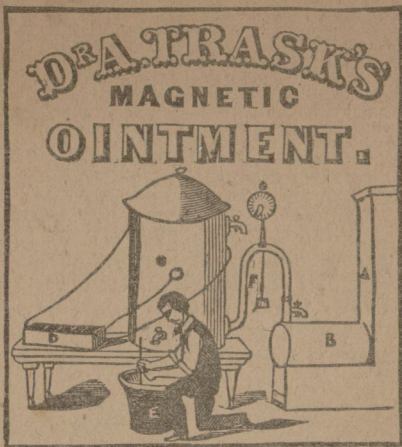
Neither of the above offers, we believe, was ever made by the proprietor of any other Family Medicine in the world.

**D. RANSOM, SON & CO.,**

**Proprietors, BUFFALO, N. Y.**



# Inflammatory Diseases.



**DR. TRASK** was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, separate and combined. At the age of seventy years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of vegetable extracts, the power of which, in removing diseases, is unequalled in the annals of medicine. Certain it is that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the cure of diseases stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties.

**IT NEVER FAILS**, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination, *that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve, ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence.* Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disease.

**NUMEROUS INSTANCES** are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels. No patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

**FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM** this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria, or Putrid Sore Throat, it is unrivalled.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.

**FOR NERVOUS DISEASES** this medicine is of immense value. Piles, Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Chilblains, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

Price 25 and 40 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.



## Side-dishes, Relishes, Etc.

**BEEF SOUP.**—One pound of beef; two-quarts water; one cup rice or barley; salt to season. Put in a soup pot, let it boil slow and steady for two hours; in another vessel have a good soup bone, leek, parsley, one onion, a potato, half a carrot, turnip; let it boil as long as the meat; when ready to set the table, strain the soup off the bones and vegetables into the other; stir up when ready to put on the table; take two eggs, beat well in the soup tureen, and add the soup gradually so the eggs will not curdle. Always boil bones and vegetables separate, and strain them, and you will always have good as well as a cheap soup.

**PLAIN CHICKEN FRICASSEE.**—Cut up the chickens, and wash well in salt water; put them in a pot with enough cold water to cover them; add (for two chickens) half a pound of salt pork, cut up in thin strips; cover, and let heat very slowly, and then stew until the fowls are tender. Cook slowly—if they cook fast they toughen and shrink. When almost done, add, if desired, a chopped onion or two, some parsley and pepper; cover closely again, and, when heated to boiling, stir in slowly a teacupful milk containing two beaten eggs and two teaspoonfuls flour; boil up again, and add one table-spoonful good butter. Arrange the chicken nicely in a deep dish, pour the gravy over, and serve hot.

**FRICASSEE OF CALF'S LIVER.**—Two pounds liver, cut into strips more than half an inch thick, and as long as your finger; two young onions minced; one glass wine; pepper, salt and parsley; butter or dripping for frying; one-half cup good gravy. Dredge the sliced liver with flour, and fry to a light brown, quickly, and turning often. Mince the onions and parsley, and heat them in the gravy in a saucepan; put in the fried liver, let all stew together gently for ten minutes, when pour in the wine, and as soon as this is hot, serve—the liver piled neatly, and the gravy poured over it.

**SARATOGA POTATOES.**—For a family of four, slice and pare six good-sized potatoes, with a potato slicer—a knife will not do, for if they are not very thin they will not be crisp. You can buy a slicer for twenty-five cents at any hardware store. Let the slices remain in cold water all night; in the morning drain them through a colander; wipe them dry and drop them into boiling fat as you would doughnuts; do not let them brown too much; sprinkle a little salt over them as you take them out with a skimmer. You can make a large quantity of these and warm by putting them in the oven as you want them.

**CATSKILL MILK POTATOES.**—Take good, sound potatoes, cut them in slices (raw), and put the milk, according to the quantity you wish to make, in a pudding dish, then, after you have put the potatoes in the milk, put it in the oven for about twenty minutes, then take out and put the potatoes with the same milk into a saucepan to boil until done; season before you put them to boil.

**VEAL MARBLE.**—Boil a beef-tongue the day before it is to be used, and a like number of pounds of lean veal; or, the lean of a well-cooked fillet will do as well. Grind first one, then the other, in a sausage-cutter, keeping them in separate vessels until you are ready to pack. If you have no machine for this purpose, chop *very* fine. Season the tongue with pepper, powdered sweet herbs, a teaspoonful of made mustard, a little nutmeg, and cloves—just a pinch of each; the veal in like manner, with the addition of salt. Pack in alternate spoonfuls, irregularly as possible, in cups, bowls or jars which have been well buttered. Press very hard as you go on, smooth the top, and cover with melted butter. When this cools, close the cans, and keep in a cool, dry place. Turn out whole, or cut in slices for tea. It is a pretty and savory relish, garnished with parsley or the blanched tops of celery. You can use ground ham instead of tongue. It is hardly so good, but is more economical.

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# PHYSICIANS USE AND RECOMMEND

## Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

Many eminent physicians have introduced the "Magnetic Ointment" into their practice, and speak in the most enthusiastic terms of its success over a large class of diseases. The following have handed in their names for reference:

Drs. Geo. & Wm. Cleveland, Waterville, N. Y.	Dr. Bingham, Utica, N. Y.
Dr. Buckingham, Marshall, N. Y.	Dr. Bronson, Clinton, "
Dr. Preston, Sangerfield, N. Y.	Dr. Bissell, "

DR. JOHN OLIVER, Stainton, Ill., says: "My attention having been called to your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' I read the theory of disease, as set forth in your treatise, with care. I am now nearly seventy years of age, and have been engaged in curing disease upwards of forty-five years. My motto has been 'seize upon truth wherever found.' The theory, as set forth in said treatise, is correct, and the medicine that will give tone and efficacy to the capillary vessels is the thing needed in curing disease. I have tested your ointment, and find it good for the purpose of toning the pores of the skin. With my discoveries and experience of over forty-five years practice on that theory of treating disease, I am convinced your ointment is a fine article."

DR. A. S. PYLE, New Galilee, Pa., says: "I am an old physician, having had an extensive practice up to within a few years, and with the greatest pleasure I am constrained to acknowledge that in all my practice of medicine for thirty years, I have not found the equal of your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' in cases for which it is recommended. I consider it the best combination of medicines for an ointment or embrocation that is known. I use it in every case of inflammation—**Inflammation of Lungs, Affections of Liver, Rheumatism, Cancers, Tumors, White Swellings, Ulceration of Bone, Croup**, in short, every case where it is proper to apply an ointment."

DR. N. BINGHAM, Utica, N. Y., says: "In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the experiments I have made with your justly celebrated 'Magnetic Ointment,' I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

"It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind, with universal success; even after all internal remedies have failed, I have succeeded with this. I have treated cases of **Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Childbed Fevers**, with perfect success, also cases of **Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs**, with like success.

"In cases of **Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, etc.**, it acts like a charm. No physician or family will be a single day without this medicine after becoming acquainted with its power to cure"

DR. J. P. KENNEDY, Chittenango, N. Y., says: "It requires an article of *real merit and intrinsic value* to sustain itself during the stern ordeal of public experiment. The 'Magnetic Ointment' *has stood the test trial, and has not been found wanting.* Its astonishing efficacy in **Inflammation of the Eyes**, and its wonderful success in subduing torturing pains of **Rheumatism**, and in relieving **Nervous Affections**, entitle it to a high rank in the list of remedies for those complaints."

## Pies, Puddings, Desserts, Etc.

**FRENCH PUFF-PASTE.**—One pound flour; three-quarters pound butter; one egg, use the yolk only; ice-water. Chop half the butter into the flour; stir the beaten egg into half a cup ice-water, and work the flour into a stiff dough; roll out *thin*, baste with one-third the remaining butter, fold closely, roll out again, and so on until the butter is used up. Roll very thin, and set the last folded roll in a very cold place ten or fifteen minutes before making out the crust. Wash with beaten egg while hot. This paste is very nice for oyster-pates as well as for fruit pies.

**TRANSPARENT CRUST.** (*Very Rich.*)—One pound flour; one pound butter; one egg, the yolk only. Wash the butter, dry, and then melt it in a vessel set in another of boiling water, stirring gently all the while to prevent oiling. Take off the salty scum from the top, and when almost cold beat up the butter little by little with the egg, which should be previously whipped light. When these are thoroughly incorporated work in the flour, roll out twice, sprinkling lightly with flour before you fold it up; let it stand folded five minutes in a cold place, and make out for tartlets or *pates*. It is not suitable for large pies. Bake before you fill them, and brush over with a beaten egg while hot.

**CORN-STARCH CUSTARD PIE.**—Six eggs; three pints milk; six tablespoonfuls white sugar; two tablespoonfuls corn-starch; two teaspoonfuls essence of bitter almonds. Boil the milk, stir in the corn-starch wet in a little cold milk and boil one minute. When nearly cold, stir in the sugar, the yolks of all the eggs, and the whites of two; flavor, and pour into your paste-shells. Whip the remaining whites to a meringue, with two tablespoonfuls white sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla, and when the custard is just "set," draw your pies to the edge of the oven to spread this over them. Do it, quickly, lest the custard fall by exposure to the air. You may bake this as a pudding by omitting the pastry. Eat cold. If you have not corn-starch, substitute arrow-root or rice-flour.

**COCOA-NUT PIE.**—One-half pound grated cocoa-nut; three-quarters pound white sugar (powdered); six ounces butter; five eggs, the whites only; one glass white wine; two tablespoonfuls rose-water; one teaspoonful nutmeg. Cream the butter and sugar, and when well mixed, beat very light, with the wine and rose-water. Add the cocoa-nut with as little and as light beating as possible; finally, whip in the stiffened whites of the eggs with a few skillful strokes, and bake at once in open shells. Eat cold, with powdered sugar sifted over them. These are very pretty and delightful pies.

**ORANGE TARTLETS.**—Two fine Havana oranges, juice of both, and grated peel of one; three-quarters cup of sugar—one-half cup if the oranges are very sweet; one tablespoonful of butter; one-half lemon, juice only, to wet one teaspoonful corn-starch. Beat all well together, and bake in tartlet shells without cover.

**CREAM RASPBERRY TART.**—Line a dish with paste and fill with raspberries, made very sweet with powdered sugar. Cover with paste, but do not pinch it down at the edges. When done, lift the top crust, which should be thicker than usual, and pour upon the fruit the following mixture: One small cup of milk, half cream, if you can get it, heated to boiling; whites of two eggs, beaten light and stirred into the boiling milk; one tablespoonful white sugar; one-half teaspoonful corn-starch wet in cold milk. Boil these ingredients three minutes; let them get perfectly cold before you put them into the tart. Replace the top crust, and set the pie aside to cool. Sprinkle sugar over the top before serving. You can make strawberry cream tart in the same manner.



# PILES

CURED BY

## Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

DR. D. WINDER, Oxford, O., says: "I have thoroughly tested 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment' on my own person and also a number of others, and find it the most effectual remedy for inflammatory diseases that I have ever tried. I have been cured of a terrible affliction of five years standing, with a few bottles, the particulars of which I will give you in a future letter if you wish me to do so. It has cured, also, several cases of **Piles** of long standing."

DR. BURTON HUBBELL, Amelia, O., in a long letter, says, among many other things: "I have used the 'Magnetic Ointment' in a number of cases of **Piles**, and in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure."

Judge HENRY D. BARRON, St. Croix Falls, Polk Co., Wis., says: "I have suffered severely from **Piles** and found no remedy until I applied 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' It relieved me at once, and permanently to the present time."

DANIEL JOHNS, Liberty, Ind., says: "I have suffered from the **Piles** for ten years or more, and have tried many eminent physicians, but received no benefit until I was induced by your agent here, Dr. Beaver, to use 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' and I can now say I am entirely cured with three bottles."

WM. M. WATSON, La Clede, Mo., says: "My wife was afflicted with the **Piles** for about three years. We tried various remedies, yet no relief was afforded until I bought one bottle of your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' which entirely cured her."

JAMES HARRIS, Niles, O., says: "Enclosed find one dollar for one dollar's worth of your ointment. I find that it does me a great deal of good." And again: "I have to state that my wife had a very bad attack of the **Piles**. I induced her to try your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' and in one week she was entirely cured. I have not heard her complain since that, which was three months ago."

C. L. ROOT, Monroeville, O., says: "I have been using your 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment' for **Bleeding Piles**, and find it helps me more than anything else I have tried."

WILLIAM WAIT, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., says: "I, the subscriber, being for fifty years a resident of the town of Saratoga, N. Y., do certify that I have for many years been afflicted with the **Piles**. On noticing an advertisement of 'Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' I at once procured a twenty-five cent bottle, and used it as directed, and it has effected a perfect cure. I have not language to express my feelings of gratitude to the doctor for his invaluable ointment. I would say to those suffering with the same complaint, 'Try this remedy, and you will not be disappointed.'"

**TRANSPARENT PUDDING.**—One-half pound butter; one pound sugar; six eggs, whites and yolks separately; juice of one lemon; grated rind of two; one nutmeg; one-half glass brandy. Cream the butter and sugar, beat in the yolks, the lemon, spice, and brandy, stirring in the whites at the last. Bake in pie-crust, open. You may, if you wish to have these very nice, beat up the whites of but four eggs in the mixture, and whip the whites of four more into a meringue with four tablespoonfuls sugar and a little lemon-juice, to spread over the top of each pie. Eat cold. They are very nice baked in pat-typans.

**SNOW PUDDING.**—To one-half pint cold water put one-half package of gelatine; let it stand for a half hour, then add one-half pint boiling water, two small cups of sugar, and juice of two lemons, and let stand until cool; strain, and break in the whites of three or four eggs; take out-doors and beat until stiff; pour into mould or dish. This is delicious as an accompaniment to a boiled custard.

**WHITE PUDDING.**—Three cups of milk; whites of six eggs—whipped stiff; one cup powdered sugar; one tablespoonful melted butter; one tablespoonful rose-water; two heaping cups prepared flour. Whip the sugar into the stiffened whites; add butter and rose-water; then the flour stirred in very lightly. Bake in buttered mould in a rather quick oven. Eat with sweet sauce.

**BATTER PUDDING.** (*Very nice*)—One quart of milk; sixteen tablespoonfuls of flour; four eggs beaten very light; salt to taste. Stir until the batter is free from lumps, and bake in two buttered pie plates, or very shallow pudding-dishes.

**FARMER'S PLUM PUDDING.**—Three cups of flour; one cup of milk; one-half cup powdered suet; one cup best molasses, slightly warmed; one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water; one pound raisins, stoned and chopped; one teaspoonful mixed cinnamon and mace; one saltspoonful ginger; one teaspoonful salt. Beat suet and molasses to a cream; add the spice, the salt, and two-thirds of the milk; stir in the flour; beat hard; put in the rest of the milk, in which the soda must be stirred. Beat vigorously up from the bottom for a minute or so, and put in the fruit well dredged with flour. Boil in a buttered mould at least three hours. Eat very hot with butter-and-sugar sauce.

**SWEET POTATO PUDDING.**—One pound mealy sweet potatoes. The firm yellow ones are the best. One-half cup butter; three-quarters cup white sugar; one tablespoonful cinnamon; one teaspoonful nutmeg; four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; one lemon, juice and rind, and glass of brandy. *Parboil* the potatoes, and grate them when quite cold. If grated hot, they are sticky and heavy. Cream the butter and sugar; add the yolk, the spice, and lemon; beat the potatoes in by degrees and until all is light; then the brandy, and stir in the whites. Bake in a deep dish—well buttered, without paste. Cool before eating.

**RICE CUSTARD.**—One quart of milk; three eggs, well beaten; four tablespoonfuls sugar; one scant tablespoonful butter; a little salt; one small cup *boiled* rice. Boil the rice, and while still warm, drain, and stir into the milk. Beat the eggs; rub butter and sugar together, and add to them. Mix all up well, and bake in buttered dish half an hour in a pretty quick oven.

**COTTAGE PUFFS.**—One cup milk, and the same of cream; four eggs beaten stiff, and the yolks strained; one tablespoonful butter, chopped into the flour; a very little salt; enough prepared flour for thick batter. Mix the beaten yolks with the milk and cream; then the salt and whites, lastly the flour. Bake in buttered iron pans, such as are used for "gems" and corn-bread. The oven should be quick. Turn out and eat with sweet sauce.

# DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, CROUP, BURNS, BRUISES, CUTS, &c.,

CURED BY

## TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

DR. R. W. TWITCHELL, Chatfield, Fillmore Co., Minn., says: "For several years past I have held the agency for 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' and thus became acquainted with it as a medicine, particularly in **Diphtheria**. During the summer and fall of 1861, the above disease was very prevalent in and about Chatfield, assuming, in many cases, great malignity. In every case to which I was called, a free application of the ointment was made, externally, and my conviction is that it contributed largely to their recovery. I would not treat a case without it."

As an external application, it is unsurpassed for **Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Frozen Limbs, Rheumatism, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat**, and many other diseases.

DR. C. N. GIBBS, Oxford, O., says: "I have used 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment' for fifteen years, and have never found anything equal to it to allay inflammation. Six or seven years ago we had **Diphtheria** in the neighborhood. All the rest of the physicians lost heavily, and I used the ointment and lost five out of one hundred and forty-five cases; so you see what it has done in my practice. I am troubled with **Inflammation of the Bowels**, or rather stricture of the bowels, and can't get along without the ointment. I would rather have the ointment in **Sore Throat** of any kind than all the physicians in the world, and there is nothing so good for **Piles, Inflammation of Lungs and Bowels, Burns, Earache, Corns**, in fact, where there was **Inflammation of the Womb** I have seen it subside in twelve hours. It would be almost incredible should I state all its effects in every form of inflammation."

AUGUSTUS L. WHITE, Hamilton, N. Y., says: "Agreeably with your request, I cheerfully communicate the following facts to the public: A few weeks since we lost an only daughter, an interesting girl twelve years of age, with **Diphtheria**, the wide-spread epidemic now prevailing. About eighteen hours before her death, the agony she seemed to undergo from difficulty of breathing caused us the greatest anxiety to procure some remedy to relieve her suffering. Having seen in the *Utica Herald* a notice of 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' as a remedy for **Diphtheria**, we procured a bottle, and at once applied some to her throat and chest. In about five minutes she seemed wholly relieved, and said: 'O! pa, how easy I can breathe; I can breathe almost as well as I ever could.' But the disease was too far advanced to make the relief permanent. After awhile the oppressive breathing returned, and although she was much relieved by subsequent applications, nothing could save her. Soon after, our two boys were attacked, apparently more violently than their sister, and by the advice of our physician we used 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' from the first. They recovered without the development of any croupy or malignant symptoms. I regret we did not make an earlier application in the case of our daughter. The happy effects of this ointment have not only been tested in my family, but in those of a number of our citizens. I shall be gratified, if, by this statement, I may induce those afflicted with this fearful scourge to try 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' for I believe it an important remedy."



## Cakes for Breakfast and Tea.

**BOSTON BROWN BREAD.**—Two cupfuls Indian-meal, even; one cupful rye-meal; one cupful flour; one quart (small) sweet milk; one and a half cupfuls molasses; pinch of salt; one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a teaspoonful of water; two teaspoonfuls cream-tartar—or, if baking powder is preferred, two heaping teaspoonfuls. Steam in a covered tin four hours. The water must be boiling when the tin is put in the pot, and must not be allowed to stop boiling during the four hours. This is sure to be good if the water is boiling.

**MILTON MUFFINS.** (*Delicious.*)—Take one egg; one pint of milk; one pint of flour; and pinch of salt. Beat egg light, add part of the milk, all the flour; then add rest of milk. Bake twenty minutes in buttered tins. Eat hot.

**RICE MUFFINS.**—One cup cold boiled rice; one pint of flour; two eggs; one quart of milk, or enough to make thin batter; one tablespoonful lard or butter; one teaspoonful salt. Beat hard and bake quickly.

**CORN-MEAL CRUMPETS.**—One quart Indian meal; one quart boiled milk; four tablespoonfuls yeast; two tablespoonfuls white sugar; two heaping tablespoonfuls lard or butter, or half-and-half; one saltspoonful salt. Scald the meal with the boiling milk, and let it stand until lukewarm. Then stir in the sugar, yeast, and salt, and leave it to rise five hours. Add the melted shortening, beat well, put in greased muffin-rings, set these near the fire for fifteen minutes, and bake. Half an hour in a quick oven ought to cook them. Never cut open a muffin or crumpet of any kind, least of all one made of Indian meal. Pass the knife lightly around it to pierce the crust, then break open with the fingers.

**BOSTON CREAM-CAKES.**—Half pound butter; three-fourths pound of flour; eight eggs; one pint of water. Stir the butter into the water, which should be warm; set it on the fire in a pan and let it boil, stirring it often; when it boils, stir in the flour; let it boil one minute, take it off and let it cool; beat the eggs light and stir into this cooled paste; bake in small buttered pans ten minutes, filling them half full.

**UNIVERSAL SHORTCAKE.**—Two quarts flour; two tablespoonfuls lard; three tablespoonfuls butter; two and one-half cups sour or buttermilk. "Loppered" cream is still better; two eggs, well beaten; one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water; one teaspoonful salt. Chop up the shortening in the salted flour, as for pastry. Add the eggs and soda to the milk; put all together, handling as little as may be. Roll lightly and quickly into two sheets, the one intended for the upper crust fully half an inch thick, the lower less than this. Lay the latter smoothly in a well-greased baking-pan, strew it *thickly* with raspberries, blackberries, or, what is better yet, huckleberries, sprinkle four or five tablespoonfuls of sugar over these, cover with the thicker crust, and bake from twenty to twenty-five minutes, until nicely browned, but not dried. Eat hot for breakfast with butter and powdered sugar. If sweet milk be used, add two teaspoonfuls cream-tartar sifted into the dry flour. It should be mixed as soft as can be rolled. This short cake is very nice made with the common "black-caps" or wild raspberries.

**JELLY CAKE.**—Three eggs; one cup sugar; butter, the size of an egg; one cup flour; one teaspoonful cream-tartar, sifted in the flour; one-half teaspoonful soda, dissolved in tablespoonful milk. Bake in jelly-cake tins, and spread, when cold, with fruit jelly. This is, although so simple and inexpensive, an admirable foundation for the various kinds of jelly, cream and *meringue* cake, which are always popular. It seldom fails, and when well mixed and baked, is very fine.

# INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS AND LUNGS, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, &c.,

## CURED BY TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

The virtues of the "Magnetic Ointment" were most severely tested in the case of Mr. E. Stebbins, of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Mr. Stebbins was violently attacked with **Inflammation of the Bowels**, and fearing some severe illness, had the benefit of the best medical attendance which Clinton affords. His medical attendant, finding all his efforts to relieve him vain, a council of physicians was called, and, as a last resort, a powerful dose of Croton Oil was administered, but with no better success, and he was pronounced to be beyond medical aid. Some even expressed the opinion that mortification had already taken place. At this critical period a friend, who had some knowledge of "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment," recommended its use. A bottle was procured, and by consent of the attending physician, applied. *In less than twelve hours* all inflammation had subsided, and in a very few days the patient was pursuing his usual vocation, in the enjoyment of health. The grave was never cheated of its victim more unexpectedly.

For the truth of the above statement we would refer the doubting reader to Mr. S. himself, or Dr. Bronson, of Clinton, or to any other respectable resident of Clinton, acquainted with Mr. Stebbins.

LUMAN YOUNGS, Fenner, N. Y., says: "For the benefit of those who may be suffering under similar complaints, I make the following statement in relation to 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' It has cured me of a violent attack of **Inflammation of the Bowels** after the efforts of two of our best physicians had failed to arrest the disease. It has also cured me of a bad running sore on my right side, caused either by **Erysipelas** or **Salt Rheum**, for which I had taken the best medical advice, and applied various remedies with no effect."

MOSES N. SMITH, Charlotte Center, N. Y., says: "I was severely afflicted for a number of years with chronic difficulties of the **Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Spine, etc.** Suffered more than to die a hundred times. Was treated by Drs. Fitch and Hamilton of New York City, and other eminent physicians, and tried various remedies without relief. Finally I was induced to try 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' which afforded relief in a short time. I have a tendency to **Chronic Inflammation of the Bowels**, which nothing relieves but the ointment."

E. L. MCSHANE, Camden, O., says: "I think it a duty to inform you of a cure that your 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment' has performed. For more than thirty years my wife had been sorely afflicted with **Scrofula** in her ankles. We had tried all the different salves, plasters and medicines we could hear of, also the different physicians, and all to no effect, until by accident, we got hold of 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' After the use of some half dozen bottles the ankles were healed up, and have been for three years, and we owe all this to your ointment."

NATHAN KIMBALL, Ex-Judge Oneida Common Pleas, N. Y., says: "I have within the last eight months, (by the use of 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment,') cured myself of three several attacks of that prevailing epidemic, **Putrid Erysipelas**, which has swept thousands into their graves, who, had they made a timely application of the 'Magnetic Ointment,' might now be enjoying the blessings of life and health."

**CREAM-CAKE.**—Two cups powdered sugar; two-thirds cupful butter; four eggs; one-half cupful milk; one-half teaspoonful soda; one teaspoonful cream-tartar; three cups flour. Bake in thin layers as for jelly-cake, and spread between them when cold the following mixture: One-half pint of milk; two small teaspoonfuls corn-starch; one egg; one teaspoonful vanilla; one-half cup sugar. Heat the milk to boiling, and stir in the corn-starch, wet with a little cold milk; take out a little and mix gradually with the beaten egg and sugar; return to the rest of the custard, and boil, stirring constantly until quite thick. Let it cool before you season, and spread on cake. Season the icing also with vanilla.

**ICE CAKE.**—Ten eggs; one pound sugar; one-half pound flour; two lemons. Beat whites and yolks separately; add to all the yolks and the whites of seven eggs the sugar, the rind of two lemons, and juice of one. Bake as for jelly-cake. To the whites of three eggs allow a pound and a quarter of powdered sugar; beat stiff as for icing, take out enough to cover the top of the cake and set aside. Add to the rest the juice and half the grated rind of a large orange. When the cake is nearly cold, spread this between the layers. Beat into the icing reserved for the top a little lemon-juice, and, if needed, more sugar. It should be stiffer than that spread between the cakes.

**LADY-CAKE.**—One pound sugar; three-quarters pound sifted flour; six ounces butter; the whipped *whites* of ten eggs. Flavor with bitter almond, and bake in square, not very deep tins. Flavor the frosting with vanilla. The combination is very pleasant.

**DOVER CAKE.**—One pound flour; one pound white sugar; one-half pound butter, rubbed with the sugar to a *very* light cream; six eggs; one cup sweet milk; one teaspoonful soda dissolved in vinegar; one teaspoonful powdered cinnamon; one tablespoonful rose-water. Flavor the frosting with lemon-juice.

**SPONGE-CAKE.** (*Elegant.*)—Twelve eggs; the weight of the eggs in sugar; half their weight in flour; one lemon, juice and rind. Beat yolks and whites *very* light, the sugar into the former when they are smooth and stiff; next the juice and grated peel of the lemon, then the flour; lastly, the beaten whites, *very* lightly. Be careful that your oven is steady, and cover the cake with paper, to prevent burning. It is a good plan to line the pans in which sponge-cake is baked with buttered paper, fitted neatly to the sides and bottom.

**WASHINGTON CAKE.**—Three cups sugar; two cups butter; five eggs; one cup milk; four cups flour; two teaspoonfuls cream-tartar; one teaspoonful soda. Mix as usual, and stir in, at the last, one-half pound currants well washed and dredged; one-quarter pound raisins seeded and chopped fine, then floured; a handful of citron sliced fine; cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Fruit-cake takes longer to bake than plain, and the heat must be kept steady.

**LINCOLN CAKE.**—One pound butter; one pound sugar; one pound flour; six eggs; two cups sour cream or milk; one grated nutmeg; one teaspoonful powdered cinnamon; one tablespoonful rose-water; one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water, and stirred into the milk just before adding the latter to the cake. Cream the butter and sugar, put with them the yolks whipped light, then the cream and spice, next the flour, then the rose-water, and a double-handful of citron cut in slips and dredged; finally, the beaten whites of the eggs. Stir all well, and bake in a loaf or in a "card," using a square shallow baking-pan. This is a good cake and keeps well.

**FRENCH CAKE.**—One pound sugar; one-half pound butter; one pound currants, washed clean and dredged with flour; three cups flour; four eggs; nutmeg and cinnamon to taste; one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in three tablespoonfuls milk.



# Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, and Many Other Chronic Diseases.

CURED BY

## TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

MRS. E. SPAULDING, Aurora, N. Y., says: "This may certify that I have been troubled with **Rheumatism** so severely that for three months I could not sleep much nights. My hands swelled exceedingly, and my fingers were drawn out of shape. I tried most all the remedies I could hear of, without any particular benefit, until I finally used 'Trask's Magnetic Ointment,' which completely cured me. I used three bottles only."

JOEL E. KEELER, Wheatland, Mich., says: "Among many remarkable cures performed by 'Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment' in this section of the country, I send you the following: Calling on my friend Deacon Barber, of this place, I found him prostrate and helpless, under a severe attack of **Inflammatory Rheumatism**. Knowing the curative effect of your 'Magnetic Ointment' in this disease, I proposed a trial of it, and with his consent I made a thorough application of it to the diseased parts, rubbing it on with my own hands. I used the whole of one small bottle. The next morning he was able to come to the breakfast table, and said he felt like a new man—thought a good Providence had sent me there. Within one week he was perfectly well, and at work on his farm."

WM. C. ARMSTRONG, Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., says: "My wife was afflicted with **Chronic Inflammation of the Knee-joint**, which had prostrated her to helplessness. Several of the most prominent physicians of our country have pronounced it incurable, and that nothing but amputation would save her life. As a last resort we commenced using the 'Magnetic Ointment.' It acted like a charm, and effected a perfect cure in a very short time. The disease had been in progress about three years before we commenced using the ointment."

GALUSHA R. CRARY, Potsdam, N. Y., says: "My wife had been in poor health for several years, and, having resorted to various remedies without relief, she concluded to try your 'Magnetic Ointment.' She had previously had three **Ulcers** break and discharge. Her mother, brother and sister had all died with **Consumption**, her father and herself being the only survivors. Her physician had abandoned her case as hopeless. She was able to sit up but little, and could perform no labor. At the first application she used about two-thirds of a bottle of the ointment over the chest, which eased her pain in a measure. She has continued to use the ointment up to the present time, and is now able to attend to her business most of the time. Although not permanently cured, her health is very much improved, and her life has been prolonged by the use of your most valuable ointment."

H. HOPKINS, Laurens, N. Y., says: "'Whereas I was once blind, I now see.' Having been for some twenty years afflicted with **Sore Eyes**—at different times so acutely inflamed that to think of the light gave me great pain—and having the aid of the most skillful physicians in the country, besides using all the remedies I could hear of—all to little or no purpose—I had almost despaired of ever being any better. At this time, a friend recommended me to try 'Dr. A. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.' I obtained a bottle, and used it as directed; and to my utter astonishment, I found my eyes rapidly improving under its use. I continued the application until they were entirely restored. I have since kept the ointment always at hand, and have used it in a variety of cases, and always with success. I believe it has no equal in the world for the purpose for which it is recommended."

**FRUIT-CAKE.** (*Plain*)—One pound powdered sugar; one pound flour; three-quarters pound butter; seven eggs; one-half pound currants, washed, picked over, and dredged; one-half pound raisins, seeded and chopped, then dredged; one-quarter pound citron cut into slips; one teaspoonful nutmeg; one teaspoonful cinnamon; one glass brandy. Cream butter and sugar; add the beaten yolks, then the spice and the whipped whites alternately with the flour; the fruit and brandy last.

**CORN-STARCH CAKE.**—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, rubbed to a cream; one cup milk; two cups flour; three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; one-half cup corn-starch; two teaspoonfuls cream-tartar, sifted well through the flour; one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water. Sift the corn-starch with the flour, and add the last thing. Bake in small tins and eat while fresh. They dry in two or three days and become insipid, but are very nice for twenty-four hours after they are baked.

**BUTTER CAKES.** (*Very nice*).—One and one-quarter pounds sugar; one pound butter; one-half pint cold water; two eggs; three and one-quarter pounds flour; one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; four table-spoonfuls caraway seed sprinkled through the flour. Rub the butter, or, what is better, chop it up in the flour; dissolve the sugar in the water; mix all well with the beaten eggs, cut in square cakes, or with an oval mould, and bake quickly.

**CURRANT CAKES.**—One pound flour; one-half pound butter; three-quarters pound sugar; four eggs; one-half pound currants, well washed and dredged; one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; one-half lemon grated rind and juice; one teaspoonful cinnamon. Drop from a spoon upon well buttered paper, lining a baking-pan. Bake quickly.

**ALMOND JUMBLES.**—One pound sugar; one-half pound flour; one-quarter pound butter; one teacup "loppered" milk; five eggs; two table-spoonfuls rose-water; three-quarters pounds almonds blanched and chopped small, but not pounded; one teaspoonful soda dissolved in boiling water. Cream butter and sugar; stir in the beaten yolks, the milk, the flour, and the rose-water, the almonds, lastly the beaten whites very lightly and quickly. Drop in rings or round cakes upon buttered paper, and bake immediately. You may substitute grated cocoa-nut, or the chopped kernels of white walnuts, for the almonds, in which case add a little salt.

**RICH JUMBLES.**—Rub to a cream a pound of butter and a pound of sugar; mix with it a pound and a half of flour, four eggs, and a very little brandy; roll the cakes in powdered sugar; lay them on flat, buttered tins, and bake in a quick oven.

**SWEET. WAFERS.**—Six eggs; one pint flour; two ounces melted butter; one and one-half cups powdered sugar; one cup milk; one teaspoonful nutmeg. Beat whites and yolks separately and very stiff, rub the butter and sugar together, and work in first the yolks, then the milk, then the flour and whites. Bake in well buttered wafer or waffle irons, very quickly, browning as little as possible. Roll them while hot upon a smooth, round stick, not larger than your little finger, slipping it out carefully when the cake takes the right shape. These little cakes are an acceptable addition to any tea or supper table, look well among fancy cakes in a basket.

**SNOW-DROPS.**—One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; whites of five eggs; one small cup of milk; three full cups of prepared flour; flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake in small, round tins. Those in the shape of fluted shells are very pretty.

**MOLASSES COOKIES.** (*Good*)—One cup butter; two cups molasses; one teaspoonful cloves; one table-spoonful ginger. Sufficient flour to make a stiff batter, not dough. Mould with the hands into small cakes, and bake in a steady rather than quick oven, as they are apt to burn.

# DR. RANSOM'S



## HONEY SYRUP

This now celebrated remedy is the prescription of a distinguished, regular physician of over twenty years' constant practice, a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College, whose success in CROUP was so remarkable that he was at last led to place this, his favorite formula, within reach of thousands of parents throughout the country to whom he could not give his personal services. It has now been before the public in this form for over thirty years, and is in general use as a Croup and Cough Cure throughout all the Northern States and Territories, and Canada. Families who once use it "can never get along without it in the house," as they tell us.

Among other ingredients it contains Balsam of Tolu, Squills, Seneca Root, Skunk Cabbage Root and Lobelia, and great care is used that all shall be of the purest and most potent quality. These are presented in the form of a syrup, so highly refined and concentrated that it is as agreeable to children as the best honey could make it. In short, the syrup alone, without the aid of the roots, herbs, etc., is "rich" enough to cure a cough in many cases.

It is a good remedy for distressing attacks of ASTHMA, affording relief in a very short time.

Remember that Consumption is caused in most cases by neglecting a slight cough.

Price 35 cents per bottle.

Ask for and get none but DR. RANSOM'S.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

### SAVED! THOUGH GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS.

ISHPEMING, MICH., Sept. 27, 1885.

*D. Ransom, Son & Co.:*

GENTLEMEN—I am handling a lot of "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu." I recommend it from experience, having used it in my own family for the last five years. Three years ago I took care of a child with CROUP that three doctors had given up. I used this medicine—the child recovered, and I got the credit for saving him. Yours, etc.,

C. H. KIRKWOOD,  
Prop. "City Drug Store."



## Pickles, Preserves, Etc.

**PICKLED MANGOES.**—Young musk or nutmeg melons; English mustard-seed, two handfuls, mixed with scraped horseradish, one handful; mace and nutmeg pounded, one teaspoonful; chopped garlic, two teaspoonfuls; a little ginger; whole pepper-corns, one dozen; one-half tablespoonful of ground mustard to a pint of the mixture; one tablespoonful sugar to the same quantity; one tablespoonful best salad oil to the same; one teaspoonful celery seed. Cut a slit in the side of the melon; insert your finger and extract all the seeds. If you cannot get them out in this way, cut a slender piece out, saving it to replace—but the slit is better. Lay the mangoes in strong brine for three days. Drain off the brine, and freshen in pure water twenty-four hours. Green them as you would cucumbers, and lay in cold water until cold and firm. Fill with the stuffing; sew up the slit, or tie up with pack thread; pack in a deep stone jar, and pour the scalded vinegar over them. Repeat this process three times more at intervals of two days, then tie up and set away in a cool, dry place. They will not be "ripe" under four months, but are very fine when they are. They will keep several years.

**PICKLED CABBAGE.** (*Yellow.*)—Two gallons vinegar; one pint white mustard seed, four ounces ginger, three ounces pepper-corns, one ounce allspice, two ounces cloves, one ounce mace, one ounce nutmeg, two ounces turmeric, all pounded fine; one large handful garlic, chopped; one handful scraped horseradish; four pounds sugar; two ounces celery seed; three lemons, sliced thin. Mix all and set in the sun for three days. To prepare the cabbage, cut in quarters—leaving off the outer and green leaves—and put in a kettle of boiling brine. Cook three minutes. Take out, drain, and cover thickly with salt. Spread out in the sun to dry; then shake off the salt, and cover with cold vinegar in which has been steeped enough turmeric to color it well. Leave it in this two weeks to draw out the salt and to plump the cabbage. They are then ready to pack down in the seasoned vinegar. Do not use under six weeks or two months.

**PICKLED WATER-MELON RIND.** (*Extremely nice.*)—Equal weight of rind and white sugar; one-half ounce white ginger to a gallon of pickle; one pint vinegar to every pound of sugar; one tablespoonful turmeric to a gallon of pickle; mace, cloves and cinnamon to taste. Take the thickest rind you can get, pare off the hard green rind, also the soft inner pulp. Lay the pieces—narrow strips or fanciful cuttings—in brine strong enough to float an egg, and let them remain in it ten days. Then soak in pure water, changing it every day for ten days. Cover them with clear water in preserving-kettle, heat slowly, and boil five minutes. Take them out and plunge instantly into ice-water. Leave them in this until next day. Give them another gentle boil of five minutes in strong alum-water. Simmer carefully, as a hard boil will injure them. Change *directly* from the alum to the ice-water again, and do not disturb them for four hours. After a third boil of five minutes, let them remain all night in the last water to make them tender. Next day add to enough water to cover the rinds sufficient sugar to make it quite sweet, but not a syrup. Simmer the rinds in this ten minutes, throw the water away, and spread them upon dishes to cool. Meanwhile prepare a second syrup, allowing sugar equal in weight to the rind, and half an ounce of sliced white ginger to a gallon of the pickle, with a cup of water for every two pounds of sugar. When the sugar is melted and the syrup quite hot, but not boiling, put in the rinds and simmer until they look quite clear. Take it out, spread upon the dishes again, while you add to the syrup a pint of vinegar for every pound of sugar you have put in, one tablespoonful of turmeric to a gallon of pickle; mace, cloves and cinnamon to taste. Boil this up, return the rind to it, and simmer fifteen minutes. Put up in glass jars. It will be fit for use in two weeks.

# CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, AND LUNG DISEASES,

CURED BY

## Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

SALEM, MASS., Oct. 7, 1883.

*D. Ransom, Son & Co.*

One year ago I heard for the first time of your more than valuable medicine, "Hive Syrup and Tolu." At the time, my two children were suffering from the WHOOPING COUGH. I procured a bottle and used, with the happiest result. My eldest boy was having the cough very hard, but the "Hive Syrup and Tolu" helped his cough, and he was saved hours of suffering by its use. I think it one of the best, or the best cough medicine ever used. Last week my little son, four years of age, was taken in the night with that awful disease, CROUP. I gave him the Hive Syrup immediately, and it gave the desired effect. He was suffering very much for breath, and I repeated the dose until he was relieved. In a few moments he was out of danger and breathing sweetly. I cannot say enough in its praise. I would not be without this valuable medicine, and I only wish I had known of it sooner. I recommend it to all my friends. You can use my name if you like, but I felt that my testimony might be the means of saving some little child's life, dear to a mother's heart.

Yours very gratefully,

MRS. ELLEN MUZZY, 44 Charter St.

F. JEHAN, 351 8th Avenue, New York City, writes:—"Your Hive Syrup and Tolu is a blessing."

MRS. J. SPIEGL, 798 2nd Avenue, New York City, writes:—"I recommend your Hive Syrup and Tolu for bronchial affections with the most security."

### A PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Nov. 16, 1884.

*D. Ransom, Son & Co.:*

I must say that your "Hive Syrup" is an elegant preparation. I have had many cases of croup and always prescribed Syr. Squills Co. or Tar. Emetic; but a few days ago I had a case of croup, a child two years old—prescribed your "Hive Syrup." I never had a medicine act so like a charm; it produced emesis readily without debility. The child recovered sooner than any I have ever treated with other Squill Syrups or Ipecac treatment.

Yours, etc.,

DR. CHAS. W. E. NIESCHANG.

DR. ROBINSON, BURLINGTON FLATS, N. Y., says:—"I have been selling your 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' for the past year; and I often prescribe it in my practice, and can truly say that I have no other preparation in my store for Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, and that often fatal disease, Croup, that can compare with it."

### PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.

The undersigned, practicing Physicians and Surgeons, certify that they have used and prescribed the "Hive Syrup and Tolu," prepared by D. Ransom, M. D., and find it an excellent remedy for Croup, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial and Lung Affections:

DR. J. MOTT THROOP, ex-Surgeon, U. S. A.	DR. F. W. ROOT, E. Hamilton, N. Y.
DR. O. B. WILCOX, ex-Ass't Sur., U. S. A.	DR. THOS. MEAD, Perryville, N. Y.
DR. GEO. MUNGER, Morrisville, N. Y.	DR. E. S. LYMAN, Sherburne, N. Y.
DR. H. MEAD, Morrisville, N. Y.	DR. J. A. RESGIEU, Earlville, N. Y.
DR. LEVI P. GREENWOOD, Erieville, N. Y.	DR. E. H. GRAY, Eaton, N. Y.



**PRESERVED QUINCES.**—Choose fine yellow quinces. Pare, quarter and core them, saving both skins and cores. Put the quinces over the fire with just enough water to cover them, and simmer until they are soft, but not until they begin to break. Take them out carefully, and spread them upon broad dishes to cool. Add the parings, seed and cores, to the water in which the quinces were boiled, and stew, closely covered, for an hour. Strain through a jelly-bag, and to every pint of this liquor allow a pound of sugar. Boil up and skim it, put in the fruit and boil fifteen minutes. Take all from the fire and pour into a large deep pan. Cover closely and let it stand twenty-four hours. Drain off the syrup and let it come to a boil; put in the quinces carefully and boil another quarter of an hour. Take them up as dry as possible, and again spread out upon dishes, setting these in the hottest sunshine you can find. Boil the syrup until it begins to jelly; fill the jars two-thirds full and cover with the syrup. The preserves should be of a fine red. Cover with brandied tissue-paper.

**PRESERVED APPLES.**—Firm, well flavored pippins or bell-flower apples make an excellent preserve, prepared in the same manner as quinces. A few quinces cut up among them, or the juice of two lemons to every three pounds of fruit, improves them.

**PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.**—Pound for pound. Put them in a preserving-kettle over a slow fire until the sugar melts. Boil twenty-five minutes, fast. Take out the fruit in a perforated skimmer and fill a number of small cans three-quarters full. Boil and skim the syrup five minutes longer, fill up the jars, and seal while hot. Keep in a cool, dry place.

**PRESERVED CRAB-APPLES.**—The red Siberian crab is the best for this purpose. Pick out those that are nearly perfect, *leaving the stems on*, and put them into a preserve-kettle, with enough warm water to cover them. Heat this to boiling, slowly, and simmer until the skins break. Drain and skim them; then, with a penknife, extract the cores through the blossom ends. Weigh them; allow a pound and a quarter of sugar and a tea-cupful of water to every pound of fruit. Boil the water and sugar together until the scum ceases to rise; put in the fruit, cover the kettle, and simmer until the apples are a clear red, and tender. Take out with a skimmer; spread upon dishes to cool and harden; add to the syrup the juice of one lemon to three pounds of fruit, and boil until clear and rich. Fill your jars three-quarters full of the apples, pour the syrup in, and, when cool, tie up.

**RIPE TOMATO PRESERVES.**—Seven pounds round yellow, or egg tomatoes *peeled*; seven pounds sugar and juice of three lemons. Let them stand together over night. Drain off the syrup and boil it, skimming well. Put in the tomatoes and boil gently twenty minutes. Take out the fruit with a perforated skimmer, and spread upon dishes. Boil the syrup down until it thickens, adding, just before you take it up, the juice of three lemons. Put the fruit into the jars and fill up with hot syrup. When cold seal or tie up.

**QUINCE MARMALADE.**—Pare, core and slice the quinces, stewing the skins, cores and seeds in a vessel by themselves, with just enough water to cover them. When this has simmered long enough to extract all the flavor, and the parings are broken to pieces, strain off the water through a thick cloth. Put the quinces into the preserve-kettle when this water is almost cold, pour it over them and boil, stirring and mashing the fruit with a wooden spoon as it becomes soft. The juice of two oranges to every three pounds of the fruit imparts an agreeable flavor. When you have reduced all to a smooth paste, stir in a scant three-quarters of a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit; boil ten minutes more, stirring constantly. Take off, and when cool put into small jars, with brandied papers over them.

**QUINCE CHEESE.**—Is marmalade boiled down *very* thick, packed into small pots. It will turn out firm as cheese, and can be cut in slices for luncheon or tea.



# GOOD WORDS FOR

## Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

P. CURRAN, Columbus, Ohio, writes:—"My little boy, four years old, has been troubled with a cough and croup for the last two months, and we could not find anything to relieve him till my wife read in one of your Receipt Books of the virtue of your Hive Syrup and Tolu. I procured a bottle of it at a drug store, and before she had used one bottle the little sufferer was relieved."

### THE POLICEMAN.

No. 508 W. 125th St.  
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6, 1883. }

*Messrs. D. Ransom, Son & Co.:*

GENTLEMEN—I have been using your "Hive Syrup and Tolu" in my family for the last two years, and have recommended it to my friends for Coughs and Colds. I have used it for hoarseness myself, which I am subject to, and the policemen and firemen in my neighborhood find it an A 1 article.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES H. COTTRELL.

SLATE MILLS, O., Jan. 6, 1886.

*D. Ransom, Son & Co.:*

I can testify to the efficacy of your Croup medicine (Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu), for I have seen it tried so often and always with the most satisfactory results. Mrs. John S. Steel, Anderson; Mrs. R. E. Biszantz, Slate Mills, O., and many others think it the best croup medicine they ever tried.

MRS. R. J. STEEL.

J. H. WOLF, 27 Chestnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:—"I am using your Hive Syrup and Tolu for a cold on the lungs, and it does me a great deal of good."

ISAAC H. STREVER, 1522 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, writes—"I have with much benefit used in my family your Cough remedy."

MAURICE GRIFFIN, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., says:—"I have been using two of your bottles of Hive Syrup and Tolu and am cured of a cold of two months' standing. I tried all other cough remedies and they failed to do me any good."

CINCINNATI, O., March 25, 1883.

*Messrs. D. Ransom, Son & Co.:*

We have tried your Hive Syrup and Tolu for our children in whooping cough, and found it very good.

Respectfully,

MRS. E. GENNTHOR.

W. O. AUSTIN, White Pigeon, Mich., says:—"I find your 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' an excellent remedy for **Whooping-Cough** and **Croup**, especially for the former, which is prevailing in a neighborhood south of us. I must not be out of the syrup. Please forward me a supply without delay."

JOHN B. SIMERAL, P. M. Bloomingdale, P. O., Jeff. Co., O., says:—"I am entirely out of 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' and 'Magnetic Ointment.' Will you please send me a good supply of both by express as soon as possible? The Measles are raging here, and are very malignant; there have been some deaths from them. The 'Hive Syrup and Tolu' has proved the best medicine for keeping the Measles out, and for the Cough attending them, of anything that has been used, and our physicians say so. Send at once."

## Miscellaneous Receipts.

**CURE FOR ASTHMATIC CANARIES.**—Take one teaspoonful good whisky, diluted with two of water; soak piece of sponge cake in it; give twice a week; keep from cold draughts; give tepid baths twice a week; grass-seed, lettuce leaf (inside heart), chickweed every two or three days; strawberry, raspberry, rolled in sugar (one at a time), only when in season; cuttlefish always in cage; piece of rusty iron nail in drinking vessel; change water every morning; avoid hemp and rape seed, as they are too heating; good light sand above everything on the bottom of cage every day—not white sand.

**GERMAN PASTE FOR SINGING-BIRDS.**—Blanched sweet almonds, one pound; pea-meal, two pounds; butter, three ounces; saffron, a few grains; honey, a sufficient quantity. Form the whole into a paste, and granulate it by pressing it through a cullender. Some add the yolks of two eggs.

**TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.**—Use "King of the Blood" according to directions. It is good for all scrofulous diseases, spring disorders, biliousness, and is an excellent tonic. See page 20.

**TO CLEAN POTS, KETTLES AND TINS.**—Boil a double handful of hay or grass in a new iron pot, before attempting to cook with it; scrub out with soap and sand; then set on full of fair water, and let it boil half an hour. After this you may use it without fear. As soon as you empty a pot or frying-pan of that which has been cooked in it, fill with hot or cold water (hot is best) and set back upon the fire to scald thoroughly. New tins should stand near the fire with boiling water in them, in which has been dissolved a spoonful of soda, for an hour; then be scoured inside with soft soap; afterward rinsed with hot water. Keep them clean by rubbing with sifted wood-ashes, or whitening. Copper utensils should be cleaned with brickdust and flannel. Never set a vessel in the pot-closet without cleaning and wiping it thoroughly. If grease be left in it, it will grow rancid. If set aside wet, it is apt to rust.

**TO CLEAN KNIVES.**—Clean with soft flannel and Bath brick. If rusty, use wood-ashes, rubbed on with a newly cut bit of Irish potato. This will remove spots when nothing else will. Keep your best set wrapped in *soft* white paper; then in linen, in drawer out of damp and dust. Never dip the ivory handles of knives in hot water.

**TO CLEAN SILVER.**—Wash, after each meal, all that is soiled, in *very* hot soft water, with hard soap. Wipe hard and quickly on a clean towel; then polish with dry flannel. If discolored with egg, mustard, spinach, or beans, or by any other means, rub out the stain with a stiff toothbrush (used only for this purpose), and silver soap. Have your own soap-cups—two of them—one with common soap, the other with a cake of silver soap in the bottom. Have for one a mop, for the other a stiff brush—a toothbrush is best. Use your softest towels for silver. Besides being clean and easy of application, the silver soap will not wear away the metal as will whiting or chalk, or plate-powder, however finely pulverized.

**TO CLEAN CHINA AND GLASS.**—Rinse the greasy plates, and whatever is sticky with sugar or other sweet, in hot water and transfer to a larger pan of *very* hot. Wash glass first; next silver; then china—one article at a time, although you may put several in the pan. Have a mop with a handle; rub upon the soap (over which the water should have been poured) until you have strong suds; wash both sides of plate and saucer, and wipe *before putting out of your hand*. Draining leaves streaks which can be felt by sensitive finger-tips, if not seen. If china is rough to the touch, it is dirty. Hot, clean suds, a dry, clean towel, and quick wiping leave it bright and shining. Roll your glasses around in the water, filling them as soon as they touch it, and you need never crack one.



# KING OF THE BLOOD.

The most thorough Purifier of the Blood yet discovered.

## CURES ALL HUMORS

*From a common Eruption to the worst Scrofula.*

By its use **Cancers** are often cured, and **Cancerous Tumors** are frequently dispersed, without the surgeon's knife. **Scrofula** is conquered, **Consumption** prevented and in some cases actually cured.

**Mercurial Diseases, Venereal Taint, Mineral Poisons** and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.

**Female Weakness** and disease; **Dropsy**, general or partial; **Swellings**, external or internal, and **Tumors** are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.

**Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores** are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.

**Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin and Pimples** quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and fair.

**Kidney Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Chronic Diseases**, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered and give way before this most powerful corrector—the **KING OF THE BLOOD**.

In addition to other valuable ingredients, the "King of the Blood" contains the medicinal virtues of three well known flowering weeds or shrubs that are found in our swamps, that are not only perfectly harmless, but are the most thorough purifiers of the blood ever discovered. This medicine is worthy of a fair trial, and should be taken and used as directed until a complete cure is established. Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar; and if every afflicted person should use five, or even ten bottles, the expense would be light in comparison to the benefit he would derive from its use.

IT CURES EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

### A Treatise on Diseases of the Blood

and their proper treatment, containing directions for using this medicine, together with testimonials too numerous to insert here, accompanies each bottle. Price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sold by all Druggists. The **Treatise** will be mailed free to any address.

**D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Proprietors,**

(20)

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**



**TO CURE COLIC IN FIVE MINUTES.**—Take one teaspoonful of "Miller's Magnetic Balm" in half a tumblerful of water. The pain will immediately subside. Should another threaten, repeat the dose according to directions on the bottle. This is unequalled for Diarrhoea and all Bowel troubles. See certificates on pages 26 and 28.

**TO WASH WINDOWS.**—Dissolve a little washing soda in the water if the glass is very dim with smoke or dirt. Do not let it run on the sash, but wash each pane with old flannel; dry quickly with a soft, clean towel, wiping the corners with especial care. Polish with chamois skin or newspapers rubbed soft between the hands.

**TO WASH LAWN OR THIN MUSLIN.**—Boil two quarts of wheat-bran in six quarts, or more, of water, half an hour. Strain through a coarse towel and mix in the water in which the muslin is to be washed. Use no soap, if you can help it, and no starch. Rinse lightly in fair water. This preparation both cleanses and stiffens the lawn. If you can conveniently, take out all the gathers. The skirt should always be ripped from the waist.

**TO WASH WHITE LACE EDGING.**—Have a quart bottle covered with linen, stitched smoothly to fit the shape. Begin at the bottom and wind the lace about it, basting fast at both edges, even the minutest point, to the linen. Wash on the bottle, soaping it well, rinse by plunging in a pail of fair water, and boil as you would a white handkerchief, bottle and all. Set in the hot sun to dry. When quite dry, clip the basting-threads, and use the lace without ironing. If neatly basted on, it will look nearly as well as new—if not quite.

**TO STOP TOOTHACHE.**—Saturate some cotton with "Miller's Magnetic Balm," and insert in cavity of the tooth, also bathe the gums with the Balm.

**TO REMOVE INK STAINS.**—While the stains are yet wet upon the carpet, sponge them with skim-milk *thoroughly*. Then wash out the milk with a clean sponge dipped again and again in fair water, cold. Exchange this presently for warm; then rub dry with a cloth. If the stain is upon any article of clothing, or table, or bed linen, wash in the milk well, afterward in the water. Dry ink stains can be removed from white cloth by oxalic acid, or lemon juice and salt.

**TO STOP FLOW OF BLOOD.**—Bind the cut, with cobwebs and brown sugar, pressed on like lint. Or, if you cannot procure these, with the fine dust of tea. When the blood ceases to flow, apply "Trask's Magnetic Ointment" to heal the cut.

**TO RELIEVE ASTHMA.**—Soak blotting or tissue paper in *strong* salt-petre water. Dry, and burn at night in your bed-room. Also use "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup."

**TO CURE BURNS.**—Apply "Trask's Magnetic Ointment" freely, and wrap with cloth tightly. Nothing equals this remedy for cuts, bruises, and all injuries and diseases attended with inflammation. It cures Piles.

**ANTIDOTES TO POISON.**—For *any* poison swallow instantly a glass of cold water with a heaping teaspoonful of common salt and one of ground mustard stirred in. This is a speedy emetic. When it has acted, swallow the whites of two raw eggs. If you have taken corrosive sublimate take half a dozen raw eggs besides the emetic. If laudanum, a cup of *very* strong coffee. If arsenic, first the emetic, then half a cup of sweet oil or melted lard.

**SURE CURE FOR PILES.**—"Trask's Magnetic Ointment."

**TO PRESERVE SMOKED MEATS.**—In the Spring, cut the smoked ham in slices, fry till partly done, pack in a stone jar alternate layers of ham and gravy. If the ham should be very lean use lard for gravy. Be sure and fry the ham in the lard, so that it will be well seasoned. When wanted for use, take up, finish frying, and it is ready for the table.

# SCROFULA.

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Scrofula appears in a great variety of forms and grades of violence ; varying from the slightest habitual deviation from health, to the most distressing and fatal, local and general disease.

**IS SCROFULA HEREDITARY?**—The belief is almost universal that this class of diseases is hereditary, and that it is confined to an unhappy few, who transmit it from father to son. It is hereditary precisely as the complexion, color of the hair, and temperaments are, and in no other way. Scrofula and diseases of the blood are caused by acrid and irritating secretions ; as a consequence the Lymphatic vessels take on a morbid or unhealthy action, which increases the trouble. Now there is no doubt but that the Lymphatic system is liable to as much constitutional variation in structure as the temperament that produces certain complexions, color of the hair, eyes, etc. And as it is said that persons of smooth, soft, fine skin, fair hair, blue eyes, rosy cheeks, thick upper lips, etc., are most predisposed to Scrofula and Consumption, it simply follows that persons of this description also have a peculiar construction of the Lymphatic system, possessing a greater aptitude to take on certain morbid impressions ; in a word, more sensitive to those causes that produce Scrofulous affections. The bugbear of taint in the blood should be dismissed, and all should be assured that by careful attention to the laws of health, and particularly to those governing the Lymphatic system and the fluids of the body, Scrofula will never appear in any form.

**CAUSES OF SCROFULA.**—Unwholesome food, want of exercise in the open air, damp and foul air, crowded tenements, shops and factories, want of suitable clothing, are the principal external causes of Scrofulous diseases.

**TREATMENT OF SCROFULA.**—1st. The external or exciting causes should all be removed ; good, wholesome food, pure air, cheerful employment, suitable clothing, etc., should be provided. It is best to wear flannel next to the skin, as it equalizes the temperature, at the same time it absorbs the viscid perspiration, and prevents its being taken up by the Lymphatics and carried into the system. Eat fat meats of all kinds ; it is a mistaken notion that fat should be avoided by Scrofulous persons. Don't everybody know that Cod Liver Oil is one of the best remedies for Scrofulous diseases ? That is simply because it is oil or fat. 2d. The proximate cause of all Scrofulous diseases being the same, viz : bad, unhealthy secretions, it follows that the indications of cure are the same, namely, changing the character of the secretions, removing the acrimony and restoring the Lymphatic system to healthy action. The **King of the Blood**, of all others, is the medicine to be relied upon to effect this object. The history given of Scrofula covers that of all diseases that are produced by a Scrofulous habit or constitution. See remarks on **Consumption** in other parts of this book, also remarks concerning other diseases derived from Scrofula in our "Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," accompanying each bottle of the medicine. Many certificates of the **KING OF THE BLOOD**, which we are unable to insert here, will be also found in the Treatise. (22)

**TO CLEANSE AND BLEACH TALLOW.**—Dissolve alum, five pounds, in water ten gallons, by boiling; and when it is all dissolved, add tallow, twenty pounds; continue the boiling for an hour, constantly stirring and skimming; when sufficiently cool to allow it, strain through thick muslin; then set aside to harden; when taken from the water, lay it aside for a short time to drip.

**A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.**—To a child from one to six years old give from one-half to two-thirds of a teaspoonful of "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu" in a little warm water every ten or fifteen minutes, with frequent draughts of warm water if vomiting seems necessary. Children from eight to fourteen years, should have nearly double that quantity. The Hive Syrup and Tolu taken in small and frequent doses, is also good for Coughs and Hoarseness. See certificates on pages 14, 16 and 18.

**TO PREVENT FENCE POSTS ROTTING.**—The tar produced in coal gas works is extensively used in England for painting fences, out-buildings, etc., and is being introduced in this country also. It *never* alters by exposure to the weather; and one or two good coats will last for many years. It is the cheapest and best black paint that can be used. Have a large iron kettle so arranged that you can make and keep the tar hot, then, after having removed the bark, if any, set the end of the post into the tar; and if the tar is not sufficiently deep to take the post into it as far as you wish to tar it, have a swab of cloth tied upon a broom-handle or other stick, and swab it up at least six to ten inches above the ground-line when the post is set; then lift up the post, letting it drip a moment, then lay it away upon rails or poles placed for that purpose, not allowing them to touch each other until dry. Two men will tar about five hundred posts in one day; and one barrel of tar will be sufficient for that number.

**A GOOD THING FOR HORSES.**—Take a fifty cent bottle of "Prof. Anderson's Dermador," and apply externally to Galls, Wounds, Scratches etc. See page 30.

**TO MAKE SEALING WAX.**—Gum Shellac, eight ounces; Venice turpentine, four ounces; vermilion two and one-half ounces; alcohol, two ounces; camphor gum, one-half ounce. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, then the shellac, adding the turpentine, and finally the vermilion, being very careful that no blaze shall come in contact with its fumes; for if it does, it will fire very quickly. **BLUE**—Substitute fine Prussian-blue for the vermilion, same quantity. **BLACK**—Lamp-black only sufficient to color. Either color must be well rubbed into the mixture.

**TO CURE CHAFING SORES.**—Use "Trask's Magnetic Ointment."

**TO PREVENT HAVING COLD FEET AT BED-TIME.**—Draw off your stockings just before undressing, and rub your ankles and feet well with your hand, as hard as you can bear the pressure for five or ten minutes, and you will never have to complain of cold feet in bed. It is hardly conceivable what a pleasurable glow this diffuses. Frequent washing of the feet, and rubbing them thoroughly dry with a linen cloth or flannel, is very useful.

**TO REMOVE MOTES FROM THE EYE.**—The first thing to be done when a mote or spark gets into your eye, is to pull down the lower part of the eyelid, and with a handkerchief in your hand blow your nose violently at the same moment. This will frequently expel the mote without further trouble. A mote will, in many cases, come out of itself, by immediately holding your eye wide open in a cup or glass filled to the brim with clear cold water.

**TO CURE FROST-BITES AND CHILBLAINS.**—Use "Anderson's Dermador."



# IN THE SPRING AND FALL.

As a remedy in the spring and fall of the year, to carry off the accumulation of thick bile from the Liver, and viscid secretions from the outer glands of the system, the "King of the Blood" is invaluable. One or two bottles will arouse all the functions of the body to healthy action, restore the appetite, clear the brain, and carry off those symptoms of languor and heaviness everybody feels, more or less, when temperature changes.

**Liver Complaint and Billousness.** It is not necessary here to give in detail the various symptoms that indicate Biliousness, or general affections of the Liver. Everyone who has ever experienced these diseases knows what is the matter without any physician to tell him; but it very rarely happens that the person can tell what will help or cure him. "The King of the Blood," if kept at hand, will always dispel these disagreeable feelings, and comfort, activity and cheerfulness will take the place of pain, lassitude and despondency.

**Pimples, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scald Head, Etc.** Give the medicine regularly, and apply at night, to the parts affected. the "King of the Blood" and "Magnetic Ointment," alternately.

**Rheumatism.** Results frequently from impurity of the blood. The "King," accompanied by the "Magnetic Ointment," will certainly cure it.

**Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Tumors, Etc.,** are reduced and driven away by the use of this medicine. It should be taken internally and at the same time applied externally, alternating with the "Magnetic Ointment."

**Consumption** is caused by tuberculous matter being formed in the lungs from impure blood. The "King of the Blood" should be taken internally in connection with the external application of "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment." See more extended remarks on "Consumption" on another page.

**Dyspepsia** is always attended with a disordered Lymphatic system and bad secretions, and no remedy is better adapted to its cure than the "King of the Blood." Take according to general directions, to be found on the bottle.

**Dropsy** in all its forms will be speedily cured by this medicine, if there is enough life left in the absorbent system. The Lymphatic system is the direct cause of the trouble in this disease. The "King of the Blood" will arouse it to action.

**Fever and Ague.** After cleansing the bowels by a good, brisk cathartic, give a tablespoonful of the KING OF THE BLOOD at the beginning of the sweating stage; afterwards give two teaspoonfuls every six hours between the fits, giving a tablespoonful at beginning of the sweating stage after each fit

**Catarrh.** In all cases of Chronic Catarrh, the KING OF THE BLOOD will be found a reliable remedy. Operating on the glandular system, its effect is to restore the mucous follicles and glands of the nasal membrane (which are thickened and diseased) to health. It should not only be taken regularly, but should be snuffed once or twice a day. For snuffing, reduce by adding soft water until it produces little or no irritation on using.

**Female Weakness, Whites, Etc.** If caused by a scrofulous constitution, are always attended with a want of good, healthy blood, and consequently the "King of the Blood" is the remedy. For Whites, put some of the medicine into a separate bottle, and add about three times the quantity of soft water (graduate the strength as it can be borne), and use once a day with a female syringe. Also take the medicine regularly. It will certainly cure.

## RULES, TABLE OF WEIGHTS, Etc.

**TO DETERMINE THE WEIGHT OF LIVE CATTLE.**—Measure in inches girth around breast just behind shoulder blade, and the length of back from tail to fore part of shoulder blade. Multiply girth by length and divide by 144. If girth is less than three feet, multiply quotient by 11; if between three and five, by 16; between five and seven, by 23; between seven and nine, by 31. If animal is lean, deduct one-twentieth from result; or, take girth and length in feet, multiply square of girth by length, and multiply product by 3.36. Live weight multiplied by .605 gives net weight—nearly.

**INTEREST.**—**SHORT METHOD:** Multiply amount by number of days (counting 30 days to each month)—for interest in cents at 6 per cent. divide by 60; for 7 per cent. increase this result by  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; for 8 per cent. divide first result by 45; 9 per cent., by 40; 10 per cent., by 36; 12 per cent., by 30. **ANOTHER METHOD:** Reduce years to months; add in months, if any; take  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the days, and set to right of months in decimal form; multiply result by  $\frac{1}{2}$  principal, and you have interest at 6 per cent. in cents. For 7 per cent. increase this by  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; for 8, by  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; for 9, by  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; for 10, by  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; for 12, double it, etc.

**WEIGHT OF BUSHELS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.**—Wheat, beans, potatoes, clover seed, 60 pounds; corn, rye, flaxseed, onions, 56; corn on cob, 70; buckwheat, 52; barley, 48; hemp seed, 44; timothy seed, 45; castor beans, 46; oats, 35; bran, 20; blue grass seed, 14. A barrel of potatoes contains  $2\frac{1}{4}$  bushels as sold in New York; one barrel of flour, 196 pounds; pork and beef, 200 pounds.

**CAPACITY OF BOXES**—A box 4 feet 7 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, holds 20 bushels; a box 24 in. x 16 in. x 28 in., 5 bushels; box, inches, 24x11.2x8, 1 bushel; box, inches, 12x11.2x8,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel; box, inches, 8x8.4x8, 1 peck; box, inches, 8x8x4.2, 1 gallon; box, inches, 4x4x4.2, 1 quart. A cylinder 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches inside diameter, 8 inches deep, contains U. S. standard bushel. Any box containing the same number of cubic inches will hold same quantity as above sizes. To obtain a box holding any portion or multiple of above quantities, divide or multiply any one dimension of the box accordingly.

**TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.**—Two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure length, breadth, and height of corn crib, inside the rail; multiply first by second and product by third; divide result by two—giving bushels of shelled corn. Corn shrinks much in winter and spring and settles down.

**TO MEASURE LAND.**—A “regular” piece of land is one having four sides, the two opposite sides always being equal to each other. If the land to be measured is not “regular,” mark it off into divisions that shall be as nearly regular as possible. Then to find the number of acres or parts of an acre in each piece of land, multiply the length by the breadth.

If you measure by rods, divide the product by 160; if by yards divide by 4840; if by feet divide by 43560. 9 square feet make 1 square yard; 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  square yards or 272 $\frac{1}{4}$  square feet make 1 square rod; 160 square rods, or 4840 square yards, or 43560 square feet make 1 acre. 640 square acres make 1 square mile.

The side of a square containing 1 acre measures 208.71 feet, or 12.65 rods, or 64 paces;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, 147.58 feet, or 8.94 rods, or 45 paces;  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre 120.50 feet, or 7.30 rods, or 37 paces;  $\frac{1}{8}$  acre, 104.38 feet, or 6.32 rods, or 32 paces;  $\frac{1}{16}$  acre, 73.79 feet, or 4.47 rods, or 22 $\frac{1}{4}$  paces.

**TO MEASURE HAY IN THE MOW.**—Multiply feet in height by feet in width, and that product by feet in length. Divide by 512, and the answer will be in tons or parts of tons. Some allowance should be made for condition of hay. The above is for dry, compact, but not pressed hay. This may be relied on as an *approximate* mode.

# DR. J. R. MILLER'S

## UNIVERSAL

# MAGNETIC BALM.

This medicine may with propriety be called a "Universal Remedy," as it is fast superseding all others as a general family medicine. It cures, as if by **MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia** and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for **Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.** Its timely use will cure **Colds, Quinsy,** and all throat affections attended with pain.

When properly used, **Fever and Ague** and other complaints incident to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.

**Nervous Pain and Sick Headache** are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. **Toothache, Earache,** and all internal pains, are relieved at once by its use.

The great value and usefulness of this medicine has caused it to suffer more from base imitations and counterfeits than any other medicine. The genuine has "Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm" blown in the bottle.

Read testimonials elsewhere, voluntarily sent, in regard to this excellent medicine. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

**Colic or "Bellyache."**—"Miller's Balm" will instantly relieve and cure. We have given it in hundreds of cases with never-failing success. It never misses. We will give a liberal reward for any case it fails to cure.

## CERTIFICATES.

**WHITE & NELSON, Kassan, Minn.,** say: "We are entirely out of your 'Magnetic Balm.' This medicine gives universal satisfaction. We are informed that the 'Balm' *saved the lives of four women* a few days ago, who were attacked by **Cholera**, or something like it. One woman who was taken in the same way, before the medicine was procured, died in twelve hours. A reliable man informed us of the facts, and took all we had left. Please fill the enclosed order at once."

**CHRISTIAN HOUCK, Houck's Hotel, 74 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.,** says: "I feel it my duty to recommend to the public at large your 'Universal Magnetic Balm,' which I consider one of the most useful medicines of the age. I have used the same in my family, and likewise at my hotel, for different complaints, such as **Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colds, Cholera Morbus, and Nervous and Sick Headache, etc., etc.,** and in all cases that I have used your 'Magnetic Balm,' it proved successful in curing; and many are the thanks that I have received at my hotel from guests, for assistance that I rendered them with your most valuable medicine; so that I most cheerfully recommend its good qualities to the public in general."

**H. G. CORNWELL, Addison Hill, N. Y.,** says: "This certifies that I have used 'Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm,' and found it to be what it is represented to be."

**JAMES G. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Ill.,** says: "I have tried your 'Miller's Magnetic Balm,' and believe it to be all that is represented, and more too."



## PAINING, Etc.

**HOUSE PAINTING.**—This should be done early in winter or spring, when it is cold and no dust flying. To mix paint for different coats:—Outside, 1st, 2d and 3d coats, mix the lead to proper consistency with boiled oil, allowing time between to dry hard. Inside—1st coat, mix lead and paint in mixture one-half boiled oil, one-half turpentine. 2d, one-fourth oil, three-fourths turpentine. 3d, mostly turpentine with a little oil to hold color. No dryer required. Inside paint must have light.

**BEST PAINTERS' SIZE.**—Heat raw oil in a pan till it emits a black smoke; set it on fire, and, after burning a few minutes, cover the pan over to put out the blaze; pour the oil while warm into a bottle in which some pulverized red lead and litharge have been introduced. Stand the bottle in a warm place for two weeks, shaking often. It will then be ready to decant and bottle.

**BLACK AND GREEN PAINT.**—**DURABLE AND CHEAP.**—**BLACK**—grind powdered charcoal in linseed oil with sufficient litharge as dryer; thin for use with well-boiled linseed oil. **GREEN**—add yellow ochre to above and an excellent green is obtained, preferable to the bright green, for garden work, as it will not fade.

**RED WASH FOR BRICKS.**—To remove the green that gathers on bricks, pour over them boiling water in which any vegetables, not greasy, have been boiled. Repeat for a few days, and green will disappear. For the red wash melt 1 ounce of glue in 1 gallon water; while hot add alum size of egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound Venetian red, 1 pound Spanish brown. Try it; if too light, add more red and brown. If too dark, water.

**COMMON OIL VARNISH.**—3 pounds resin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon drying oil; melt together and add, when removed from fire, two quarts warm oil of turpentine.

**MILK PAINT.**—**FOR BARNs, ANY COLOR.**—Mix water lime with skim-milk to proper consistency to apply with brush, and it is ready for use. It will adhere well to wood, smooth or rough, to brick, mortar, or stone, where oil has not been used, and forms a very hard substance, as durable as the best oil paint. Any color may be had by using colors dissolved in whisky.

**WHITE-WASH.**—**VERY NICE FOR ROOMS.**—Whiting, 4 pounds; common glue, 2 ounces; stand glue in cold water over night; mix whiting with cold water, heat glue till dissolved, and pour it hot into the former. Make of consistency to apply with common white-wash brush.

**TO PAINT AN OLD HOUSE.**—Take 3 gallons water and 1 pint flaxseed; boil half an hour; take it off and add water enough to make four gallons; let it stand to settle; pour off the water in a pail, and put in enough of Spanish white to make it as thick as white-wash; then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint linseed oil; stir it well and apply with a brush. If the whiting does not mix readily, add more water. Flaxseed having the nature of oil is better than glue, and will not wash off as readily.

**TO KILL KNOTS BEFORE PAINTING.**—A mixture of glue size and red lead, or shellac dissolved in alcohol and mixed with red lead, or, gutta-percha dissolved in ether, will, either of them, make a good coating for knots, but will not stand the sunshine, which will draw the pitch through the paint. The best method is to cover the knot with oil size, and lay a leaf of silver over it.

**TO KILL GREASE SPOTS BEFORE PAINTING.**—Wash over smoky or greasy parts with saltpetre, or very thin lime white-wash. If soap-suds are used, they must be washed off thoroughly, as they prevent the paint from drying hard.

# COLIC, CATARRH, FEVER AND AGUE, NEURALGIA, AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION,

Relieved and Cured by

## MILLER'S MAGNETIC BALM.

ORRIN FITCH, New Hartford, Ct., says: "You cannot advertise your 'Miller's Magnetic Balm' too highly, for I will say it is an excellent medicine, and I would not be without it. It has not failed in anything for which I have applied it, either externally or internally. It is a splendid thing for **Catarrh**. My plan is to put from two to four drops in a glass of lukewarm water, add a teaspoonful of crushed or white sugar, and snuff it thoroughly up the nose at least twice a day, *and if followed persistently will effect a cure*. It will cure the worst case of **Cold in the Head** by using as above, and taking four to ten drops with a little sugar and water internally. Another thing I use it for is for the teeth, and find it to be excellent for keeping the gums in a healthy condition by saturating the brush with water and then dropping a few drops of the 'Balm' upon it. It will drive off **Cold sores** if they are thoroughly saturated with the 'Balm' when they first appear. In fact, I will place it alongside of any other preventive or cure, and wager this 'Balm' will outdo them all, and the best of all, leave the system in a better or as good condition as before."

GEORGE GRAHAM, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I hereby certify that I have been afflicted most of the time for three years past with **Chills and Fever**, and for the last three months every other day. I had resorted to every possible means to get rid of this tormenting disease, but could not. My physicians had given me so much quinine that my nervous system was seriously injured. I was advised to go 'North' for my health. My physicians said I would die if I remained in Florida, and I came to Syracuse. After I had been here one week, having the **Ague** as usual, every other day, I heard of 'Dr. Miller's Universal Magnetic Balm.' I called upon Dr. Miller, explained my case, and he recommended the 'Balm' as excellent for me. I purchased a bottle, and I must confess, without following the directions (as I only took it upon my sick days, instead of every four hours, until broken up), that two doses cured me of the **Ague**, and the third dose regulated my nerves, and I am restored to health, for which I am very thankful to God and Dr. Miller."

MRS. D. CRAW, Phenix, N. Y., says: "This may certify that I have used 'Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm' for Rheumatism and **Pain in my Stomach and Bowels**, with which I was frequently and severely troubled. It has never failed to relieve me of those difficulties, and now I am but seldom obliged to use it. I have also seen its beneficial effects with others. In one case a girl was attacked with **Cholera Morbus**, and two potions cured her."

**Neuralgia.**—For this painful disease we are positive that the 'Balm' will afford a more rapid means of relief than any other preparation yet discovered or devised. The sufferer need only try *once* to be convinced. Directions for using are on pamphlet around bottle.

**Painful Menstruation.**—The 'Balm' is infallible in such cases. We have a multitude of letters from ladies in all parts of the country, whose relief from suffering they say is due to this medicine alone, and who hasten to express their gratitude.

We cannot publish these letters, as the delicacy of the subject forbids our giving the names of the authors, but an expression from one is the voice of all. "I am no longer miserable from one end of the month to the other—first in dread, next in excruciating pain. The 'Balm' has changed everything. It so soothes and warms the whole system that both pains and chills also are banished. One trial will convince any woman." See directions for using on pamphlet around bottle.

# DYEING.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Everything should be clean. The goods should be scoured in soap and the soap rinsed out. They are often steeped in soap lye over night. Dip them into water just before putting them into preparations, to prevent spotting. Soft water should be used, *sufficient to cover the goods well—this is always understood where quantity is not mentioned.* When goods are dyed, air, rinse well, and hang up to dry. Do not wring silk or merino dresses when scouring or dyeing them. If cotton goods are to be dyed a light color, they should first be bleached.

## SILKS.

**BLACK.**—Make a weak dye as for black on woolens; work goods in bichromate of potash a little below boiling heat, then dip in the log-wood in same way; if colored in blue vitriol dye, use about same heat.

**ORANGE.**—For one pound goods—annotto, one pound; soda, one pound; repeat as desired.

**GREEN.**—**VERY HANDSOME.**—For one pound goods—yellow oak bark, eight ounces; boil one-half hour; turn off liquor from bark and add alum, six ounces; let stand until cold, while making this, color goods in blue dye-tub a light blue; dry and wash; dip in alum and bark dye. If it does not take well, warm the dye a little.

**PURPLE.**—For one pound goods. First obtain a light blue, by dipping in home-made dye-tub; then dry; dip in alum, four ounces, with water to cover, when little warm. If color is not full enough add chemic.

**YELLOW.**—For one pound goods—alum, three ounces; sugar of lead, three-fourths ounce; immerse goods in solution over night; take out; drain, and make a new dye with fustic, one pound; dip until required color is obtained.

**CRIMSON.**—For one pound goods—alum, three ounces; dip at hand heat one hour; take out and drain while making new dye by boiling ten minutes, cochineal, three ounces, bruised nut-galls, two ounces, and cream-tartar, one-fourth ounce, in one pail of water; when little cool, begin to dip, raising heat to boil; dip one hour; wash and dry.

**SKY BLUE ON SILK OR COTTON.**—**VERY BEAUTIFUL.**—Give goods as much color from a solution of blue vitriol, two ounces, to water, one gallon, as it will take up in dipping fifteen minutes, then run it through lime water. This will make a beautiful and durable sky blue.

**BROWN ON SILK OR COTTON.**—**VERY BEAUTIFUL.**—After obtaining a blue color as above, run goods through a solution of prussiate of potash, one ounce, to water, one gallon.

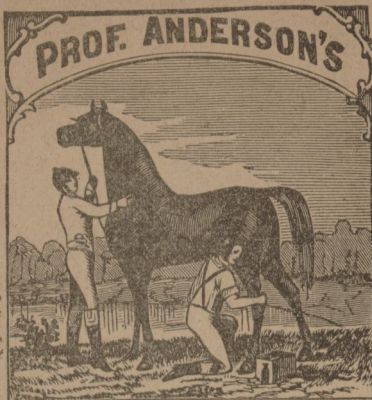
**LIGHT BLUE.**—For cold water, one gallon, dissolve alum, one-half table-spoon, in hot water, one teacup, and add to it, then add chemic, one teaspoon at a time to obtain the desired color—the more chemic, darker the color.



# GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

GOOD for MAN.

*Inflammation  
of all kinds,  
Diphtheria  
Wounds,  
Bruises,  
Burns,  
Sprains,  
Rheumatism,  
Sore Throat,  
Swelling of  
the Glands,  
Inflammation  
of the Eyes,  
Broken Breast  
Frost Bites,  
Chilblains,  
Piles,  
Bee Stings,  
And all Sores.*



## DERMADOR.

GOOD for BEAST.

*Fresh Wound,  
Galls,  
Sprains,  
Bruises,  
Cracked Heel,  
Ring Bone,  
Poll Evil,  
Wind Galls,  
Spavins,  
Sweeney,  
Founder,  
Lameness,  
Sand Cracks,  
Scratches or  
Grease,  
Mange,  
Horse Dis-  
tempers.  
Etc., Etc.*

Cures Garget, Sore Teats and Bags, and all Sores and Swellings  
on Cows and Oxen.

### A HISTORY OF ITS DISCOVERY.

"The above named article was discovered by me, during my connection with the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., as Professor of Chemistry, in attempting to form Prussic Acid by a quicker process than the ordinary way of uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed.

"This truly wonderful agent was used a long time by the students of said Institute for a wash after shaving, etc., before its superior excellence became known—said it made their faces smooth—cured their chapped hands, etc. I must here relate a little incident that took place at the institution, which caused me to introduce it to the public as a remedy for *Wounds, Inflammation, etc.*

"One of the students had his arm very severely bruised and lacerated by being accidentally caught in the machinery of the Observatory, and was brought to my room in a fainting condition. His arm was dressed and the Dermador freely applied. The next morning the soreness was all gone, and the arm had not pained him any through the night. We were all greatly surprised at the happy result. I submitted the Dermador to various scientific physicians for trial, who all pronounced it the best external remedy they had ever used. I was, therefore, induced to introduce it to the public."

HOMER ANDERSON, A. M.,

Late Prof. Chemistry, Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y.

For Prof. Anderson's more extended remarks and for a large number of testimonials voluntarily sent us by the persons whose signatures are attached, we would refer you to our Circular Pamphlet around bottle.

We would say to Livery Stable Keepers, make it a point never to be without this great remedy! It is a cheap, efficient and **SURE** medicine. With this "Dermador" there is no such word as "FAIL." It never blisters, but cools. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists,

## WOOLEN GOODS.

**CHROME BLACK.—BEST IN USE.**—For five pounds goods, blue vitriol, six ounces; boil a few minutes, then dip goods three-fourths hour, airing often; take out goods, make a dye with three pounds logwood, boil one-half hour; dip three-fourths hour, and air goods, and dip three-fourths hour more. Wash in strong suds. This will not fade by exposure to sun.

**WINE COLOR.**—For five pounds goods, camwood, two pounds; boil fifteen minutes and dip goods one-half hour; boil again and dip one-half hour; then darken with blue vitriol, one and one-half ounces; if not dark enough, add copperas, one-half ounce.

**SCARLET.—VERY FINE.**—For one pound goods, cream-tartar, one-half ounce; cochineal, well pulverized, one-half ounce; muriate of tin, two and one-half ounces; boil up the dye and enter the goods; work them briskly for ten or fifteen minutes, then boil one and one-half hours, stirring goods slowly while boiling. Wash in clear water and dry in the shade.

**PINK.**—For three pounds goods, alum, three ounces; boil and dip the goods one hour; then add to the dye, cream-tartar, four ounces; cochineal, well pulverized, one ounce; boil well and dip the goods while boiling until the color suits.

**BLUE.—QUICK PROCESS.**—For two pounds goods, alum, five ounces; cream-tartar, three ounces; boil goods in this one hour, then put goods into warm water which has more or less extract of indigo in it, according to the depth of color desired, and boil again until it suits, adding more of the blue if needed.

**MADDER RED.**—To each pound of goods, alum, five ounces; red, or cream-tartar, one ounce. Put in goods and bring kettle to a boil, for one-half hour, then air them and boil one-half hour longer; empty kettle and fill with clean water; put in bran, one peck; make it milk-warm, and let it stand until bran rises, then skim off the bran and put in one-half pound madder; put in goods and heat slowly until it boils and is done. Wash in strong suds.

**GREEN.**—For each pound of goods, fustic, one pound; with alum, three and one-half ounces; steep until strength is out, and soak goods therein until a good yellow is obtained; then remove the chips and add extract of indigo or chemic, one tablespoon at a time, until color suits.

**SNUFF BROWN, DARK.**—For five pounds goods, camwood, one pound; boil it fifteen minutes, then dip goods three-fourths hour; take out goods, and add to the dye two and one-half pounds fustic; boil ten minutes and dip goods three-fourths hour; then add blue vitriol, one ounce; copperas, four ounces; dip again one-half hour. If not dark enough, add more copperas.

**ANOTHER METHOD.—ANY SHADE.**—Boil goods in a mordant of alum, two parts; copperas, three parts; then rinse them through a bath of madder. The tint depends on the relative proportions of the copperas and alum; the more copperas, the darker the dye. Joint weight of both should not be more than one-eighth of weight of goods. Mixtures of reds and yellows with blues and blacks, or simple dyes, will make any shade.

**ORANGE.**—For five pounds goods, muriate of tin, six tablespoons; argal, four ounces; boil and dip one hour, and add again to the dye one teacup madder; dip again one-half hour. Cochineal, about two ounces, in place of madder, makes a much brighter color.

**PURPLE.**—For each pound goods, two ounces cudbear; rinse goods well in soap suds, then dissolve cudbear in hot suds—not quite boiling—and soak the goods until of required color. The color is brightened by rinsing in alum water.

**YELLOW.**—**RICH.**—Work five pounds goods one-half hour in a boiling bath with three ounces bichromate of potassa and two ounces alum; lift and expose till well cooled and drained, then work one-half hour in another bath with five pounds fustic. Wash out and dry.

**CRIMSON.**—Work for one hour in a bath with one pound cochineal paste; six ounces dry cochineal; one pound tartar; one pint protochloride of tin. Wash out and dry.

**SALMON.**—For each pound goods, one-fourth pound annatto; one-fourth pound soap; rinse goods in warm water, put them into mixture and boil one-half hour. Shade will be according to amount of annatto.

**DOVE AND SLATE COLORS OF ALL SHADES.**—Boil in iron vessels a teacup of black tea with teaspoon of copperas, and sufficient water. Dilute till you get the shade wanted.

## COTTON GOODS.

**BLACK.**—For five pounds goods, boil them in a decoction of three pounds sumach one-half hour, and steep twelve hours; dip in lime water one-half hour; take out and let them drip one hour; run them through the lime water again fifteen minutes. Make a new dye with two and one-half pounds logwood (boiled one hour), and dip again three hours; add bichromate potash, two ounces, to the logwood dye and dip one hour. Wash in clear cold water and dry in shade. Only process for permanent black.

**SKY BLUE.**—For three pounds goods, blue vitriol, four ounces; boil few minutes, then dip goods three hours; then pass them through strong lime water. A beautiful BROWN can be obtained by next putting goods through a solution of prussiate of potash.

**GREEN.**—Dip goods in home-made blue; dye until blue enough is obtained to make the green as dark as required; take out, dry and rinse a little. Make a dye with fustic, three pounds, logwood, three ounces, to each pound goods, by boiling dye one hour; when cooled so as to bear hand, put in goods, move briskly few minutes, and let lie one hour; take out and thoroughly drain; dissolve and add to the dye for each pound of cotton, blue vitriol, one half ounce, and dip another hour. Wring out and let dry in the shade. By adding or diminishing the logwood and fustic, any shade may be had.

**YELLOW.**—For five pounds of goods, seven ounces sugar of lead; dip goods two hours; make a new dye with bichromate of potash, four ounces; dip until color suits; wring out and dry. If not yellow enough, repeat.

**ORANGE.**—For five pounds goods, sugar of lead, four ounces; boil few minutes; when a little cool, put in goods; dip two hours; wring out; make a new dye with bichromate potash, eight ounces; madder, two ounces; dip until it suits; if color is too red, take small sample and dip into lime water and choose between them.

**RED.**—Muriate of tin, two-thirds teacup; add water to cover goods; raise to boiling heat; put in goods one hour; stir often; take out, empty kettle, put in clean water with nicwood, one pound; steep one-half hour at hand heat; then put in goods and increase heat one hour—not boiling. Air goods and dip one hour as before. Wash without soap.



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1888.

ALMANAC.

1888.

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# D. RANSOM, SON & CO.'S

## CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES

SOLD BY

H. B. Seely,

Jerome, Ohio,

DEALER IN

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,*

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Goods,

Hats, Caps, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &amp;c.,

And a full assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE offered  
very Low Prices