

SKETCH OF THE LIFE  
—OF—  
JAMES H. SALISBURY.

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*J. H. Salisbury, M.D.*



SKETCH OF THE LIFE

OF

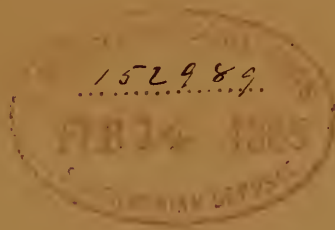
JAMES H. SALISBURY,

B. A. S., A. M., M. D.

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With Portrait.

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## JAMES H. SALISBURY.

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JAMES HENRY SALISBURY, B. N. S., A. M., M. D., was born at "Evergreen Terrace," Scott, Cortland County, New York, October 13th, 1823, and was the second son of Nathan Salisbury and Lucretia A. Babcock, who were married June 21st, 1818. Nathan was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, October 10th, 1793, and Lucretia, his wife, in Blandford, Massachusetts, September 30th, 1792. Nathan is still living at "Evergreen Terrace" (November 28th, 1881), in his eighty-ninth year, and is yet vigorous mentally and physically. His wife died in her eighty-ninth year from an injury. Nathan Salisbury was the son of Nathan Salisbury, who was born December 1st, 1751, and married May 16th, 1771, Abigail Stone (born October 16th, 1753), only daughter of Deacon Joseph Stone, of Cranston, Rhode Island, a descendant of Hugh Stone, "the stolen boy." Abigail Stone's mother's maiden name was Brown. She was a near relative of John Brown, the founder of Rhode Island College, afterwards Brown University. Nathan Salisbury was lieutenant of the company under Captain Burgess that from Warwick Neck fired into and cap-

tured the British frigate "Gaspée" a short time before the Revolutionary War.

The earliest appearance of the family in this country was in about 1644. At this time, for political reasons and to avoid the confiscation of property, etc., during the contest between the Parliament and the unfortunate Charles I, John Salisbury and Edward Salisbury, his brother, sons of Henry Salisbury, Esq., and younger brothers of Sir Thomas Salisbury, quietly got themselves away from Denbigh and emigrated to this country. The former settled at Swansea, Massachusetts, and the latter near Mount Hope, in Bristol, Rhode Island. Thomas Salisbury of Llanrust, Denbigh County, either came with them or followed soon after, and settled in Cranston. From family records and traditions, Thomas was supposed to be a brother of John and Edward, but it appears from English records that he was probably not a brother, but cousin. John and Edward derived from Henry Salisbury, second son of John Salisbury, who became heir of Lleweni by reason of the death of his elder brother, Thomas, who suffered death September 20th, 1586, for endeavoring to deliver Mary, Queen of Scots, from imprisonment. Thomas derived from Robert Salisbury, fourth son of Thomas Salisbury, heir of Lleweni.

The branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs derives from Thomas Salisbury, who settled in Cranston. "The Salisbury family took its rise in Germany, and long before the conquest of

England its head resided in Bavaria. The original name of the family was Guelph, and its leading member, Henry Guelph, was in the year 1024 made Duke of Bavaria, by the emperor, Conrad the Second. The first duke had several sons, the youngest of whom, Prince Adam, came over to England in the train of William of Normandy, in the year 1066. This young prince did not, however, come with William as a subject of his Norman dukedom, for he owed him no allegiance; but he came in the character of a soldier of fortune, and in that character took his part in the great battle of Hastings. For his service on that occasion he was rewarded by King William with a grant of an extensive tract of land in Richmondshire, running southwards to the river Ribble in Lancashire, and it was in this place the younger branch of the royal family of Bavaria first settled in England.

“Adam Guelph soon dropped his German surname. He followed the Norman fashion of taking up the name of a particular place for a surname, and thus became a de Saltzburg, or Adam of Saltzburg—Saltzburg being the name of the place in Bavaria from which he came. He settled upon his new possessions, built himself a home at no great distance from Preston, called it after his new name, and by that name—Salmesbury Court or Salebury Hall—it is known to this day. Adam de Saltzburg was not, as many of his descendants proudly supposed, a Norman, but a pure Saxon, having the same origin as the house of

Saxony." The time of Adam de Saltzburg's death is uncertain, but in the year 1102 his eldest son, Alexander de Saltzburg, had succeeded to the father's vast possessions. Alexander died in 1153. He left two sons, Alexander and Henry. The eldest succeeded to the Lancashire property, and Henry to an estate in Cheshire.

The following curious document may be of interest. It is copied from Mr. Williams's "Records of Denbigh:"

"Rand. Polme of Chester, Ald., Deputy to the Office of Armes.

"To all xtain people to whom this present writing shall come to be scene or read, Greetinge, in our Lord God Everlastinge,—Know ye that whereas Mr. Foulke Salisbury, one of the 24 alderman of the City of Chester, and also one of his Majesties Coroners for the said Citty is desirous to have a Certyfcate of his descent, that the same may appear by good Testimony, for to remayne upon record for his future posterity, and also to cleare all doubttes and questions, that eather now are or hereafter may arise conserninge his progeny, hath requested vs his kinsmen, beinge descended of the same blood and familey, vnder our hands for to Certifie the truth thereof, by this our Testimionall to w<sup>ch</sup> his lawful request and desire wee have yealded, as Christian Charity byndeth vs thereunto, to declare and relate the same when and so often as wee be thereunto desired, Wherefore we do Certyfie that the said Mr. Foulke Salisbury was borne Evenighted in the County of Denbigh and was second sonne by birth, but now heyre, to Henry Salisbury of

Evenighted aforesayd, in the County of Denbigh, Gent., lawfully begotten of Margery his wife, dau. to Peirs Salisbury of Llanrayder, in the said County, Gent., w<sup>ch</sup> said Henry dyed in Chester, 6th October 1637, beinge of great age; and was youngest sonne to Foulke Salisbury of Maes Kadarne in the sayd County Gent., lawfully begotten by Morvith his wife, daughter of Merideth Lloyd of Havodynos, in the County of Carnarvon, Esq., and the forsayd Foulke Salisbury was 3 sonne to Peirs Salisbury of Brachymbydd, or Ruge, in the County of Denbigh, Esquier, lawfully begotten by Margaret his first wife; daughter and heyre to Evan Ap Holl, Ap Rees of Ruge, in the said County, Esq<sup>r</sup>., and the sayd Piers Salisbury was sonne and heyre to John Salisbury of Brachymbydd, in the County aforesayd, Esq<sup>r</sup>. lawfully begotten of Lowrey his wife; dau. and heyre to Robt. Ap Meredith Ap Tudyr Esq<sup>r</sup>. and the sayd John Salisbury was a younger sonne of Thomas Salisbury Hên of Lleweny in the County of Denbigh, Esq<sup>r</sup>. and brother to S<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Salisbury; who was Knighted at Blackheathfield, 1464, of whom is decended S<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Salisbury of Lleweny, baronett now livinge, both beinge lawfully begotten of the body of Ellen daughter to S<sup>r</sup>. John Done of Vtkington in the County of Chester Kt. and the said Tho: Salisbury Hên was sonne and heyre to Henry Salisbury of Lleweny, Esq<sup>r</sup>. lawfully begott of Agnes daughter and heyre of S<sup>r</sup>. John Curteys, Kt. and the said Henry was sonne and heyre to Rafe or Rawlyn Salisbury, sonne and heyre to William, sonne and heyre to Henry, sonne and heyre to S<sup>r</sup>. John, sonne and heyre to Thomas, sonne and heyre to Alexander, sonne and heyre to Adam Salisbury, all of

whose Matches remayne to be seen in the severall pedigrees of the said famileys, from w<sup>ch</sup> this lyne mentioned in this Certyfcate was carefully and diligently extracted, at the request of the sayd Foulke Salisbury, and for more verity hereof, wee have hereunto subscribed our names the 14th day of November 1638.

“ THOS. POWELL of Berkhead, baronett.

“ JOHN CONWAY, Kt. de Botry Dan.

“ THOMAS MYDDELTON, Kt. de Chirk.

“ ROGER MOSTYN, Kt. de Mostyn.

“ THOMAS MOSTYN, Kt. de Cilken.

“ SIMON THELWALL de Placeward, Esq.

“ WILLIAM WYNNE de Llanvayre, Esq.

“ JOHN LLOYD de Llanryder, Esq.

“ PETER EVANS of Northop, Esq.

“ HUGH NANNY of Nanny, Esq.

“ JOHN LLOYD of Ruedock, Esq.

“ WILLIAM SALISBURY of Ruge, Esq.

“ JOHN SALISBURY of Brachegrigh, Esq.

“ JOHN SALISBURY of Brachegrigh, Esq. his sonne.

“ WILLIAM SALISBURY of Llanraydrer, Esq.

“ WILLIAM THOMAS of Carnarvon, Esq.

“ JOHN JEFFREYS of Royton, Esq.

“ WILLIAM CONWAY of Perthekensey, Esq.

“ EDWARD CONWAY of Sughton.

“ HUGH PARRY of Chester, Doctor.

“ ROULAND GRIFFITH of Carnarvon.

“ JOHN POWELL of Llwynskotog.

“ JENKIN CONWAY.

“ JOHN LLOYD of Llanynys.

“ FOULKE SALISBURY of Denbigh.

“ THOMAS SALISBURY of Denbigh.

“ JOHN THELWALL of Ruthen.



- “GABRIELL GOODMAN of Ruthen.
- “JOHN EATON of Leeswood, Esq.
- “THOMAS MOSTYN of Rhed, Esq.
- “PIERS CONWAY of Ruthland, Esq.
- “RIGH. PERRY of Combe, Esq.
- “PETER WYNNE of Tythen, Esq.
- “THOMAS SALISBURY of Ledbrooke, Esq.
- “HUGH LLOYD of Foxhole, Esq.
- “JARRATT EYTON of Eyton, Esq.
- “EDWARD NORRIS of Speke, Esq.”

James H, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at Homer Academy, Courtland County, New York, then presided over by the justly celebrated Professor Samuel Woolworth, who was for many years—up to his recent death—secretary of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York. He received the degree of Bachelor of Natural Sciences (B. N. S.) at the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, in 1846, previous to which he had been appointed assistant under Professor Ebenezer Emmons, in the chemical department of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, which place he filled till January 1, 1849, when he was made principal, with his brother, Charles B., as assistant, until 1852.

Dr. Salisbury received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Albany Medical College in January, 1850, and that of Master of Arts from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in August, 1852. He was

elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848, and the same year was also made a member of the Albany Institute. In 1853 he was elected corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Montreal. In 1878 he was chosen president of the Institute of Micrology, a position he continues to hold. In 1857 he was elected member of the American Antiquarian Society, and in 1876 was made vice-president of the Western Reserve Historical Society. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. In 1848 Dr. Salisbury received the prize gold medal from the Young Men's Association of Albany, for the best essay on the "Anatomy and Histology of Plants." In 1849 he won the prize of three hundred dollars, offered by the New York State Agricultural Society for the best essay on "The Chemical and Physiological Examinations of the Maize Plant, during the various stages of its growth." This made a work of over two hundred pages, and was published in the New York State Agricultural Reports for 1849, and subsequently copied entire in the State Agricultural Reports of Ohio. In 1851 and 1852 he gave two courses of lectures on "Elementary and applied Chemistry" in the New York State Normal School. He also conducted a series of experiments on different subjects, which were embodied in several papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1851, and were published in their transac-

tions, and also in the *New York Journal of Medicine* of a later date.

While in charge of the State Laboratory of New York from 1849 to 1852, he was constantly engaged in chemical and medical investigations, the results of many of them being published in the *Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*, in *State Geological and Agricultural Reports*, and in the various scientific and medical journals of that period. In 1849 he began his studies in *Microscopic Medicine*, in which he has been so successful. He has persevered in these studies, with scarcely any intermission, ever since, devoting much of his time daily to microscopic investigations. In 1858, he began the study of *Healthy and Unhealthy Alimentation*, and the influence the latter has in producing the various chronic diseases that are supposed to be incurable. He has found by his long continued and persistent researches in this direction that Consumption, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Mellitus, Rheumatism, Gout, nearly all abnormal growths, the various paralytic diseases—aside from those which are the result of injury—and nearly all cases of mental derangement and fatty disease of organs, arise from unhealthy feeding and drinking. He was the pioneer in demonstrating that the various infectious and contagious diseases were produced by specific germs, each kind always producing its special disease. He began these investigations, connected with the various germ diseases,

in 1849, and was vigorously criticised both in Europe and this country, up to 1865, when Professor Ernest Hallier, of Jena, Prussia, an able cryptogamic botanist, in reading his papers, became so interested that he began investigations in the same field, and in 1868 he wrote him with much enthusiasm that he had confirmed every investigation that he (Salisbury) had made and published, and if desired he would come on and join him in these interesting labors, he taking charge of the botanical and Dr. Salisbury the medical. Soon after this Pasteur, and then Huxley and Tyndall, became interested in this line of labor, and now no one doubts the truth of the so-called "Germ Theory" of disease.

Farther on will be given a list of the papers on the various germ diseases he has investigated, with the dates of publication. In 1860 he began a series of investigations to discover if possible where blood was made, and the office or offices it played in the organism. Strange as it may appear, no one up to this time had explored this field with any success. A large share of his time for two years was devoted to this work, all the microscopic work being conducted upon living, healthy animals, which were placed under the influence of chloroform, and kept there while the necessary dissections and microscopic examinations were going on. After a long, tedious, persistent and painstaking labor, during which several hundred animals had fallen a sacrifice to the work, the mystery was

solved, and the great blood gland was found to be the *spleen*, and the smaller ones the mesenteric and lymphatic. These investigations were embodied in a paper, and published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, for April, 1866.

The extended labors of himself and brother, C. B. Salisbury, on the "Ancient Earth and Rock-writing" of this country, in connection with the earth and rock works of the ancient mound builders, have been embodied in a large quarto volume with thirty-nine plates, which is in the hands of the American Antiquarian Society, and is only partially published.

The great labors of his life, comprising, as he claims, an explanation of the causes and successful treatment of nearly every chronic disease that is supposed to be incurable, are yet unpublished. In January, 1864, Dr. Salisbury came to Cleveland to assist in starting "Charity Hospital Medical College." He gave to this institution two courses of lectures in 1864-5 and 1865-6 on physiology, histology, and the microscope in disease. From January, 1864, to the present time, he has been constantly engaged in treating chronic diseases—especially those which have hitherto been considered fatal, and his success in this field is widely known.

The following list of his published and unpublished works and papers will serve to give some idea of the extent and variety of his labors :

## PUBLISHED WORKS AND PAPERS.

1. Analysis of Fruits, Vegetables, and Grains. New York State Geological Reports. 1847-48-49.
2. PRIZE ESSAY.—Chemical Investigations of the Maize Plant in its various stages of growth, with the temperature of the soil at various depths, and that of trees in different seasons of the year. Two hundred and six pages. State Agricultural Reports of New York and Ohio. 1849.
3. Chemical Analysis of Five Varieties of the Cabbage. 1850.
4. Rheum rhaponticum. Chemical examination of the various parts of the plant. 1850.
5. Chemical Examination of Rumex Crispus. 1855.
6. Experiments and Observation on the Influence of Poisons and Medicinal Agents upon Plants. 1851.
7. Chemical Examination of the Fruit of five varieties of Apples. 1850.
8. Chemical Investigations connected with the Tomato, the Fruit of the Egg Plant, and Pods of the Okra. 1851.
9. History, Culture, and Composition of Apium Graveolens and Cichorium intibus. 1851.
10. Some Facts and Remarks on the Indigestibility of Food. 1852.
11. Compositions of Grains, Vegetables, and Fruits. Ohio State Agricultural Reports. 1861.
12. Microscopic Researches, resulting in the discovery of what appears to be the cause of the so-called "blight" in apple, pear, and quince trees, and the decay in their fruit; and the discovery of the cause of the so-called "Blister and Curl"

- in the leaves of peach trees ; with some observations on the development of the peach fungus. Illustrated with six plates. Ohio State Agricultural Reports. 1863.
13. Chronic Diarrhœa and its Complications, or the diseases arising in armies from a too exclusive use of amylaceous food, with interesting matter relating to the diet and treatment of these abnormal conditions, and a new army ration proposed, with which this large class of diseases may be avoided. The Ohio Surgeon General's Report for 1864.
  14. Something about Cryptogams, Fermentation and Disease. St. Louis Medical Reporter. February, 1869.
  15. Probable Source of the Steatorzoon folliculorum. St. Louis Medical Reporter. January, 1869.
  16. Investigations, Chemical and Microscopical, resulting in what appears to be the discovery of a new function of the spleen and mesenteric and lymphatic glands. Do., August, 1867. Twenty-nine pages.
  17. Defective Alimentation a Primary Cause of Disease. Do., March and April 1 and 15, 1868. Seventy pages and two plates of illustrations.
  18. On the Cause of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, with investigations which tend to prove that these affections are caused by certain species of palmellæ. American Journal of Medical Sciences, 1866. Also, in Revue Scientifique. November, 1869.
  19. Some Experiments on Poisoning with the Vegetable Alkaloids. American Journal of Medical Sciences. October, 1862. Twenty-eight pages.

20. Discovery of Cholesterine and Seroline as secretions in health of the salivary, tear, mammary, and sudorific glands ; of the testis and ovary ; of the kidneys in hepatic derangements ; of mucous membranes when congested and inflamed, and the fluids of ascites and that of spina bifida. Do., April, 1863. Two plates. Seventeen pages.
21. Remarks on Fungi, with an account of experiments showing the influence of the fungi of wheat and rye straw on the human system, and some observations which point to them as the probable source of camp measles, and perhaps of measles generally. Do., July, 1862. One plate. Twenty pages.
22. Inoculating the Human System with Straw Fungi to protect it against the contagion of measles, with some additional observations relating to the influence of fungoid growths in producing disease, and in the fermentation and putrefaction of organic bodies. Do., October, 1862. Eight pages.
23. Parasitic Forms Developed in Parent Epithelial Cells of the Urinary and Genital Organs, and in the Secretions. With 34 illustrations. Do., April, 1868.
24. Remarks on the Structure, Functions, and Classification of the Parent Gland Cells, with microscopic investigations relative to the causes of the several varieties of rheumatism, and directions for their treatment. One plate of illustrations. Do., October, 1867. Nineteen pages.
25. Microscopic Researches relating to the Histology and Minute Anatomy of the Spleen and Lac-



- teal and Lymphatic Glands, showing their ultimate structure and their organic elements, of their highly interesting and important functions, with some remarks on the cause of ropiness of mucus and the tendency of all healthy and many diseased cells to be metamorphosed into filaments. One plate. Thirty-four pages. Do., April, 1866.
26. Description of two new Algoid Vegetations, one of which appears to be the specific cause of syphilis and the other of gonorrhœa. With 16 illustrations. Do., 1867, Also, *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*. 1873.
  27. Geological Report of the Millcreek Canal Coal Field. With 1 map and 2 plates. Published in Cincinnati, 1859.
  28. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Cucumber. *Cultivator*. 1849.
  29. Experiments on the Capillary Attractions of the Soil, explaining some important and interesting principles and phenomena in agriculture and geology. *The American Polytechnic Journal*. 1853.
  30. A New Carbonic Acid Apparatus. Do., 1853.
  31. Analysis of Dead Sea Water. 1854.
  32. Two Interesting Parasitic Diseases; one we take from sucking kittens, and the other from sucking puppies—trichosis felinus and trichosis caninus. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 4, 1868. Six illustrations. Also, *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, Hallier, Jena, 1875.
  33. Pus and Infection. *Boston Journal of Chemistry*. January, 1878.
  34. Microscopic Examinations of Blood and the Veg-

- etations found in Variola, Vaccine, and Typhoid Fever. Sixty-six pages and 62 illustrations. Published by Moorhead, Bond & Co., New York. 1868.
35. Vegetations found in the Blood of Patients Suffering from Erysipelas. Hallier's Zeitschrift fur Parasitenkunde. 1873. Eight illustrations.
  36. Infusorial Catarrh and Asthma. Eighteen illustrations. Do., 1873.
  37. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the White Sugar Beet. The Albany Cultivator. October, 1851.
  38. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Parsnip. New York State Agricultural Report. 1851.
  39. Ancient Rock and Earth Writing and Inscriptions of the Mound Builders, with a description of their fortifications, enclosures, mounds, and other earth and rock works. Thirty-nine plates. In the hands of the American Antiquarian Society, and only partially published in their transactions and in the Ohio Centennial Report. 1863.
  40. Influence of the Position of the Body upon the Heart's Action. American Journal of Medical Science. 1865.
  41. Material Application of Chemistry to Agriculture. Albany Cultivator. 1851.
  42. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Several Kinds of Grains and Vegetables. The Albany Cultivator. August, 1849.
  43. Drinks, Food, Bathing, Exercise, Clothing, and Medical Treatment in Consumption. Virginia Medical Monthly. September, 1879.
  44. Drinks, Food, Bathing, Exercise, Clothing, and

- Medical Treatment in Bright's Disease. Virginia Medical Monthly. November, 1880.
45. Drinks, Food, Bathing, Exercise, Clothing, and Medical Treatment in Diabetes Mellitus. Virginia Medical Monthly. 1880.
46. Diet Lists in Consumption, Bright's Disease, and Diabetes Mellitus. 1881.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS AND PAPERS.

1. Diphtheria, its cause and treatment. Three plates of illustrations. 1862.
2. Asthma, the various forms of, and their causes and treatment. Three plates of illustrations. Ready for press in 1866.
3. Consumption, its causes and treatment. Four plates. Ready for press in 1867.
4. Hog Cholera, its cause and prevention. 1858.
5. Ultimate Structure and Functions of the Liver. 1865. Three plates.
6. Ultimate Structure and Functions of the Kidneys. 1864. Two plates.
7. Geological Report of the Coal Fields of Virginia and Kentucky. 1857. With maps and many illustrations.
8. Histology of Plants. Prize essay. Sixty-five illustrations. 1848.
9. Causes and Treatment of Bright's Disease. 1865.
10. Causes and Treatment of Diabetes. 1864.
11. Causes and Treatment of Goitre, Cretinism, Ovarian Tumors, and other Colloid Diseases. 1863.
12. Causes and Treatment of Progressive Locomotor Ataxy. 1867.
13. Cause and Treatment of Fatty Diseases of the Heart, Liver, and Spleen. 1864.
14. Cause and Treatment of Paresis. 1865.

15. One of the most Common Causes of Paralysis, with treatment. 1867.
16. Microscopic Examinations Connected with Spermatozoa and Ova, with contents of pollen grains and modes of development of zoosporoid cells. 1860.
17. Cryptogamic Spores in the Tissues of the Living Animal. Their development in food one source of disease, and a cause of fermentation, gangrene, or death and decay in organized bodies. Seven plates and 102 illustrations.
18. Microscopic Investigations Connected with the Exudation and Expectoration of Angina Membranacæ and Gangrenosa and Scarlatina Anginosa, resulting in the discovery of the true source of and the pathological process by which the exudations are produced; and the further discovery of a peculiar fungus belonging to the genus peronospora, developing in the sloughs and membranes, the spores of which are infectious and produce the disease; also some general conclusions on the etiology of fevers, the peculiar functions of the epithelial cell envelope, and the probable way in which the system receives a more or less permanent protective immunity by one attack of certain contagious diseases against a second invasion of the same. Three plates. One hundred and sixty illustrations. 1862.
19. Description of several new species of ascaridæ found on and in the human body, and a brief account of several new entozoa. Two plates and 30 figures. 1865.
20. Investigations Connected with the Cause and

Treatment of Paralysis of the Will, Paralysis of the Memory, and Paralysis of the entire Intellectual and Moral Faculties, causing a peculiar mental state and insanity.

21. Uterine Fibroids, Ovarian Tumors, Cancers, and Fibrous Growths generally. Their treatment and cure by drinks and diet.

He was married on the 26th of June, 1860, to Clara Brasee, daughter of Hon. John T. Brasee, of Lancaster, Ohio. She was born April 26, 1839. They have the following children: Minnie B. Salisbury, born August 27, 1866, and Trafford B. Salisbury, born January 22, 1874.



















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