

A

PRACTICAL KEY

TO THE

CONFIDENTIAL DOCTOR AT HOME,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

BOOK OF PRUDENTIAL REVELATIONS,

AND THE

GOLDEN BIBLE OF NATURE.

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P R O E M .

THE following Rules and Prescriptions will prove to be a comforter in sickness and distress, a preserver of life; and an embellisher of grace and beauty. A Catalogue of approved Family Medicines is here presented, the judicious use of which will contribute much to domestic happiness and prosperity. By due attention to them, most diseases and complaints will be prevented, and, if within the reach of art and skill, radically cured; but, if beyond recovery, they will certainly be mitigated and relieved, and at small expense.

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2. It corrects irregularities and suppression of the menses, &c.
3. It promotes conception, &c.
4. It prevents missearriage, &c.
5. It prevents conception, whenever nature imperatively demands it, &c.
6. It promotes a premature delivery, if the dictates of divine, civil, and natural laws do not forbid it, &c.
7. It ascertains woman's state of pregnancy, even within the first days of her conception, &c.
8. It prevents infection from all diseases of a venereal nature, &c.
9. It removes, and quickly cures, all kinds of venereal diseases, without mercury, minerals, or deleterious medicines.
10. It cures glandular affections, fever sores, the scrofula, king's evil, scorbutic diseases, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, cutaneous diseases, &c.; also consumption, liver affections, derangement of the stomach, bilious attacks, jaundice, nervous infirmities, spinal or dorsal diseases, the gravel and stone, inflammations of the kidneys and bladder, falling sickness, epileptic fits, paralysis, numbness, &c.

11. It restores or creates in man and woman the vital power of procreation, &c.
12. It removes, and effectually cures, rheumatisms, gout, nervous pains, &c.
13. It cures the carache, sore throat, cold in the head, internal or external piles, &c.
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3. It gives growth to the hair, prevents its falling off, restores its energy, removes dandruff, and renders the head lively, healthy, &c. It cures the catarrh in the head, headache, dizziness, &c.
4. It is the best antidote for cleansing the teeth, to prevent their decay, &c.
5. It is a most useful article for shaving, being superior to all descriptions of soap, &c.
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8. It is a most useful article for the nursery, especially to suffering infants, to promote cleanliness, health, and strength, and to prevent diseases, eruptions, &c.
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A PRACTICAL KEY, &c.

A PHILANTHROPIC TOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

AWFUL DISCLOSURES IN REAL LIFE.

A PHYSICIAN of celebrity, from Europe, on a tour through the United States, was astonished at viewing, in this enlightened country, the impunity with which noxious drugs and medicines were publicly vended, not only by ignorant and unprincipled men, but even by women, arrogating to themselves the honorable insignia of medical titles, for the express purpose of successful imposition; and, under these plausible disguises, not only vending their nostrums, but even haunting the chambers of disease, and counselling and prescribing, with all the assurance and gravity of experienced physicians.

Proscribed in other countries, the emissaries of immorality and death crowd, like destroying angels, to the shores of free-born America, and, here, unchallenged and unscathed, openly, in the face of day, appoint their agents or coadjutors, and scatter their pestiferous influences wherever the teeming press can add wings to their unblushing villany. Advertisements which assail the feelings of humanity, and depress the aspirations of virtue, in formidable array, fill the columns of many of our daily papers, carrying their demoralizing consequences into the very citadel of well regulated communities, and into the bosoms of reputable families. Pamphlets, placards, and circulars everywhere attract your attention, with the alluring titles or captions of 'Female Physician;' 'Rooms, board, and strict attention to females with child;' 'Confidential advice gratis to married Ladies;' 'Monthly Regulating Pills;' 'Preventive Powders;' 'Germinating or Propagating Mixture;' with hundreds of others equally mischievous in intent and dangerous in effect, though couched in language less exceptionable, encouraging licentiousness with delusive hopes of immunity. Assuming the guise of philanthropy and benevolence, these heartless charlatans absolutely decoy the less scrupulous of each sex into the vortex of crime; and having thus obtained the ascendancy over their victims, extort from their fears or unwavering confidence, that 'price of blood,' which has been the object of their fiendish machinations.

Drawn onward, step by step, cajoled into self immolation, their wretched patients discover, when too late, that disease or infamy must be their attendant through the long pilgrimage of life, and look forward to the oblivion of the grave as the only efficacious panacea for a body weakened by torture, and a mind harassed with gloomy retrospections; goaded with shame, and a prey to accumulating sorrows. Neither are the deepest shadings of this melancholy picture here presented: adultery, incest, and almost rape and sodomy, are frequently concomitants, while murder sullenly awaits an invitation to the sacrifice. Families disgraced, communities demoralized, religion wounded in her sacred recesses, palpably attest these unpleasant truths.

Impelled by these reflections, our curious physician resolved to extend his inquiries still further, and with much trouble, expense, and sometimes with personal peril, in various disguises, but chiefly through the instrumentality of his friends and emissaries, he has been enabled to become acquainted with the most noted places of this east in the principal cities throughout the Union; particularly in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore. They are chiefly conducted by women, and he has been successful in acquiring, from their personal disclosures, a thorough knowledge of their medicines, system, and proceedings; and, as the sequel will show, a more loathsome tissue of ignorance, crime, and wretchedness, has seldom been witnessed, or exposed. Indeed, so great was the alarm produced among these traffickers in debauchery and falsehood, upon the final discovery of the Doctor's name and designs, that every appliance which might awaken avarice, pity, or fear, has been put in requisition by them, to obtain either his support or silence.

Amply supplied with their remedies, and thoroughly acquainted with every branch and labyrinth of their ruinous practice and dens of iniquity, he thus summarily places the result of his investigations before the community.

Be it known, then, that each and all of their variously denominated medicines, consist of but a single recipe, exhibited under various forms, in all cases, and with equally unsatisfactory results. Their 'Monthly Regulating Medicines,' and their 'Preventive Remedies,' can neither remove obstructions, nor prevent conception. This latter nostrum, namely, 'Preventive Remedy,' is, however, decidedly the most destructive to health, morality, and happiness, by the encouragement which it extends to unhallowed desire, and the disappointment which inevitably succeeds from a reliance upon its false and absurd promises.

Hakluyt, in his voyages, among the wonderful properties of a rock, which he visited, records the fact, that 'whatsoever woman passeth over the same, thereby loseth her virginity:' a catastrophe not more incredible than are many of the powers imputed to these medicines. I will venture, as an illustration of the foregoing remarks, to detail one out of the many unhappy cases which, during the few last years, have fallen under my observation.

Towards eleven o'clock, on a foggy night, and just as I was taking leave of the proprietor of a noted 'Lying-in Infirmary,' where I had passed the evening in prosecuting my discoveries, my attention was arrested by the appearance of a public carriage, which drew up several doors below. A young man stepped hastily from the vehicle, and advanced rapidly towards the long, dark alley where I was standing. Surmising his errand, both from his hurried manner and the lateness of the hour, I retired to a private apartment, which communicated with the con-

sultation parlor, and awaited the bold approach of this remorseless youth. Entering shortly after, he introduced himself to the hostess of the Pandemonium, and briefly acquainting her with the cause of his visit, arranged matters for the reception of a new victim, who, closely veiled and snugly enveloped in the folds of a large mantle, was speedily conducted into her strange dwelling. After many ebullitions of grief, and adieus inarticulate with emotion, on the part of his frail companion, promising to repeat his call the next evening, and placing in her hand a roll of bank notes, he managed to withdraw himself from an embrace no longer enticing; and rushing through the private gateway, was soon lost among the thoroughfares of the metropolis.

Accustomed to incidents of this character, and always permitted to examine the various patients, I now deserted my place of concealment, and advanced familiarly towards the 'fair patient.' She, on the contrary, seemed desirous of eluding observation, drew her disguises more cautiously about her, and implored the female impostor to conduct her immediately to her chamber. The matron, however, having especial regard for the many pecuniary *bonuses* conferred upon her, at sundry times, by *pseudo* pupils, and doubtless anticipating more, adroitly succeeded in appeasing her alarm, by the information, that the gentleman before her was no other than a very learned physician, employed by and devoted to the establishment, and that it would be necessary for him to be furnished with an accurate description and history of her case; assuring her, at the same time, that he might be depended upon, both as friend and counsellor. Proceeding under sanction of this delegated authority, I at length persuaded her to resume her seat; and having insinuated myself into her confidence, by soothing and consoling language, which, by the way, every physician, who hopes for popularity or practice, should be able to command, finally prevailed upon her to disencumber herself of bonnet and cloak: and taking her hand in mine, under plea of noting the pulse, soon drew from her a confession, which, habituated as I had been to spectacles and incidents of misery, I must acknowledge so swayed my feelings, that my efforts at condolence were the offspring of a genuine, and I believe praiseworthy sympathy.

She was young — probably not more than seventeen — of fair and ruddy complexion. Her eyes were blue and timid, as though unaccustomed to bear either the glance of licentiousness or the scorn of men. They were suffused with tears, and turned upon me with all the confidence and deference of a child. Her face was symmetrical, and her features delicately moulded —

' But on her cheek sorrow had left its impress,
In the soft, fast-fading tints of loveliness.'

The hand which reposed in mine indicated unacquaintance with toil; her dress was chaste and elegant; and her voice and manner betrayed both rank and education.

Strange! that one of God's beautiful and innocent creatures should so far have swerved from the path of peace and rectitude. Her history was but a repetition of the outrages and frauds which are so often inflicted by the designing upon the object of its sensuality.

Wooed, and apparently beloved by a dissipated cousin, who once enjoyed the confidence of her parents, only to abuse their friendship and esteem, she had been induced to anticipate the pleasures of wedlock, by oaths and professions, which, although forgotten by her betrayer, still

remain 'registered in heaven's high chancery,' to be brought forward at an hour when virtue shall find its reward, and crime its punishment.

Having obtained her love, his next effort was to quiet her apprehensions; for the suggestions of fear are not unfrequently as much the guardians of a woman's honor, as the promptings of modesty. Of his own secrecy she had no suspicions; but consequences which allow no concealment were still to be apprehended. Here, then, on the exalted charm and paroxysm of unhallowed love, a proper occasion offered for testing the powers, and as usual, the impotence, of the great preventive medicines. It was purchased by him, with price of gold, in one of those ill-fated bazaars of profligacy. Lulled into fatal security by constant assurances of their efficacy, she at length, yet trembling, yielded to the deceitful solicitations of her suitor, took the vile mixture, consummated the deed, and when hope faded into fearful reality; symptoms no longer doubtful, began to manifest themselves on her person; hence, in spite of every attempt to produce abortion by the nostrums of the day, she continued to exhibit unequivocal demonstrations of an advanced pregnancy. She left the parental domicile in despair, and as a final resort, consented to become an inmate of this lazar-house of wretchedness:

'Oh! why was ruin so attractive made,
Or why fond man so easily betrayed!'

I have thus, in pursuance of my determination to expose imposition and chastise vice, given the substance of a single case, out of many hundreds of similar results, which have fallen under my notice since the commencement of my researches. Enough has been detailed to show the utter worthlessness of these so highly lauded medicines; but as the reader may be curious to know the issue of this affair, I will simply add, that through my interposition the parents of this unhappy girl were induced to remove her from the degrading position into which she had been drawn, and had her conveyed to a place of safety and comfort; where she was shortly after delivered of a feeble infant, which survived its birth but a few days. Selfishly abandoning his victim, callous to every honorable or conscientious emotion, her seducer continued for awhile, unscathed in his course of debauchery and licentiousness; till finally, avenging heaven presented to his lips the cup which his abominations had filled, and his pleasures became the ministers of his destruction. He died of *lues venerea*, an object of pity and disgust. The lady is at present abroad, with the family, on the Continent.

To return, however, to the more immediate matter under consideration. It must not be supposed, from what has been said, that there may not be cases in which preventive medicines should be used. On the contrary, there are many. Nor must it be supposed that there is not a medical agent endowed with qualities capable of preventing conception. I will not, continued our medical friend, stop to discuss the question, whether the motive may or may not justify the means; but every rational mind will coincide with me in the assertion, that it is better to palliate human suffering than to pamper morbid prejudice. The mother, whose health, happiness, or life, is constantly endangered by repeated child-bearing, or the female whose malformation of the *pelvis* renders parturition excessively painful, hazardous, or, as in some cases, utterly impracticable, by the ordinary process of nature, would certainly commit no outrage upon procreation, morality, or religion, should she consult the laws of self-preservation, and by a timely resort to medical agents, protect herself

from the perils consequent upon pregnancy. The criminality of resorting to a medicament of this character, pertains only to those who make it the pander to licentiousness and deceit. The question has long been contested by medical writers, whether pregnancy should be considered as a diseased or healthy state: whether it is the first or the last, is a point of no practical importance. But it will certainly be conceded, that we have not only a right, but it becomes clearly an imperative and solemn duty, as far as practicable, to prevent disease, by exterminating its causes. When, therefore, pregnancy proves detrimental to life, nature becomes but a blind worker, and should be counteracted in its incipient germ. Plainly, when pregnancy is the harbinger of disease, conception should be prevented. Other views of this matter add strength to our argument. Females, compelled by causes above enumerated, to avoid the embraces of their husbands, witness too often their estrangement; and goaded by jealousy, find the matrimonial state but a tissue of criminations and heart-burnings. Gloom surrounds the domestic hearth, discord rages, and the fountains of happiness are destroyed or embittered. Witnessing many such instances, and after mature deliberation, I determined to institute a series of experiments for detecting, if possible, some agent, which at least might possess the virtue of certainty in its operations. In this I have succeeded beyond my warmest anticipations. If productive of happiness to the human family, or capable of making one pang less severe, my labor has not proved futile; while the rectitude of my intentions should not be impugned by the uses to which profligacy or avarice may degrade my prescription.

The Philanthropic Remedy is a positive agent, and the only certain preventive of conception yet known in Europe or America. On the continent, it has, under various names, been exhibited for many years, under royal authority, by physicians of respectability and science; and furnished only to their written orders and prescriptions. It is introduced to the American public, at a time when its celebrity and curative powers have been thoroughly established, by its use for twenty years in the practice of the inventor and its advocates. It has been tested, and offered to the public, with the certificates of professional men and various foreign boards of health, after patient analyses and investigations, presented under oath, and confirmed by living evidences. Furthermore, the Faculty of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, have almost unanimously given it the sanction of their approval; and widely, though in secret, prescribed it in cases where an agent of this character was indispensably necessary to counteract the morbid consequences of repeated pregnancies, or preserve the honor and happiness of families, where the frauds and seductive influences of quackery have endangered both.

The inventor and sole proprietor of the Philanthropic Remedy, enjoying, in Paris, full confidence as a physician of high repute, and being also the author of several physiological treatises, for the silent inquirer on morality, health, and comfort, takes leave to inform the citizens of the United States, that for some time it has been his intention to increase its usefulness and extend its benefits to the people of this republic, under the firm persuasion that it would prove a certain antidote to the principal diseases incident to females.

Shrinking, however, from becoming auxiliary, in the remotest degree, to licentiousness, but too prevalent in our larger cities, and unwilling to aid the libertine in his unhallowed career, his intentions have been con-

scientifically retarded, limiting the exhibition and sale of it, in the largest cities, under different names, and in accordance only to the direct orders and prescriptions of reputable physicians. But after mature deliberation, balancing the evil with the good, and perceiving, too, that the country was yearly deluged with dangerous and deceptive nostrums, in the very face of laws wisely intended for their exclusion, — he has, at length, determined, that since the system of vending medicines of this class had been firmly established, and, to say the least, tacitly sanctioned by a majority of the community, to supply an article upon which they might unhesitatingly rely, in the worst of exigences; and which, if properly applied, would prove not only the successful antagonist and demolisher of charlatanism, but of incalculable benefit to the afflicted. At the request, therefore, of many leading physicians, he has consented to appoint a few General Agents in this country, with full power to create sub-agents, for the sale of this peculiarly Philanthropic Remedy.

In concluding this hasty sketch, a literal translation from the original French circular, concerning the attributes and powers of the Philanthropic Remedy, is presented to the reader in the following summary :

A Summary of the Attributes and Powers of the French Philanthropic Remedy.

1. It removes all weakness, *fluor albus*, (the whites,) green sickness, prostration of the ovaria, and the membranes, and debility of the genital organs, prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) inflammations, gravel, excessive heat or burning excoriations, soreness of a delicate nature, tumefactions, cankers, &c. Irregular and immoderate catamenia, (the menses,) pale, dark, or purulent, are restored to a natural and healthy character. It also removes pain and suffering at such periods.

2. The most beneficial effects will follow its exhibition in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa; the vagina and surrounding organs will be strengthened and restored to their natural functions; the back, thighs, and bowels become invigorated through sympathetic action; and its effects upon the whole system will be found not only agreeable and refreshing, but in an eminent degree sanative.

3. By its peculiar properties, it promotes the regular and vivifying action of the germinating organs, renewing or establishing the powers of procreation; so that married females, whose conformations and just proportions do not forbid pregnancy, but whose anticipations have only eventuated in disappointment, will, with generous diet and the usual appliances of domestic comfort, together with scrupulous adhesion to the directions, find in the Philanthropic Remedy an agent, the conceptive powers of which will infallibly procure them the happiness and pride of becoming mothers.

4. Females liable to miscarriage, or apprehensive of such an event, by using this medicine according to the directions, will avoid the danger and disgust of either *false conception* or *abortion*; and increasing in vital energy, will, after proper gestation, be rewarded with easy delivery and a healthy infant.

5. The Philanthropic Remedy, when applied at the critical period, and in exact conformity with accompanying directions, which are precisely and cautiously laid down, also possesses the power of *preventing conception*. This *physical truth* will be fully demonstrated in the accompanying instructions. And be it remembered, that the incautious and im-

proper use of the Philanthropic Remedy may produce effects directly the reverse of those which are intended. The contact of the seminal fluid with the Philanthropic Remedy neutralizes it, as experience, chemistry, and physiology will demonstrate. Ladies, therefore, who, from previous experience, debility, deformed pelvis, or from any other physical cause, feel a dread of a pregnancy, as hazardous to life, detrimental to health, and the precursor of misery, will discover, in the Philanthropic Remedy, a panacea of sovereign influence, and an efficient, sure, and safe preservative from the recurrence of former trials; so that the conjugal embrace may be enjoyed without fear or hesitation, the estrangement of husbands will no longer foment jealousies, criminations, and domestic feuds; but mutual love and felicity, indulgence without anxiety or restraint, will be as fully theirs in sober years, as when, in the holyday of affection, their hearts were pledged to each other, and they indulged in the first ardent caress.

6. *On Premature Delivery.* — If the dictates of imperative duty call upon us to save the mother's life, when the circumstances are such that she must inevitably be sacrificed in case gestation should be permitted to continue up to the full time, no humane and skilful physician, no father, mother, husband, nor friend, who understands the true design of moral and religious laws, would object to the employment of the most sure, safe, and speedy means of preservation, even at the peril and sacrifice of her embryo; nor should she be condemned for having recourse to them when a well-founded predication, attested by a skilful physician, should reveal to her the impossibility of being delivered of a living child in season, or on the conviction of the fœtus being already dead; in which instance, as long as the corrupted clay remains in the womb, her situation would become more critical, and the result might be mortal. In such, and similar cases, the French Philanthropic Remedy is an antidote, and it cannot fail to produce, at any time within her pregnancy, a quick, safe, and premature delivery. By its use, then, she becomes at once relieved of her burden; by delay, her difficulty is augmented in proportion as the time advances. This Remedy operates quickly, and is beyond a doubt effective, uniform, and harmless. Whatever may be the constitution of the patient, or the causes of her peculiar situation and disease, she would be easily delivered, without danger, and with less of the concomitant effects, which follow a parturition. Hence, many of the precautions to be adhered to at the time of a full gestation are unnecessary.

7. *To ascertain Pregnancy.* — The Philanthropic Remedy is the only true *touch-stone*, by which to ascertain the actual state of a lady, and whether she be pregnant or not, even in the first days of her conception. By taking a few doses, 'as-a taste,' of this medicine, in the way prescribed, she may become satisfied at once in respect to her condition. If she be not pregnant, the Philanthropic Remedy will produce effects, according to her disease, obstruction, or cold; but if she be with child, the medicine will immediately give her a warning of its presence, in the way pointed out in the accompanying directions, in which case, to prevent abortion, she must adhere to the prescriptions. Accompanying the prescriptions, will be found a full theory of the operation of the medicine.

8. This invaluable Philanthropic Remedy has the mighty and absolute power of counteracting and preventing those unpleasant and degrading secret diseases, which too often, with a renewed virulence and danger, reappear: it being the effect of an imperfect or mercurial cure, or of a

former unskilful treatment. The principles and theory of its operation depend on a neutralizing and cleansing operation upon the corrupted fluid and matter, which takes place by absorption on the application of it upon the parts infected; and thus the poisonous and contagious virus becomes harmless, under the action and healing influences of this remedy. This is the antidote which, in France, is considered the most efficacious and positive, if used according to the directions, in all syphilitic infections of every kind and stage. In this medicine is concealed the grand secret of preservation, on which tens of thousands of the French, Spanish, and English people, and especially the nobility, depend as an impenetrable safeguard; and thus they are preserved and secured, both from shame and humiliation, and from the dreadful havoc of suffering and death. And this has been the case, too, in capitals, where are displayed, in formidable and enchanting array, all temptations and enticements to lasciviousness, and where there is no restraint upon the unhallowed passions. If, then, it should have fallen to the lot of either or each of a married couple to suspect the other of being infected, or if in reality either one of them or both should be the unhappy and innocent victims of this contagious disease, (which, by the way, is not always contracted by coition or immorality,) they may confidently depend on this Remedy, and safely enjoy their mutual caresses without fear or hesitation.

9. The Philanthropic Remedy possesses healing properties in the highest degree, and will cause a speedy cure of syphilitic infections of any class, or at any stage of the disease, and even if of a chronic character. It eradicates all pestiferous maladies, though aggravated or of long standing, removing also their concomitant effects, and the afflicting consequences of former improper medicines or unskilful treatment. Hence, provided the easy treatment laid down in the directions is followed with perseverance, any one, male or female, affected even to an alarming degree, may depend on a speedy recovery. There is not yet known to medical science a better application than this compound, — the Philanthropic Remedy, — to eradicate and remove the most remote vestige of such disgusting diseases and their impurities from the blood and the whole system. A lasting and perfect cure will shortly be effected, without the use of mercury, without confinement, and without the fear of future evil consequences. It has no unpleasant taste, but its flavor is very palatable and agreeable. One package of it is generally enough to effect a cure, though in some instances the use of two or three bottles may be required. But in all cases it positively insures a permanent recovery. For further particulars, and its *modus operandi*, and theory, see directions.

10. The Philanthropic Remedy, when used internally, as by directions, is the only medicine yet known, which possesses real intrinsic merits. It has the strongest claims upon popular as well as professional confidence. It is the most valuable purifier of the blood and fluids. It stands unrivalled, and infinitely before all preparations, as an alterative, a sudorific, a stimulant, and a tonic, and as a scientific, vegetable, and mineral recipe. It acts safely, harmoniously, and with certainty. It is adapted to all climates and conditions, to all constitutions and ages, removing diseases, reviving and cheering the spirits, and healing and strengthening the system. It nourishes the patient, preserves him, insures his existence, and renders him comfortable and happy.

These are the admirable qualities of the Philanthropic Remedy, whether used internally or externally. It is the best adapted to eradicate all those diseases incident to man and woman, originating either from the

impurity of the blood as a primary cause, or from its consequences and effects. By its use, all will be well with the afflicted. This truly Philanthropic Remedy must and will soon impart to the sick an effectual and radical cure. The health and strength will be regained, and new vigor imparted. Those maladies and distempers, which arise from a disordered and impure state of the blood and lymph, and those raging all over America to such an extent, whose origin is attributed to a vitiated state of the nervous, organic, and glandular system, and which are often contracted by marriage, or otherwise suddenly transmitted by contact, pestilence, or licentiousness, will become abated, subdued, and removed, by the almost divine and magic influence of this Philanthropic Remedy. The sick are, therefore, here presented with this panacea, as the real guide to health and comfort. This is the only sure, safe, and harmless medicine. It promotes the secretions, cleanses the system from all impure blood and lymph, and neutralizes all those poisonous fluids and mucus, which are so injurious to the system. It counteracts every morbid affection, and restores weak and emaciated constitutions to their pristine health and vigor. It is a most safe, salutary, and absolute remedy for deplorable and hitherto incurable diseases, such as scorbutic affections, scrofula, erysipelas, Saint Anthony's fire, acute eruptions, piles, gout, rheumatism of all descriptions, stone, gravel, syphilis, consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney and spinal diseases, nervous complaints, general debility, marasmus, seminal weakness, female infirmities, etc. Every one complaining as above, will positively soon experience a certain cure, by the use of the Philanthropic Remedy; provided, however, the system is not beyond all human assistance. (See Directions.)

N. B. The Directions accompanying the Philanthropic Remedy will be full, and explicit, and written with all the modesty which the subject will admit. The theory and its *modus operandi*, in each case, will be detailed at length, to the perfect understanding of all; and, it is believed, to the entire satisfaction of those, who, in matters of this nature, are pre-disposed to be skeptical.

General Remarks.

At the first perusal of this treatise, some apparently irreconcilable difficulties may seem to exist, on account of the many effects, so opposite in themselves, and so contradictory in their nature, which are claimed for the Philanthropic Remedy. But no one should deny what experience has established and proved, nor give an opinion without due investigation. We would invite the incredulous and the skeptic to a patient investigation of its merits, which are more fully explained in the directions, and to watch its result with unprejudiced discrimination. Thus they will soon be convinced of the truth of these seemingly paradoxical assertions, and be led to admire, (what in their hasty judgment they never could admit,) *the virtues of this extraordinary and unique medicine.*

In regard to its invention, it is original with the proprietor, and any attempt to ascertain the numerous ingredients composing it, and their chemical affinities, would be fruitless, and hence useless also would be any attempts fully to understand its mystical effects, and the doctrine of its operation upon the human system, and which, at a glance, appear so discordant; yet on its trial, none have ever denied its salutary effects. We do not claim, that there exists in it a direct vital power or supernatural agency, nor that there is to be found in it a mysterious principle,

acting *per se*, and able to bring forth, at will, either a negative or positive effect. It is by combining with the admirable properties of this medicine additional medical ingredients of such a nature as the occasion may require, and by modifications in regard to the manner and time of its administration, that it accomplishes the desired results in each case; while if otherwise administered, under other circumstances, the results and consequences would be of a different, and perhaps of an opposite nature. The directions should, therefore, be followed with precision. *See the accompanying Regulations, Rules, and classified Directions laid down for each and every complaint, or object, which this Remedy is prescribed for.*

The universal demand for it, and the experience of thousands, since its introduction into the pharmacy of Europe, will prove a sufficient guarantee for all that has been stated in its favor, notwithstanding the many sophistical arguments and coarse denunciations, which, in common with every discovery in science and the arts, are likely to be brought to bear upon this new medicine, by those who are unacquainted with that strong basis, *experience and truth*, and who are destitute of a sense of *justice*.

It has repeatedly been subjected, as before stated, to the analysis of the most skilful chemists and medical men of France and Germany, and with the concurrence of the Faculty generally, they have pronounced it harmless, and cheerfully recommend it in all cases requiring similar medication; but, especially when a medicine is required to prevent *conception*, or as an *antidote* to VENEREAL INOCULATION, it is absolutely indispensable, and they unanimously attest that there is not and cannot exist a surer and more powerful principle for these purposes, than this Philanthropic Remedy, which is positive in its effects, and such as the nature of the case demands. A neutralization of the propagating germ ensues, if the direction is strictly attended to, during the limited period prescribed.

In regard to its ingredients, it will be sufficient to say, that to the vegetable kingdom it is largely indebted for its efficacy; that it is both discutient and dissolvent, while its astringent qualities act powerfully upon all excrementitious or secretory substances in any way pertaining to the glandular system, to the circulation of the blood and the lymphatic fluids, and to the nervous apparatus, as well as to the peculiar and distinct structure and office of the organs of life and generation in both sexes.

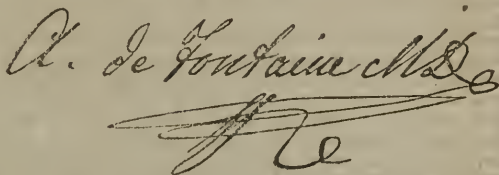
THE FRENCH PHILANTHROPIC REMEDY, then, is the name, under which this medicine henceforth will be sold in the United States. It is warranted genuine and unadulterated only when received directly from the depots of the General Agents in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or by their duly appointed sub-agents. Such of the New York papers as are most extensively circulated, will, from time to time, give notice of the appointments of general agents, and sub-agents, and their residences and changes. From either of them may be learned any further particulars which may be wanted. Each bottle of the French Philanthropic Remedy is accompanied with a pamphlet containing the classified general directions, and the rules and regulations for its use. To each package will be affixed the signature and seal of the inventor and sole proprietor, Doctor Fontaine, who resides in New Haven, Conn.; where, for a series of years, he has been considered the most skilful and successful practitioner in all the branches of his profession.*

* He has recently removed his residence, for the benefit of his family's health, to Springfield, Mass.

The Philanthropic Remedy may also be obtained of the proprietor, who will furnish any professional information which may be desired.

To facilitate the detection of fraud, the General Agents will certify the genuineness of the medicine, by affixing their own names under the signature of the Inventor. A regular correspondence will be kept up, throughout the Union, between the General Agents and each Sub-Agent, and between the former and the proprietor. This regulation will prevent the public being imposed upon by a worthless facsimile, or deceived by the counterfeiter and the impostor.

This is Doctor Fontaine's Signature, in his own handwriting:—

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. de Fontaine M.D." followed by a large, stylized flourish.

N. B.— Since the publication of the last edition of this 'Tour,' Dr. Fontaine has had a call to render professional services to the inhabitants of Springfield, Massachusetts, which, in consideration of bettering his feeble health by a more salubrious and mountainous atmosphere, he has accepted, and accordingly he has, with his family, established his permanent residence there.

INTERESTING NOTICE

TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, RELATING TO THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Extracted from the Philadelphia Ladies' Periodical, 1834; and copied into the Ladies' Magazine, New York.

A valuable book some time since appeared, which reflected much honor on its author, the celebrated Dr. Mott, for his excellent remarks on the subject of cutaneous diseases, and eruptions of the skin, in which is especially pointed out the prejudicial effects of all alcoholic preparations which enter into the composition of medical cosmetics, as they have a tendency to injure the complexion, and, by their absorption into the system, to cause impurities in the blood, and, oftentimes, not only lay the foundation of innumerable chronic diseases of the skin, but produce fatal corrosive effects on the whole human frame. It is known to medical men, that an active poison can be absorbed through the skin, and operate as dangerously, as if taken internally. Hence, the learned author condemns almost all perfumes and cosmetics, at present so much used for the toilet by ladies, as well as by gentlemen; and cautions persons, afflicted with cutaneous diseases, and eruptions of the skin, to shun all preparations of which the composition may be doubtful.

With a view to correct this evil, the well-known Dr. Fontaine, of New Haven, Connecticut, has communicated to Dr. Mott, and to a number of the most eminent physicians, for their inspection and approval, a compound, claimed to be innocent, safe, and efficacious, to improve the complexion and health, purporting to consist of purely vegetable extracts, the medicinal properties of which would give vigor and tone to the system, by its local application, attracting from the interior of the skin all cutaneous blemishes and bad humors, and removing all eruptions, and the causes thereof, if its use is persevered in.

Dr. Mott and his professional friends at first declined having any thing to do with it; but the respectable certificates of many extraordinary cures effected by it coming daily to their ears, and the knowledge of its efficacy being no longer doubted or contended, they consented to make a strict inquiry into the subject, and have devoted peculiar attention to, and made full investigation of, the merits of its qualities, the most essential extracts from which are given below. This was consented to, with the full determination to wage war and visit destruction, not only on this compound, but on the inventor himself, if it should prove similar to the empiric impositions of the day, and the worthless remedies daily palmed upon the public.

Accordingly, they ventured to recommend a trial of it to several persons of both sexes, under their immediate observation. The most beneficial effects were produced upon the complexion. Its operation was almost magical, instantaneous, and experienced on its first application. They used it with equal success, in their own families, with great satisfaction to the ladies. The healing effects it produced, far exceeded any expectation that the representations of the discoverer had led them to form.

Thus, they were personally convinced of its real efficacy and undoubted virtues; but they still hesitated to give it their full approbation, fearful that ill consequences might follow in time. They devoted themselves to further consideration and experiences, before they should yield their entire

confidence, and recommend it to public patronage. It is agreed by physicians, and proved by chemistry, that all alkalies, and all mineral, acid, animal, or spirituous cosmetics, indiscriminately used, are dangerous, and should be condemned, as they tend to impel the eruptions to the internal parts, and are known to be the causes of the most obstinate and malignant eruptions of the skin, which break out so generally in young ladies and gentlemen.

If the matter be closely examined, by analyzing soaps, creams, pastes, oils, spirits, odors, &c, scarcely a single article, simple or compound, will be found free from poison to the skin, though it may, perhaps, for a time, give an exterior soothing relief, and a flattering appearance. Experience has, in every case, without distinction, proved this assertion, and some of the effects of these articles are visible in the countenances of almost every lady of fashion accustomed to the use of these cosmetics, lotions, scents, &c. They at first were handsome—beautiful. Look at them now! See their faces, and the complexion of their skin, before their morning toilet is accomplished. They resemble Indians. They look old; their skin appears, as it really is—dried up, wrinkled, uneven, and of a pale, yellow hue, infected, and deadly. True, there is something charming yet left in them; and one may see their graces, and a wonderful fascinating metamorphosis, when they parade our streets, and when they adorn our ball-rooms and theatres. But this is not nature. They are stuffed and puffed out by art, moulded with accursed stays, and painted with rouge. They are counterfeiters—they trifle with the laws of health and life—they have brought upon themselves the marks we have mentioned, by the use of these slow, but certain poisons.

It is admitted, that anatomical botany itself, (the art of compounding and dissolving extracts, and the science which treats of their peculiar affinities, virtues, and effects,) is so disgraced by many ignorant and dangerous experimentalists, that any new compound should be adopted or judged of with the utmost caution, and the pretensions made with regard to it severely scrutinized.

Hence, notwithstanding this article has been repeatedly submitted by the faculties of France, England, Italy, and Germany, to chemical analyses, (see *certificates*,) and the result has satisfied them of the absence of any minerals or dangerous substances; yet our scrupulous and doubtful American chemists and physicians have, over and over again, on this and subsequent occasions, analyzed it, and examined its contents, and then only have they, with full confidence, declared it harmless, and to consist solely of vegetable, medicinal, and powerful substances, quite free from deleterious matter, acids, and spirits. They assert that the salutary properties of this balm, thus scientifically combined, must, and will, produce, by its own nature, the effects described. One of the most important virtues, which they assert that it possesses, is that of purifying the blood and fluids—imparting to the system, through the lymphatics, its healing properties—and withdrawing, by attraction, from the interior of the skin, through the secreting organs of sweat, insensible perspiration, exhalation, &c., all impurities; and, as in every instance was manifest, it imparts a soothing comfort to the inward system, imparting health and strength to the organs of life.

The inventor, after these repeated professional essays, conscious of its invaluable virtues, and encouraged by such testimonials, has established in this country the agency for the sale of it on the assurance that this precious compound would be universally received with no less favor

than it has acquired in Europe, where for many years it has stood unrivalled. It is now rapidly increasing its fame, and has already acquired also here in America a name as wide as its merits are worthy.

To the American public then, this precious article is presented, under its true legitimate name.

'THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.'

The synopsis of the original French translation reads thus :

This Ambrosial Balm is a very delicate fragrant liquid, for cleansing the skin and purifying the complexion, rendering it white, fair, soft, and florid, — expanding the skin, so as actually to remove wrinkles, thus restoring freshness and beauty to the complexion, from which they have long since vanished, in consequence of sickness or periodical or constitutional default. It preserves the delicacy of the skin through the scorching heats of summer and the chilliness and chopping of the epidermis in the intense cold of winter. It also radically cures chopped hands, and chilblains on the feet and hands, and gives to them an unsurpassed, soft delicacy and whiteness; and this is the case even with those accustomed to mechanical labor. It will remove all impurities and roughness of the skin, and render it, in a short time, highly vigorous, and restore a delightful sensation. It is a most powerful and efficacious preventive Remedy for several diseases of the skin, as there are combined and concentrated in it those balsamic extracts of flowers, which alone possess these highly prized properties, removing almost instantly all blotches, pimples, and humors, to which youth is subject. It affords soothing relief and speedy cures, in cases of stings and bites of insects. It is a sure antidote for burns, scarifications, wounds, the saltrheum, ringworms, itch, barbers' contagious eruptions, scurvy, and scorbutic affections, and all kinds of poisons, &c. At each application of it, there is actually removed a portion of the corrupted or dead skin, or cuticle, leaving a new and renovated skin beneath, producing, at the expense only of a momentary smarting sensation, a change, which no other known means are capable of producing. It positively draws out, by attraction, the impurity of the cutaneous fluids with the eruption itself, to the surface, causing a neutralization — while it leaves a pure, virginal skin, which is gradually developed beneath. In all cases of cutaneous imperfections, (the freaks of nature excepted,) and diseases, though standing for years, or generated in gestation, by birth or in childhood, a cure is warranted. It acts, *per se*, by its stimulating power through the insensible perspiration.

This Balm is, to every individual, from the new born infant up to decrepit old age, a powerful and strengthening antidote for scald head, and other eruptions. Besides, it keeps the head clean and free from vermin, scurf, and dandruff. It nourishes the hair and imparts to it life, richness, and a glossy firmness and elasticity, and by it may be produced at pleasure, handsome curled ringlets; it prevents the loss of the hair, facilitates its growth, and it will actually furnish a good head of beautiful hair to any one who is deficient by birth or nature, or who has lost it by disease, climate, or other causes.

Many are the medicinal properties of this real balm of health, for diseases unconnected with the skin. For rheumatisms, spinal complaints, contusions, swellings, pain in the side, stomach, or back, organic weakness of the liver, lungs, bowels, &c., this balm is used with advantage, as a healing embrocation, giving strength and immediate relief, which are the symptoms of an effectual and permanent recovery.

Under all circumstances this precious balm is perfectly safe, and admirably calculated for the toilet, for the nursery, for bathing, &c. It is successfully prescribed for its healing properties in many diseases, and as such it is almost universally recommended by the faculties of both hemispheres. It is believed that it is destined to supersede all other cosmetics and medicines, and be one of universal usefulness and celebrity.

Among the articles for the toilet then, none will be found more necessary or useful than this balm, which will be to the beauty of the countenance and complexion as the finishing touches of a skilful painter to a *chef d'œuvre* of his art. What has been said must suffice to induce every one to possess himself of it, and its purchase will never be regretted when the effects of its applications, which are sudden, delightful, refreshing, healing, and lasting, are taken in consideration. The price of it is also so moderate, that all classes of the community, the rich and the poor, can be benefited by its use.

We are aware that the incredulous and the skeptic will take advantage of any circumstances to condemn it, and perhaps deny the truth of our assertions, on the very ground of the many virtues claimed for this balm, and which appear so different from the general nature of every article connected with the art of healing. We know also that the influence of their arguments may, at first, prejudice many against it. We, however, ask the candid inquirer to try it for only some one of the enumerated properties, and if it should prove satisfactory, let him try it again for another, and another still, until his own experience will convince him, by actual facts, of the truth of our assertions. A twofold reason has induced us to enumerate its effects; first, to extend the celebrity of this precious embellisher of grace and beauty, as a comforter in life and sickness; hence we expect, for our second object, to receive an adequate recompense through these honorable means of beneficence.

We will now recapitulate in their order, a few of the most prominent properties of it, with directions for its use.

1. The Balm of Thousand Flowers is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort, and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, freckles, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted. By persevering in the directions, the skin will become and remain free from all blemishes and imperfections, precisely as nature intended it to be, preserving a juvenile appearance even to middle or old age.

Directions. — Take several drops of this emolient balm in half a pint of water, and use it for washing. To produce its astonishing effects quickly, use it daily, though each application of it will be sensibly felt. It would be better to make a thick lather with a shaving brush, or saturate a small sponge in clean water and drop on it a little of this balm; apply it at bed time, on the skin; it is to be dried in and washed off in the morning. In very obstinate cases, mix one part of this balm in six parts of milk; to this add starch to the thickness of cream; apply it as above, and in the morning wash it off.

2. It effectually cures pimples and blotches, chilblains and chapped hands, all kind of eruptions, barbers' itch, ulcers, wounds, cuts, burns, ringworms, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, saltrheum, scald head, (tinea capitis.) It is a sovereign remedy for canker in the mouth or elsewhere, sore or ulcerated throat, &c.

Directions. — The Balm should be applied clear. Let it remain on a

few hours and through the night. If it should smart much, then it must be applied as directed in No. 1. with milk and starch. For canker in the mouth, or sore throat, mix half a teaspoonful of balm and two large tablespoonfuls of fine pulverized loaf sugar in half a tumblerful of soft water, (milk would be preferable;) dissolve it well and gargle the mouth and throat for some time and often. Externally use a little of this clear balm as a liniment, gently rubbing the throat and swelling, and wear a woollen cravat.

3. This highly perfumed balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it, and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase, and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. This balm is a sure antidote, and prevents the hair changing its natural color, or becoming white or grey. It enriches the color of the hair, rendering it uniform and permanent. It removes dandruff, strengthens the cuticle, and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean. By persevering in its use, it cures and prevents catarrh, headache, dizziness, &c.

Directions to remove Dandruff.— Take half a tumblerful of water, add a tea-spoonful of the balm, and mix well. At bed-time, rub this solution thoroughly, with strong frictions, on the head, for a few minutes; put on a night cap; and, next morning, comb, brush, and wash the hair with cold fresh water, which may be impregnated with a few drops of this balm. To nourish or preserve the hair, or to ensure and promote the growth of a beautiful head of hair, to prevent a change of color to white or grey, giving it a silky richness— take a tumblerful of cold soft water, mix in it a small tea-spoonful of this balm, and every morning, and occasionally, also, in the evening, wash the head thoroughly, and with very gentle friction of the hands, for five minutes; finally, very softly, with a hair-brush or a comb, smooth down and dress the hair with a little pomatum, made of fresh beef marrow, hog's jaw marrow, &c. By daily perseverance in this course for months, all will be well; while, in less than four weeks, an evident springing up of handsome hair will be perceived, wherever it had been lost; and even the middle and old aged experience this astounding truth.

4. For cleansing the teeth, it has been considered far superior, and far more medicinal, than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay, and removes the tartar; prevents ulcerations, and strengthens the gums.

Directions.— Apply the balm in the morning, with a tooth-brush. One or two applications will have the desired effect. Continue to use every morning.

5. For shaving, this balm gives a rich, penetrating lather, and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emollient, and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way, at the slightest resistance, to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white, and delicate countenance.

Directions.— Dip a clean brush in water, (hot is preferable,) pour on it three or four drops of this transparent balm, and make the lather on the face.

6. In rheumatisms, the creak and pain in the back, sprains, contusions or pains in the loins, chest, stomach, sides, &c.; also for chilblains, swellings, tumors, &c., this precious embrocation will afford astonishing relief.

Directions.— Use the balm clear, like any other liniment, two or three times a day, exerting gentle frictions, wearing flannels, &c.

7. Mothers, who suffer in consequence of getting colds in the breast, or from inflammation, or from whatever cause, or who have sore nipples, caked milk, &c., will obtain from this healing balm a speedy cure.

Directions.— The balm is to be applied clear, by gentle frictions, two or three times a day, and to be covered with soft woollen cloth. For sore nipples, the balm should be mixed with milk and starch, as directed in No. 1, and be applied constantly, changing it very often.

8. For the nursery, there is not an article more suitable for suffering infants, to promote cleanliness and health, than this Balm of Thousand Flowers. It is far preferable to spirits, lotions, Castile soap, and similar cosmetics. It will strengthen their limbs, and refresh their constitutions, and it prevents and cures the eruptions so afflictive to them. The use of this article will prove, to the infant and youth, a luxury, an antidote, and a cure of diseases; and they will increase in energy, and be full of elasticity, health, and beauty, and be the mirror of admiration.

Directions.— Apply the balm, reduced with a little cold water, as Castile soap is used. Wash the body, daily, all over, with the hands, a sponge, or a cloth.

9. In bathing, this sweet and fragrant balm will be a delightful accompaniment. It promotes an admirable increase of strength and health. The water, either cold or warm, hard or soft, assumes a delicious feeling, becoming highly perfumed, and as soft as oil. It will impart its healing properties to the whole body, and insure health, and a purification of all those blemishes, and diseases of the skin, which have hitherto resisted all medicines, and baffled the skill of physicians. The greasy and offensive effluvia will be removed from the body and system, and the skin will assume a virginal appearance, and be embalmed with the sweetest fragrance.

Directions.— This balm ought to be applied with a sponge or cloth, in its clear state, and be rubbed all over the body, previous to immersion, and then plunge into the water or steam, and wash freely.

When we repeat, in addition to what has been said, that this is an innocent, safe, and efficacious balm, a compound of purely vegetable, medicinal, and powerful substances, and the very balm and extract of healing blossoms, quite free from injurious matter; and when, under all circumstances, it is recommended, without an exception, by every one who has used it; and when the faculties of both Europe and America, and the nurses, who were so strict and scrupulous in observing the beneficial effects it produced, have given it their support; and when it has far exceeded any expectation that we had been led to form; it is believed that it will never sink into disrepute and oblivion; but that its usefulness, celebrity, and patronage is destined to progress in future ages, and that it will be forever remembered.

N. B.— It is an undoubted fact, and easy to be ascertained by every one, that this article possesses also the property of permanently extracting grease, tar, paint, varnish, oil, or any other greasy substance, from cloths of any kind—silk, woollen, cotton, linen, &c., of all colors, and from gentlemen's coat collars, draperies, carpets, &c., without defacing or injuring them, but restoring to them their primitive appearance and brightness.

Direction.— First wet the garment with rain water on the spots to be removed, then rub the spots with this balm, gently using a brush or the hands, and clean it well with cold rain water.

A CARD.

DR. FONTAINE continues in the arduous duties and responsibilities of his profession, and is justly admired for his skill and never-failing success. He has given particular attention to the female constitution. An uninterrupted practice of twenty-eight years has revealed to him those remedies which every suffering female should adopt, and placed him on an eminence at once brilliant and immovable. He has beheld his efforts crowned with entire success, where other respectable physicians despaired.

Dr. F. in all cases, when consulted, speaks out his opinion, in regard to diseases, as he really finds them, without reservation or prejudice. He considers it best not to give a flattering encouragement to unfounded hopes, and thus he avoids all censure and all unjust reproaches, and every suspicion of imposition, or quackery, or a speculating spirit, is dissipated in the public mind. Be the awful summons to the grave or to incurable misery, or the welcome and cheering news of life and future health the issue, his judgment enables him to determine, and it will invariably prove correct. It may be stated that for this—his gift of knowledge and skill to discriminate diseases—which he eminently possesses, he is principally indebted to a peculiar application by synthesis, after a subtle analysis of the laws of nature and life. And his power of discerning the electrical state, purity, acuteness, sensibility, &c. of the circulating fluids, especially of the blood, through the feeling of the pulse, has enabled him, with his keen scrutiny, assimilation, and a well-directed experience, always to judge, with an almost unparalleled certainty and correctness, the individual's state of health. He, through these means, distinctly classifies each constitution and complaint, and the nature, causes, and effects of the disorganized organs or system, and its concomitant diseases; hence, what effectually is to be done for them. In this, his only test, is traced the commencement and progress of his never-failing judgment, and the sure success of his practice and skilful treatment, which has rendered him so popular. Indeed, people who are strangers to him, are astonished at hearing him, even at his first consultation, and without previous investigation or knowledge of their feelings and sensations, enumerate to them, with precision and certainty, and with more accuracy than they could do it themselves, all the symptoms of their complaints; nay, he often points out the very remotest causes of them.

Rekindle, then, O ye unhappy sufferers, your wavering hopes; and be confident, as there is yet a balm; and no doubt, his means will prove, as ever, successful, and by the mighty help from above, he expects to do good to the afflicted, the sick, and the desponding, also, in this, his evening of life. How many are thankful to him, under Providence, for the blessed means of enjoying perfect health, who once were afflicted with colds, and female obstructions, or irregularities, or were laboring under a liver complaint, or other chronic or organic affections, and wholly abandoned to their fate, but are now restored to their mothers, husbands, or friends, entirely cured! In the treatment of dyspepsia, consumption, liver complaints, and acute, malignant, and bilious fevers, and infants' diseases, salt rheum, scrofula, scorbutic affections, and every species of cutaneous or external disease, and in rheumatism of all descriptions, Dr. F. has received the highest approbation. And what is most surprising, being peculiar to himself, is, that symptoms which often had baffled

the skill of the most noted physicians, appear to be perfectly familiar to him, and hundreds of sufferers condemned to die were, through his means, restored to perfect health.

Dr. F. does not approve, nor admit into his general practice, the use of calomel or other minerals, in any shape, as they often, even when they cure, leave effects worse than the disease removed. The sick and their friends, indeed, the whole host of the Doctor's patrons, and the public in general, may rest assured that he follows as his guide the botanic doctrines of the most eminent physicians of Europe. This philosophy of practice is founded on the laws of nature and life, for the development of body and mind; his theory of determining and curing diseases — on experience and evidence; his *materia medica* is the boundless forest; and his aim, to conquer prejudice, imposition, ignorance, and disease, and to do good unto all men.

One word more, and we forbear. The Doctor is aware of the censure he will incur for this, his self-praise; that is to say, he counts the cost. Yet, surveying around him the tremendous havoc of disease, and the sufferings of humanity, he cheerfully offers his antidotes, and runs to the rescue. As a professional philosopher, and a graduate of the most celebrated medical schools of Europe, he lays open to public inspection his theoretical principles, while practically, not as a foppish practitioner, nor a vile speculator, nor a pretended M. D. — but with his own ensign, and as a philanthropist, he comes out frankly, openly, and truly, boasting and glorying in the help of the unfortunate, even at the peril of his own life, defying the dangers of tarnishing his reputation, challenging (if any should arise) the malignities of the envious, and conquering the contamination of diseases. He wishes to do it quickly, now, and not delay it, lest his too late professional services may prove unavailing to the sufferers; hence the reason of this, his introductory address, card, catalogue, &c., while he hopes that this, his trumpet, will loudly resound the cheering news in the heart of every invalid.

Truly, then, may he be permitted to repeat the following panegyric, written by one redeemed from an untimely grave:—

Sufferers, look up! — lo, the magician stands
 With nature's balsam in his honored hands!
 No longer pine! but rescued from the tomb,
 See on your cheeks perennial roses bloom.
 Then, thus relieved, exalt the grateful strain,
 And, shouting, bless your saviour, great Fontaine!

And then, addressing the Doctor, he thus exclaims —

Thy name is heard in crowds —
 They call thee good and great;
 The brightness of the sun's clouds
 Seems showered upon thy fate.
 Where'er thy pathway leads
 They strew it o'er with flowers —
 Emblems of generous deeds
 Thy heart profusely showers;
 Oh, good and great forever be —
 Worthy the praise they yield to thee!

Dr. Fontaine has already, in the course of his medical work, given his views on those diseases which are produced by a wanton life or licentious conduct. The Doctor's skill in their treatment has been considered

unique and certain of success — whether he employs the Philanthropic Remedy or other means — always, however, with medicines of a purely vegetable nature. He does not personally attend to or prescribe for such diseases, when improperly contracted, without receiving exorbitant fees, say from twenty-five to a hundred dollars. Yet any one afflicted, may expect in the PHILANTHROPIC REMEDY a speedy, safe, and perfect cure, at the expense of only a few dollars. It is admitted, however, that there are cases, though not many, of a complicated nature, which require surgical attention, or a combined treatment. When such a case occurs — or when other medicines besides the Philanthropic Remedy are required, and the aid of a scientific physician is needed, Dr. F. will scrupulously administer to the patient's necessities, either personally or by correspondence — provided the above terms are complied with. By a regulation so proper as this, he has rendered himself as popular for respectability of character as for his professional talents; and all may depend upon his statement. He does not wish to have his house the clandestine resort of a class of ill-fated fellows. The modest and virtuous portion of society may therefore apply to him openly, yet confidentially, as he wishes most particularly that his medical studio should be distinguished from the pickpocket concerns which abound in almost every street of our largest cities, amongst the self-styled physicians of both sexes, disgraceful to the profession, and injurious to the physical, moral, and social welfare of the community. Such are the places where many drink, in the shape of medicine, the draught of their future misery.

The above card is not published for the interest of the Doctor, but for the benefit of the public at large, whose ills it is his pleasure to alleviate. Indeed, possessing the skill and medicines which he does, he would not be justified in withholding any information by which the afflicted may be restored to health and all its concomitant blessings.

RULES AND REGULATIONS,

To be observed by those who request the Professional Advice, Aid, or Services of Dr. Fontaine, — whether rendered at their houses, by personal attendance at his office, or by correspondence, or message.

For Dr. Fontaine's services, he will charge the same fees awarded to the most respectable physicians of this country, — always paying a proper regard to time, and the distance which he may have to travel.

The patient is expected to advance *one dollar*, if he or she personally visit the Doctor and receive, professionally, his advice, &c.

When his advice is asked by message, or in writing, *one dollar* should accompany the letter or request; which, with perfect frankness, and the strictest confidence, secrecy, and despatch, will be scrupulously attended to.

☞ Dr. Fontaine need not, in all cases, see the patients, to answer in regard to their infirmities. All the Doctor wishes to know, concerning them, is, 1st. their *age*; 2d. their *sex*; 3d. their *profession, trade, or occupation*; 4th, their *constitution*; 5th, the number of *medical treatments* they

have submitted to; 6th, the *precise time* they were taken sick; 7th, a full description of the *causes, effects, signs, and symptoms* they have experienced; and all which exist at present.

Letters should be directed thus:

DR. A. DE FONTAINE,	
SPRINGFIELD,	
Money Letter. }	MASS.
Paid (double) Postage. }	

N. B. No letters will be taken out of the post-office, unless they are *post paid*. The freight of all parcels must also be paid. No medicines will be sent out unless a sum, equal to the price of it, has been sent to the Doctor. If any balance, above the price of the medicine is sent, it shall be returned with the medicine.

MARK WELL! Dr. Fontaine, when at home, and consistent with his affairs, will attend to the poor, gratis, two or more hours every day. And all of this class who feel disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity, will be kindly welcomed, at the appointed hours, to his office.

TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

The following catalogue of medicines is presented to the inspection, more particularly of the ladies, as the most true philanthropists, whenever any one is visited by sickness, requesting you to give attention to the accompanying recommendations and remarks.

The mind of the invalid, by the enervating action of disease, is often reduced to a state of depression, bordering upon horror and despair; and in this state, he easily becomes induced, by the slightest intimation that any medicine may relieve him, to try the same, often to the aggravation of the malady. You will not, therefore, encourage the sick and invalids to make use of any medicine, until you are yourself persuaded, from undoubted facts, of its efficacy; but you may venture a trial of any remedy, when it is offered with such affidavits of support, as to insure you a good result. The assurances, in any case, must always depend upon the merits, respectability, good report, professional skill, and success of the physician who recommends them.

To avoid every shadow of imposition, then, the method adopted at the first introduction of our prescriptions and recipes to your notice is such as admits of no doubt of their certain benefits. They are accompanied by every requisition above named, as may be seen in our 'Text Book,' a voluminous Physiological and Medical Work, '*The Book of Prudential Revelations,*' &c., or, '*The Confidential Doctor at Home,*' &c.

When one is subjected to sickness, is not always the time to look out for remedies; and prudence teaches us to be provided with them in the intervals of health, and then, when attacked by disease, we shall not be at a loss for a guide to recovery. Do not decline considering the subject, saying, 'We have a doctor and medicines too.'

It is, indeed, well not to be too ready to patronize doctors and the numerous nostrums of the day. Too often physicians will take advantage of a fancied or a trifling indisposition to turn to their own interest, their professional attendance, at the expense of your health and pocket. In regard to the medicines, which, perchance, you purchase, perhaps they may be worthless compounds, furnished upon the injurious prescriptions of quacks and impostors, or, at best, of regular, but inexperienced or unprincipled physicians. From the employment of such men, and the use of their medicines, you must expect to drink the bitter, and perhaps the deadly draught of your own destruction. In truth, it will not be so with Dr. Fontaine's Advice, Prescriptions, and Medicines.

But should you not be already acquainted with the remarkable efficacy of them, and should you have a doubt of their value, or of the Doctor's skill, please read his Card and examine his work — the above-named FAMILY PHYSICIAN, the expounder of the laws of human nature and health, the dictator and expounder of these his new doctrines of the origin and progression of diseases. He is surnamed the *Good Samaritan of the day*, offering his healing balms and the true Philanthropic Remedies. Be, then, at the trouble to obtain information of the Doctor's respectability, skill, and success. Inquire minutely, without prejudice or hesitation, into all the particulars of so important a matter, and base your opinion and judgment upon actual facts.

Dr. F. is well known, throughout Connecticut, to the small and the great, and to all classes — to the young and the old, to males and females. From their information may be had respecting his popularity, and whether he is deserving of esteem. His medicines, also, are highly spoken of in the neighboring States, and principal cities of America. To you ladies, then, and to the sick, and to the afflicted, the Doctor hopes his remedies and prescriptions may be as beneficial as ever they have been to those who have repeatedly tested their efficacy.

If, however, you still refuse to purchase them, on the plea that it would be a needless expense, look at the Catalogue once more, and you will, perhaps, find remedies that might be invaluable to some of your friends, which might suit their particular complaints. But if they, fortunately, are all well and healthy, there are still two or three articles left, that may be highly prized, not only as an antidote to epidermis diseases, but for the aid and improvement which they give to nature, to health, to appearance, and to fashion. Dr. F.'s Balm of Thousand Flowers, and his Cutaneous Balsam, will certainly attract your attention, inasmuch as one of their properties, of the least importance, is that they remove, radically, all eruptions and humors, and all blemishes of the neck and face, to which youth are generally subject; and for the toilet, they will prove to be the true luxuriant embellisher of grace and beauty. No better present could be made to an intimate friend or relative, 'being so much in requisition among the ladies,' or one that has better proved of inestimable efficacy. The use of either of these articles, or of any of the medicines, it is confidently anticipated, will be a new evidence of the sincerity of the Doctor, and of the general good effects of his remedies and prescriptions.

The medical work referred to, and the remedies named in this Catalogue may be had, on application, at the General Depots of the principal cities of the United States, (reference to which is given in the most popular newspapers of New York, &c.,) or at Dr. Fontaine's residence, Springfield, Massachusetts.

THE REAL GUIDE TO HEALTH.

Beware, first, of doctors, and impostors generally. The former, perhaps, are inexperienced and ignorant; the latter are guilty of swindling, manslaughter, and murder itself. And, secondly, as medicines, pills, drops, mixtures, and quackery, are the rage of the day, the support of printers, and the chief patronage of newspapers, we must, therefore, scrupulously inquire into the nature of our wants, and the ability, science, and repute of the manufacturers of these medicines, and the results which the medicines themselves might produce.

We present to the public the following medicines, scientifically prepared, harmless, and certain in their peculiar effects. We bring no certificates from doctors nor individuals of their merits or efficacy. Such certificates are generally forged, or unworthily and corruptly obtained. To the public and the afflicted, is left the test of the virtues and effects of the medicines presented. As a sure guarantee, however, against imposition, be it known that they are prepared from the scientific recipes of the well known Dr. Fontaine, of New Haven, Connecticut, so justly celebrated throughout the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. There is not a village or town in the state of Connecticut, but in which individuals may be found who would freely give certificates of the personal worth, skill, and wonderful success of the Doctor. They would also be willing to acknowledge, that to him, as invalids, they owe the preservation of their lives.

For many years, the sale of these medicines was limited to the city of New Haven, where they were prepared under the direct superintendence of the Doctor himself. The yearly income of \$4,000, which he derived from this limited sale, shows whether they are deserving of patronage.

Now that full confidence is placed in their efficacy by such undisputed testimony at home, those that adopt his prescriptions will no longer be injured by ignorant physicians, nor imposed upon by quacks and quack medicines, puffed up by insinuations and flattery, at the expense of the pockets and health of the deluded purchasers. The Doctor wishes, however, still further to caution the skeptical and incredulous in any doubt which may arise, by leaving them to inquire into the particulars and facts, before using these prescriptions and medicines.

Dr. Fontaine is so much opposed to quackery and imposition, that he will protest manfully against all medicines which imposters, and their dupes, claim as an infallible and radical cure for all diseases. Their absurd, foolish, and deceitful doctrine, is based on the assumption that all maladies spring from an impurity of the blood, instead of asserting that innumerable diseases are the primary and sole causes of the deranged system and of the impurity of the blood. Should we admit that all diseases spring from impurity of the blood, we should find that such pretended divine universal pill or mixture cannot agree with all persons. Different individuals require different treatment, according to the strength and nature of their constitutions.

Dr. Fontaine was born in Paris, of Italian parents. He is the only living relation and nephew of Felix Fontaine,* of Florence, Italy, who was well known, and whose memory is respected by medical men

* Fontana. See London Biographical Dictionary.

throughout the world. From this immortal man, he received, in his youth, the rudiments of his future career. He was educated in Italy, France, and Germany, and graduated in the principal universities — having been a regular and skilful practitioner in those countries for fourteen years. Subsequent events compelled him, suddenly and unexpectedly, to leave his native home, in consequence of his political opinions. He arrived on this side of the Atlantic, and was welcomed in New Haven, September, 1832 — being recognized and recommended by the particular friend of his family, Dr. Spurzheim, the immortal phrenologist, since deceased. He has, since then, by assiduity and unparalleled success, gained the public confidence, as a citizen and skilful physician, through all the States, notwithstanding the great exertions, opposition, envy, and jealousy of his professional brethren — as he, being at variance with their practice and judgment, has drawn upon himself, by his ancient method, their warfare of calumny, slander, and contempt.

N. B. — It has been already made known to the public, that Dr. Fontaine has lately (in 1844) removed his permanent residence, with his family, to Springfield, Massachusetts, the mountainous atmosphere of its locality contributing much better to his constitutional temperament and health.

A C A T A L O G U E

Of the most approved of Dr. Fontaine's Family Medicines, which will contribute to Domestic Happiness and Public Interest, relieving and curing Diseases and Complaints, at a small expense.

‘ Nullum ego cognosco remedium nisi quod Tempestivo usu.’

DR. FONTAINE.

The following medicines are scientific compounds, composed of vegetables only, it being contrary to Dr. Fontaine's general theory, and twenty-eight years' successful and extensive practice, to make use of any mercurial preparations. His medicines are neither narcotic nor deleterious, and they are considered harmless, and warranted certain in their effects.

‘ For physic knows

How to disburden the too tumid veins,
 Even how to ripen the half-labored blood :
 But to unlock the elemental tubes,
 Collapsed and shrunk with long inanity,
 And with balsamic nutriment repair
 The dried and worn-out habit, were to bid,
 Old age grow green, and wear a second spring.’

DR. FONTAINE'S BILIOUS POWDERS.

These powders are to be used as a universal family physic, whenever a quick, thorough cleansing of a foul stomach and bowels is required, or whenever there happens a sudden indisposition, headache, cold, or prostration. They are admirably adapted to every climate, constitution, age, and disease. They are tasteless, and do not partake of any mercury, or deleterious substance. One dose only will always prove effectual in relieving a loaded stomach, and in cases of pains and weakness, and it gives a free passage to the bowels, without causing the least griping or languor. After its operation, it leaves a good appetite, and a wholesome state of digestion; hence the evacuations will follow regularly, as it cleanses and strengthens the whole of the alimentary organs. These cathartic powders will surely prove an antidote and preventive of diseases; and, in all cases, certain relief will attend them, even in the most acute fevers.

As a vermifuge, there is nothing better, it being a good, safe, and effective remedy, which will, in all cases, without exception, and at the first operation, expel the worms from the system. This medicine is mild and sure, and may be administered, with perfect safety, to the most delicate infant.

These Bilious Powders are, and have been, for past years, and since their introduction, universally and justly celebrated. They are called, '*Domestic Physic and Vermifuge, the Economical Relief to Families, the Antidote to Epicurial Intemperance, and the True and Real Panacea and Preserver of Health.*'

New York, and all the Northern States, have already tested its admirable virtues, and have readily abandoned for it all the empiric prescriptions of the day; and though thousands of *faesimiles* may succeed to them, none ever has, or ever will, excel them. The Southern and Western States speak for themselves, and they unanimously declare, that, of all the medicines brought to light within the remembrance of man, none have been found so sure and safe as a cathartic and a positive antidote to congestive, bilious, intermittent, and malignant diseases, which prevail so extensively in those regions. They are suitable to the climate, and to individuals of both sexes, black and white, and to all ages, constitutions, and diseases; and are unparalleled as a vermifuge, and for children's complaints.

True, in acute and chronic diseases, they do not, in all cases, guarantee a cure. But the South agrees with the North, that if they do not effect a radical cure by their occasional use, whenever a cathartic is needed, they will certainly, in all cases, check the virulence of diseases, and greatly relieve the sufferer. In fever and ague, jaundice, severe obstructions of the liver, stomach, and bowels, or of any other vital organ; in dyspepsia, bilious habits, nervous affections; yellow, putrid, malignant, and other fevers; and even in the black vomit, there have been thousands of cures performed by this unequalled family preserver of life; while all others, who have partaken of this never-failing remedy, have found certain benefits resulting from it, as it imparts a new virtue to other medicines.

Take them, then, with full confidence in their good effects, in all cases, where physic, purging, or a cathartic is required, or there is a need of a vermifuge. Abandon all emetics, although in some cases they may have saved you. They are generally poisonous in their nature. At the first

attack of any trifling indisposition, do not resort to the doctor, who, although, perhaps, in good repute, might injure you with his flattering tongue and experiments, and make himself rich at the expense of your pockets and health. Take these powders; and if an immediate cure is not effected, you will find yourself so greatly relieved, that an attending physician will admire their prodigious effects. Avoid calomel, and all similar poison, and all kinds of pills and drugs, which are daily palmed upon the public by the mere speculator, with *penny-press* recommendations. Do not use in your families, even castor-oil, rhubarb, salts, magnesia, aloes, &c., which, though simple, and perhaps harmless, are not always to be used without the best professional advice; they not being applicable to all constitutions and diseases. Take Dr. Fontaine's Bilious Powders, and no disappointment will be met with, as they are a scientific compound of wholesome and purely vegetable substances, being so combined as to be a positive relief or a remedy to a deranged system. How many might have been saved from disease and death by a timely use of these powders! They are, besides, the most economical of all family physic.

Directions.—For an adult, take one powder in half a tumbler of sweetened water and a few drops of essence of peppermint. Take it in the evening, early in the morning, or at any convenient time. This dose, when taken in the evening, will operate in the morning, and when taken at any other time its operation will be within a few hours, provided the patient exercises a little, which will greatly promote evacuation and its salutary effects. For persons under the age of fourteen years, the quantity of half of a powder should be given.

For *worms*, the medicine should be taken in the same manner, and whenever, by an irritation of the stomach or otherwise, it is ejected within a quarter of an hour from the time of taking it, then the dose should be repeated as soon as the stomach is composed, and ready to receive it. For this purpose, it would be proper to apply to the stomach strong hot poultices, made of any kind of mint and spirit. To facilitate its quick operation, and to add a new vigor to it, where there is an engorgement or choking caused by worms, food, or contraction, about one hour after having taken this powder, a moderate dose of castor oil might be administered. As a vermifuge, this powerful antidote will act the same as Dr. Fontaine's Worm Powders, producing precisely the same effects; though for infants and children we should prefer the worm powders, on account of the doses being very small, and more palatable.

In taking these bilious powders, whether for worms, bilious complaints, or other indispositions, as head-ache, dizziness, cold, pains, &c., we advise the sufferer to take them at all times when he wishes to have a quick relief from his distress by a thorough cleansing of the stomach and bowels, and never to repeat the dose unless a need is felt to promote farther evacuations; their object being only that of emptying the stomach and intestines of all heterogeneous substances.

FONTAINE'S PURIFYING PILLS.

These pills are a superior, mild purifier of the blood, adapted to all diseases, constitutions, and ages. This aperient has a peculiar and admirable quality. It operates uniformly in every individual, and does not gripe nor distress; and, instead of weakening, it imparts new vigor and strength to the system, and creates a good appetite, and a wholesome digestion. It gradually cleanses the blood, and gives regular evacuations to the costive, and is a certain relief in all cases of general derangement of the vital system.

Directions. — For a mild cathartic, an adult should take three to six, or even more, of the pills at bed-time, or before breakfast, or when convenient. They will prove effectual in a few hours, without griping, or weakening the system, if not as a thorough physic, certainly so in causing great relief, and if necessary next day the dose may be repeated. In habitual costiveness, dyspepsia, or derangement of the alimentary organs, in liver affections, &c., take one or two pills just before eating, three times a day, for a few weeks consecutively. Take more or less, as may be required to produce regular evacuations, which will promote the secretion and discharge of the impure bile and lymphatic humors of the system, which accumulate in the stomach. These pills, even if taken accidentally, in double or larger doses, will not be materially injurious.

When Man in Eden's happy bower,
Too curious for his weal became,
And tasted, in a luckless hour,
The fruit, entailing grief and shame;
Then first the various host of pain,
With all its ghastly shapes, appeared,
And gloomiest of the fiendish train,
Its blighting scourge, dyspepsia, reared;
But heaven, at length, in pity, gave
An antidote for all its ills;
And hundreds, rescued from the grave
By Fontaine's PURIFYING PILLS.

DR. FONTAINE'S HEALING SALVE.

This is one of the most scientific and excellent compounds, sure to cure bruises, scarifications of the skin, soreness, ulcers, and the piles. It will very soon heal up the most obstinate and chronic soreness, and the syphilitic eruptions; abate all inflammation; and gives almost instantaneous relief to the internal or external piles, (so called) either blind or bloody.

Directions. — Spread it thin on linen or lint; apply it and change once or twice a day, as it discharges. If the piles are internal, introduce this salve very gently, with a quill covered with lint. Take often a cooling purge.

This salve, prepared with care and skill,
Needs neither eulogy nor puff,
For, used upon a wound, it will
Prove its own value soon enough.

Those who of ulcers or of sores,
Of blind or bloody PILES complain,
Should drive the doctors from their doors,
And use thy *Healing Salve*, Fontaine!

DR. FONTAINE'S NIPPLE SALVE.

This is used for sore nipples, caked milk, or inflamed breast. It is superior to any thing of the kind, and is recommended very highly by afflicted mothers and nurses. It also prevents such diseases by a timely application. The use of it will prevent and cure the sore mouth of the infant.

Directions.—Spread it thin, on an old linen cloth. Apply it, and change it as often as it becomes soiled. When the child is to nurse, wash the nipple with warm sweetened water or milk. By using this salve, the child's sore mouth will be cured. If cold is taken in the breast, if it becomes caked, by applying a large plaster of this salve, thinly spread, with a few drops of vinegar sprinkled on it, the obstruction will be entirely removed.

The infant at its mother's breast
In sweet and artless dalliance lies,
And sinks at last to tranquil rest,
Beneath its parent's loving eyes.

But can a mother sorrow more,
Than when disease the power removes,
To yield the rich and living store
To the dear infant that she loves?

Would mothers guard these founts from ill,
Prevent the ague's cruel pain,
Or e'en deformity, they will
Procure thy '*Nipple Salve*,' Fontaine!

DR. FONTAINE'S COUGH DROPS.

They are prepared without opium; are superior to any; sure of curing a common cough or cold in two or three days; and will relieve, if not radically cure, a confirmed consumption; having all the properties of healing and strengthening the lungs. They will prevent irritations, and abate inflammations, pulmonary fevers, &c.

Directions.—Take about *one fourth* of a *teaspoonful* of these drops, clear, and often, particularly when the cough is obstinate. It is very necessary to make frequent use of loosening teas and aperient physic to promote the evacuations of the phlegm from the stomach.

When biting breezes from the North,
With driving snow storms sally forth,
And coughs begin to tease you;
You send for doctors quick enough,
And swallow every sort of stuff,
In hopes that it may ease you.

But would ye 'scape a bitter woe,
And all the dangerous drugs forego,
Their recipes contain,
Be just prevailed upon to try
(And save your health and pennies by,)
The '*COUGH DROPS*' of Fontaine.

DR. FONTAINE'S CATARRH SNUFF.

This snuff is very powerful in its effects, without producing much sneezing. It will not go into the throat, but produces the necessary discharge of mucus through the nostrils. By persevering in its use, and bathing the head every day, early in the morning, with the coldest water, it will effect a slow, but certain cure.

Directions.—Take it in the same way as any other snuff, frequently, every day. It is well to snuff up also, occasionally, a mixture of equal quantity of spirit of camphor and vinegar, and bathe the forehead and neck with it freely.

Of all the little plagues we know,
 Catarrh is not the least displeasing;
 We hawk! and hem! and spit! and blow!
 And jar the very brim with sneezing!

The wisest course we can pursue,
 Is to avoid all pungent stuff,
 And purchase ease and pleasure too,
 With Fontaine's '*Catarrhal Snuff*.'

DR. FONTAINE'S ITCH OINTMENT.

This has no unpleasant smell, contains no sulphur nor minerals. In using it there is no danger of taking cold, and a certain cure may be expected in a few days. It is also recommended for eruptions of a similar nature. Its smell is fragrant and delicate, and its virtues are unrivalled.

Directions.—Rub on the ointment two or three times a day. Take physic of a cooling nature daily.

In Eastern climes, the leper, when
 Abandoned by his fellow men,
 To some secluded cavern flies,
 And with disease and sorrow dies;
 Almost as slummed the luckless wight,
 Who takes the itch, abhors the light;
 To none his noisome palm extends,
 Avoids the greetings of his friends,
 Or, smeared with grease and sulphur, goes
 Betrayed to every scornful nose.
 But would he see more palmy days,
 And go rejoicing on his ways,
 He will not ever try in vain
 The perfumed ointment of Fontaine

DR. FONTAINE'S FEMALE MEDICINES.

These medicines are well established, and much needed by ladies who are subject to colds, and other irregularities and obstructions in their periods. They are superior to any thing of the kind, and warranted in all cases to have the desired effect. They will, in a few days, change a cadaverous and bloated countenance to a healthy appearance. Dizziness, side, stomach, and head ache will be removed, together with every obstruction. The powders will physic powerfully, but not vomit, and instead of weakening the system, by their cathartic and counteracting

power, they will impart strength — discharging only by their pressure, and their emenagogue virtues the obstructed menses and humors, which tend to inflammations, dropsy, liver affections, consumption, and death. *Married ladies*, however, if *with child*, must scrupulously avoid the use of these medicines, for if, ignorantly, or against the laws of God, man, and nature, they should persist in taking them, then will most positively follow, in all cases, those unpleasant consequences of a premature easy delivery, viz: — sickness at the stomach, contractions, pains, and to their reproach and shame, a certain and speedy abortion.

N. B. When a married lady wishes to ascertain her actual state, and whether she be with child, or whether other causes have produced in her the obstruction, by taking these medicines, which are harmless, she will be at once convinced of her true situation, as a few doses of it, if she be pregnant, will produce distress, vomiting, and pains, which symptoms, if the medicines should not be at once relinquished, would become more and more violent, and be followed by a quick, though not dangerous abortion. But to women suffering obstruction only by a cold, or disease, these female medicines will soon produce the desired effect, without either vomiting or distress. In such cases, it invariably imparts strength and relief, and produces regularity. Ladies then, afflicted with colds or obstructions, must take these medicines daily, and persevere in this treatment until the desired effect is produced. One bottle may be enough, generally; though in some critical or chronic instances, two or three phials, with the powders may be required, and they will surely impart relief and comfort. They will be effectual, and under any emergency, the health of the sufferer is not impaired by them. They are warranted certain in their effects.

Directions. — Take a *teaspoonful* of the mixture, in *half a wineglass* of best Port wine, *every four hours*; two hours after, use the powders. Take *one powder*, as much as *the sample*, in molasses, or in any other way, *every four hours*, two hours after the mixture. Begin early in the morning, with the *mixture*, and continue until late in the evening. But the medicine should not be used through the night.

Who looks on woman's vanished bloom,
Her wasted form, and languid air,
Nor murmurs that a ruthless doom,
Should snatch away the young and fair?

So uncomplaining in her woe,
So meek, and lovely in distress,
That, though she seems prepared to go,
We cannot learn to spare her less.

Would she return her faded eye,
And think of love, and smile again;
Oh! let her be advised to try
Your '*Female Medicines*,' Fontaine!

[N. B.] But married ladies should beware,
If they are *pregnant*, of its use;
For though it health will not impair,
A sure *abortion* 't will produce.

Remark. — This female medicine is by no means superior to the French Philanthropic Remedy; but in the above enumerated cases it is equally beneficial and efficacious. These Female Medicines cost one half less than the Philanthropic Remedy

DR. FONTAINE'S ELIXIR OF LIFE

Is admirably calculated to strengthen feeble constitutions, and is more particularly intended for females, especially those who are young, and who labor under a general debility or depression, of whatever nature, or of however long standing. To be taken also after a fit of sickness, and during convalescence. It is particularly recommended for nervous complaints, derangement and flatulency of the bowels and stomach, liver affections, rheumatic diseases, consumptive habits, and to those who are becoming emaciated by a general decay of the system. It is very good for aged persons, as it will positively prevent any disease, having a tendency to keep the animal system in perfect health, by correcting the circulation and impurity of the blood, and dissipating the heterogeneous fluids of the stomach. This article is considered by all who use it a real blessing — the reviver of nature — and the real elixir of life.

Directions. — To be taken two hours after eating, three times a day. For adults — not over 12 or 15 drops, in two or three large tablespoonfuls of best Port wine, if wine agrees with the constitution; otherwise, in half a wine glass of any strengthening teas, as dandelion, camomile, princess pine, prickly ash, wormwood, thoroughwort, &c.

'T is said that once the furies hid
The golden cups of King Taut-hid
With life's Elixir sparkling high,
And whosoever found the prize
Should feel the transports of the skies,
'Taste pain no more, and never die.
But days of fables now are o'er,
No miracles the sick restore,
We hail the art divine;
And if there 's aught that can illumine,
The faded cheek, with healthy bloom,
Fontaine! — the secret 's thine.
Come maiden, palid with disease,
Come all who vainly search for ease,
From slow decay, and wasting pain,
The nervous gloom, rheumatic ache,
Consumptive feebleness; and take
The *Life Elixir* of Fontaine.

DR. FONTAINE'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

It relieves sore chests, liver and lung complaints, rheumatic affections, sprains, &c. It braces a weak stomach, spine, or back. It is a most pleasant and desirable application, as it neither causes itching nor eruptions. It is sold in rolls, and applied in the same way as any other plaster, sprinkling on the top of it a little well-pulverized camphor gum.

In ancient times, as valiant knight,
To meet his doughty toemen flew;
He buckled on his armor bright,
And scorned the javelins that they threw
But living in this age of ease,
No useless mail to us is known,
We only guard against disease,
And strive with tyrant death alone.
So ye, whose lungs are weak, and sore,
O, shield them well against disaster!
And wear a soothing breastplate o'er,
Of Doctor Fontaine's *Strengthening Plaster*.

OF WORMS—THEIR CAUSES, AND THE METHOD EFFECTUALLY TO DESTROY THEM.

There are several kinds of vermin which infest the human body. Their usual division is into those which inhabit only the intestinal canal, as the *ascarides*, &c., and those which are found in other parts, as *hydatids*, &c. Such is the nature and office of the human stomach and intestines, that insects and worms, or their *ovula*, may not infrequently be conveyed into that canal with those things which are continually taken as food and drink; but such animals, or worms, do not live long, and seldom, if ever, generate in a situation so different from their natural one; though it is not uncommon for them to develop and increase to a very large size, and thus destroy health and even life. Besides these, there are worms that are never found in any other situation than in the human stomach and intestines, and which there generate and produce their species. Thus it appears that the human stomach and intestines are the seat for two kinds of *animulæ*; one is translated from its natural situation, and the other kind germinates and lives in no other location.

First Class. This contains those which are generated and nourished in the human intestinal canal, and which there propagate their species.

The *Second Class* comprehends those insects or worms which accidentally enter the human *primæ viæ*, *ab extra*, and which never propagate their species in that canal, but are soon eliminated from the body. Such are several species of *Scarabæi*, the *Lumbricus terrestris*, the *Fasciola*, the *Gardius intestinalis*, and others. The second class belongs to the province of natural history, to which the reader is referred. The consideration of the first class belongs to the physician, which, from the variety it affords, we divide into different *orders*, *genera*, and *species*.

ORDER 1ST.—Round worms. *Genus 1st.*—Intestinal ascarides. *Character.*—Body round, head obtuse, and furnished with three vesicles.

Species 1st.—*Ascaris lumbricoides*,—the long round worm. *Character.*—It has three nipples at its head, and a triangular mouth at its middle. Its length is from four to twelve inches, and its thickness, when twelve inches long, about that of a goose-quill. They are sometimes solitary, at other times very numerous.

Species 2d.—*Ascaris vermicularis*,—the thread or maw-worm. *Character.*—It is very small and slender, (called, also, *pin-worm*.) The tail terminates in a fine point. The whole length of this worm does not exceed half an inch. It most generally inhabits the rectum.

Genus 2d.—Intestinal tricurides. *Character.*—Body round; tail three times the length of the body; head without vesicles.

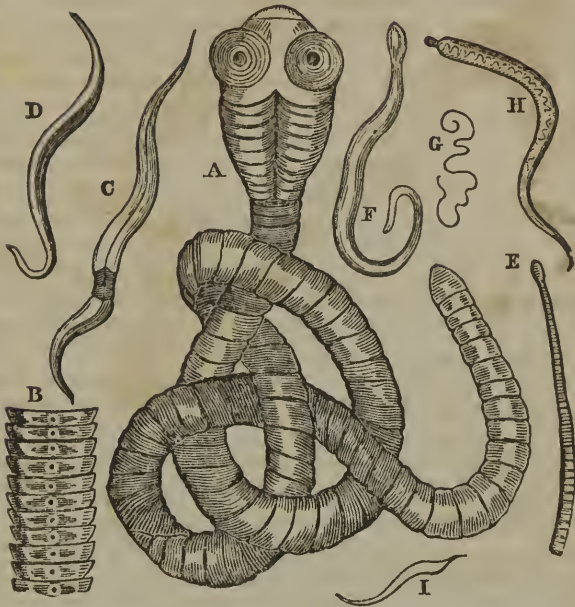
Species—*Trichuris vulgaris*,—the trichuris, or long, thread-worm. *Character.*—The head furnished with a proboscis.

ORDER 2D.—The flat worm. *Genus 1st.*—Intestinal tape-worm. *Character.*—Body long, flat, and jointed.

Species 1st.—*Tenia osculis marginalibus*,—the long, tape-worm, (resembling a fillet, or tape.) *Character.*—The oscula are situated upon the margin of the joints.

Species 2d.—*Tenia osculis superficialibus*,—the broad tape-worm. *Character.*—The oscula are placed upon the flattened surface.

These worms were all known to the ancients, the *trichuris* only excepted, and are mentioned in the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Piny, &c. Please to examine the annexed cut.



EXPLANATIONS OF THE PLATE.

- A -- The long tape-worm, showing the appearance of the head, body, and tail.
They vary in length, from a few feet to over two hundred and thirty feet, and are more usually found afflicting persons of middle age, although no age is exempt from them.
- B -- A section of the tape-worm, showing the lateral suckers.
- C -- A female, long, round worm.
- D -- A male, long, round worm.
- E -- Head and neck of a small tape-worm.
- F -- Male maw-worm, magnified.
- G -- Long, thread-worm. Persons of all ages are subject to the above described worms.
- H -- Female maw-worm, magnified.
- I -- Maw-worm, or pin-worm.

Infallible Symptoms of Worms.

The existence or generation of worms, whether in the stomach or the intestines, is easily detected by the following never-failing symptoms:— The sufferer experiences a variable appetite, sometimes voracious, at other times craving for chalk, dirt, coal, ashes, or other unnatural diet; a bad taste in the mouth, inclination to swallow, foetid breath, nausea, and squeamishness: acrid eructation, vomiting, and a gnawing sensation, and pains and anguish in the stomach; difficult breathing, sighings, restlessness, and a general dryness; thirst, a frequent and weak pulse, grinding of the teeth during sleep, picking of the nose and frequent bleeding, paleness of the countenance, and, at times, a whiteness around the lips, with red, scarlet-like flushed cheeks; the eyes are either heavy and dull, with the pupils much dilated, or very shiny, with a dark circle under them; dizziness, slight chills, and shivering; headache, drowsiness, stupor; a short, dry cough; a sense of something rising in the throat; choking hiccups and confusion; delirium, disturbed dreams, talking in sleep, somnambulism, sudden starting in sleep, with fright; screaming and a wild look, with trembling and powerful palpitations and cramps; tingling sensations in the ears, hesitancy in the speech, irritable temper, numbness of the limbs, flying pains, gripping, more particularly about the navel; belly-ache, heat and itching all over the body, but more especially about the arms and head; milky or turbid urine, bloated bowels, a frequent desire to go to stool, and often slimy discharges, either mucous and undigested, or bloody and very green, or black and foetid, supervene, accompanied by an universal emaciation of the body. The skin possesses an unnatural feeling; a palid hue prevails, and a slow fever with evening exacerbations, a deadly anguish and a general prostration indicates the downfall of life; and a premature, slow, but certain death will close the scene, if a timely, effective remedy is not at hand. Many (and they may be numbered by thousands) more unlucky sufferers terminate their existence very suddenly; and too often we witness such occurrences at a time when no apprehension is felt at their indisposition. Even when only one or two of the mildest of the above enumerated symptoms are present in children, there is no wonder at their being seized, without the least warning, at any hour of the day or night, with the most powerful convulsions, severe epileptic fits, strangulation, and death.

These are the most general and sure symptoms of the existence of worms; yet many other symptoms, well known to the keen, practical observer, might warrant the admission of their presence in the system, when none of the family or the attending physician suspected it. Worms most frequently occur at the age of ten years and downwards; yet males and females, from the tender infant at the breast, to old age, are equally liable to suffer and die in consequence of worms.

Ill Consequences of Worms, and Dangerous Treatment.

Thousands and tens of thousands have lingered and suffered under disease their whole lives, and at last have been brought to a premature grave, when a post-mortem examination has shown the fatal havoc of worms, to which they had fallen victims, when, while living, no one suspected their presence, and the attending physicians pronounced their death to have occurred either from marasmus, emaciation, catarrh, mania,

liver affections, dropsy, consumption, &c.; or epilepsy, fits, convulsions, cramps, St. Vitus's dance, locked-jaw, apoplexy, palsy, pleurisy, dysentery, cholera, bowel-complaints, and many imaginary diseases, &c.

May these monuments of humiliation to physicians, and of horror to the people, awaken the understanding of men and the sympathetic heart of the friends of suffering humanity, to use a better influence and better remedies than the presumptive opinions and prescriptions of ignorant physicians, and never withhold those effectual means, which science approves, and popularity has established on the basis of *truth and experience*. On this matter, may they shun all prejudices and unbelief, and cling to sound judgment and facts; may they have recourse, as soon as any of the above described symptoms of worms appear, to some efficient antidote and safe vermifuge. May the mothers and relations, the philanthropists and guardians of the sick, particularly of the helpless babe, of the suffering children, and of the dispirited boys and girls, no longer overlook the doctrine of worms, their possible existence in the system, the symptoms they produce, and those remedies which are harmless, yet most efficacious, for their expulsion and entire extermination.

The germ of worms most generally exists and multiplies in all children: they are, however, often to be found in grown persons of a relaxed habit, be they fleshy or lean, and especially in those whose digestive organs are disordered. An excessive use of vegetable food, of fruits, of sugar, or any other saccharine substance, a rich diet, farinaceous victuals, milk, grease, very strongly favors their creation, and rapidly increases their number, development, and size. Many children and adults suffer for weeks, months, and years, from them, when no one ever suspected their presence, while they have been treated by physicians and quacks for some concomitant or imaginary complaint, without the least relief, when nothing ailed them but worms, which fact was entirely overlooked, and when the proper administration of an antidote would quickly have restored them to health.

Numerous attempts have heretofore been made by the naturalist, the chemist, and the Faculty in Europe, as well as America, to find a sure and safe *specific for worms*, but without success. True, their experiments have enabled them to imagine, from time to time, some vermifuge virtues in *calomel*, *gamboge*, *grosbecke inermis*, *tenaculum*, *artemisia santonica*, *olea europæa*, *ferrum dolichos pruricos*, *spigelia*, *turpentine*, &c. Indeed, in hundreds of the mineral, animal, and vegetable productions, they thought they were in possession of the true specifics for worms, which, however, has proved a disappointment, and not only a failure in the universal adoption of them, but they were in their administration unsafe and dangerous. We might admit that the various preparations of mercury may, and often have, destroyed and expelled worms. Let us, however, remember its secondary effects. By their administration health has been injured, the constitution destroyed, and human life rendered miserable and short. The simple use of calomel, notwithstanding the most rigid precautions had been taken, nay, a single application, or only one dose of these mercurial potions, have proved fatal to tens of thousands, while tens of millions fall victims of slow and incurable diseases, under the periodical influence of similar remedies, prescribed by our mercurial doctors, by empiric prescriptions, or by the innumerable hosts of impostors, speculators, and pretenders. Every one of these mongers, will assure you

that their medicines are purely vegetable and harmless. For your life's sake, beware of their impositions! Mercury, and mercury alone, is their hidden specific, under the forms of lozenges, drops, powders, and pills.

Effectual Cure for Worms.

The laborious researches, investigations, and successful experiments, extensively tried for over twenty years in Europe, and the few past years in the United States, by the faculty in general, and by the community at large, has proved that Dr. Fontaine's Vegetable Recipe for worms is really effectual, in all cases, without exception of age, stage, or climate—harmless, and sure to expel the worms, and to destroy the last vestige of them. Of the virtues and sure efficacy of this Anthelmintic Remedy, and of its positive and certain curative powers, the smallest doubt does not exist, as no one has, or ever could have, pointed out or substantiated a single case of disappointment among the innumerable partakers of this invaluable vermifuge.

This medicine may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant, and in all cases it will prove effectual to every one, and be a sudden relief to the sufferer, even in the absence of worms. This fact should induce every family to keep this precious article in their possession for unforeseen emergencies.

The discoverer recommends it without hesitation; and be it known to all, that he feels amply rewarded from the satisfaction of witnessing the benefits of health and life imparted by it, under Providence, to thousands who otherwise would have perished. It is his philanthropic ambition to do good, and he asks no other bounty from man. The needy, then, and the sufferer, should not overlook these beneficent purposes, but freely use this sure vermifuge.

DR. FONTAINE'S WORM POWDERS.

These powders are in high repute as a certain cure for diseases of the stomach in children, and will expel worms. They are universally used for their virtues in *destroying* the seeds of worms and *preventing their creation*. If taken occasionally, they give a healthy and vigorous action to the alimentary organs. They are a specific antidote for pin-worms and their species, which afflict all ages, but especially the young. They contain no calomel nor mercury, nor any deleterious substance, such as Carolina pink, which often causes serious secondary diseases, convulsions, and death. These powders will not only prove harmless in the absence of worms, but will immediately and effectually relieve the sufferer from all other diseases arising from a foul stomach.

We recommend them then to every person of bilious habits and to those in need of a thorough cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

Directions.—Children under twelve years of age, should take *one powder*, in molasses or honey, in the morning; one or two hours afterwards, give a dose of common family physic. *Castor Oil* may be preferable to some. Give the physic notwithstanding the powder may prove cathartic. Adults must take *two or three powders at once*, as above. The remaining doses should be reserved for another occasion—perhaps once a month, as may seem necessary. If the child should vomit up the powder as soon as taken, give another in a few moments. If worms should exist in the stomach of children, this medicine will, within a few hours, sicken the patient, or

cause vomiting, so as to alarm the nurse. But let it have its own course, as this is a proof of the efficacy of the medicine, which poisons the worms, and digests them. No danger need be apprehended, as by next day the poor sufferer will be found well and hearty, and his stools will confirm the fact. It is good for children who periodically sink under the deadly power of worms, to take occasionally, besides the above medicine burnt wormwood tea.

Can aught enshroud in deeper dread
The lonesome grave, it is to know —
That repales, on corruption fed,
Shall our companions be below.

Yet little matters how or where
Dissolves the cold, and putrid form,
But who in rosy life would share
His body with the noisome worm?

Know ye who would escape the pest,
Nor death's slow scavengers retain,
The virtues thousands can attest;
Of the 'Worm Powders' of Fontaine.

DR. FONTAINE'S TEETHING, OR SOOTHING SYRUP.

This is a most highly prized article with mothers, nurses, and the public. A child could have no more effectual remedy. It affords the little sufferer instant relief. How many children might have been saved, by the timely application of this invaluable syrup! It soothes the pain at the first application, and, if used according to the directions, will prevent a series of diseases, such as fevers, bowel complaints, dropsy, and fits. Be it remembered, that dearer is the comfort and life of children, than the little expense of this never-failing Remedy. Try it; no disappointment will be met with, and if it deserves patronage, recommend it for children's sake.

Directions. — Shake the phial well, and with a drop or two gently rub the gums of the little sufferer for some time. Use it two or three times a day. Take also equal quantities of spirits of camphor, vinegar, and water; mix well together, and bathe its head, cheeks, chin, and breast. Give also, two or three times a week, a little rhubarb and magnesia; not enough to physic the patient, except it be required. This treatment will also prevent belly-ache, flatulency, and bowel-complaints. In such cases, one or two drops of this soothing syrup may be given internally, daily.

How many little mounds are seen,
Scattered through the church-yard green,
And tears from many a mother's eyes,
With breaking hearts have there been shed,
O'er spirits passed into the skies,
And hopes departed with the dead.
One arrow of disease to fly,
Which yearly has its thousand slain;
Let tender parents only try
The *Teething Syrup* of Fontaine.

DR. FONTAINE'S INFALLIBLE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

We are so entirely confident of the efficacy of these drops, that we have adopted the rule, of refunding the money whenever they fail to give satisfaction. Thus any one may test our assertions, and the benefit of these drops.

☞ This remedy will, in all instances, without exception, still the nerves of the teeth, jaws, and face.

Be it remembered, that many of the preparations sold as remedies for the toothache, are injurious to the teeth and gums, and to the health, if by any accident the smallest quantity is swallowed. Acids, creosote, essential oils, opiates, &c., are all corrosive, or deleterious, or narcotic. It is otherwise with these drops. They will not injure the teeth, gums, stomach, or system in the least.

☞ The active ingredient of this cure, is a single European vegetable root, the efficiency of which, for soothing the nerves, and removing that excruciating pain — *the toothache*, is remarkable, and almost magical. It does not always operate instantaneously, but within five or six minutes.

N. B. — The most noted dentists in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, say to us: — 'You must not hesitate to recommend this *perfect cure*, in unmeasured terms. We make use of it, unreservedly in all cases of decayed teeth, before filling them with gold, and have recommended it to our patients for years. Nothing which we have tried will so permanently quiet the nerves, and give relief, as these drops. In all our practice, we NEVER KNEW IT FAIL.'

Directions. — Apply the drops, in the usual way, on cotton, or in any other convenient manner. If the pain be in the lower jaw, or teeth of the lower jaw, let a few drops also be put in the ear.

Mark Well. — We will not insure a full cure in the doloureux, neuralgia, nervous toothache, &c. These drops, however, if they do not radically cure these complaints, will, at least, abate their intensity. In such cases, rub a large quantity of it on the exterior and interior parts affected, the face, gums, teeth, &c. It may also be held in the mouth with advantage.

DR. FONTAINE'S EARACHE OIL

Will remove periodical deafness and obstructions, although chronic, and of years' standing. It is soothing, and softens the ear, if clogged with wax. It will prevent the gathering of ulcers, heal them up, and instantly remove the acute pains.

Directions. — Dip some cotton or lint in this oil, and keep it constantly in the ears. Change it three or four times a day. Rub, also, with a little of this oil, the hollow under the ears.

Once, Robert Burns of toothache sang,
And crowned it chief of every pang;
But had he only known
The torments of an aching ear,
He would have given it, 't is clear,
By far the longest groan.
Though little boots it which is worst,
To those with both, or either curst,
The last should not complain;
Because they needless throes endure,
If they neglect the certain cure,
Thy Earache Oil — Fontaine.

DR. FONTAINE'S SALT RHEUM LOTION

Is sure in its effects, has been recommended by hundreds, and is warranted to cure, in all cases, without exception, even if it has been generated by birth. It does not drive in the eruption, but, on the contrary, draws the disease to the surface; and soon it is radically removed, leaving the skin perfectly smooth. It is also the best remedy for ringworms, scurvy affections, dandruff, scald head, &c.

Directions. — Shake the phial, and bathe the eruptions freely, with your finger, three or four times a day, so as to make it penetrate. If practicable, apply, after the application of the wash, a plaster, prepared as follows, and change it as often as it becomes soiled. Melt together, equal quantities of sweet oil and bees' wax. On cooling it, add a little sugar of lead, or borax, and camphor. Stir it until it is well condensed, and thick; spread it on a linen cloth, and apply it as above stated. The application of the lotion may be at first very painful, as it draws all the corrupted humors to the surface, which gives a worse appearance to the disease; but, in a few days, it will be healed, and a radical cure will be effected. This lotion should be continued a few days after the symptoms disappear, as its tendency is to draw all the infected matter out of the system to the surface, remove it, and thoroughly purify the skin, rendering it soft and white, and producing a delightful sensation. Under such treatment, it would be well to abstain from salt or high-seasoned food, greasy substances, acids, and fermented liquids. Take internally, daily, a small portion of cream of tartar and sulphur, prepared in best old wine.

The torments that a saint annoyed,*
The fire that eats the mould'ring flesh,
Although it thousands has destroyed,
By death commissioned, spreads afresh.

No more the martyr's sacred bones,
Can charm the frightful scourge away;
Earth hides his monumental stones,
No legends tell us where he lay.

But Heaven, in mercy to mankind,
A good physician sends again;
A certain cure the sick will find —
The *Salt Rheum Lotion* of Fontaine.

DR. FONTAINE'S CORN SALVE.

This salve is unparalleled in its virtues, quickly eradicating corns from their very roots, softening and removing the hard and dead epidermis or skin, which causes so much disagreeable feeling and pain.

Directions. — Pick out the corns well, removing, at the same time, without causing bleeding, the surrounding dead skin. Spread a thick coat of this salve on a very thin cloth or silk, and apply it to the part affected. Every two or three days remove the salve, again pick out the corns, remove the roots and dead skin, and apply another coat of salve.

N. B. — A few repetitions of this operation, with the use of this almost *magic Corn Extractor*, will insure the patient a sure and lasting deliverance from one of the greatest torments with which man is afflicted.

* St. Anthony was the first person supposed to be afflicted with 'salt rheum.' Hence it was called St. Anthony's fire, and a visit to his tomb was, in monkish times, supposed to be the only remedy.

DR. FONTAINE'S CUTANEOUS BALSAM.

Melancholy Truths.

A woman with a winning face
 But with a heart untrue,
 Though beautiful, is valueless,
 As diamonds formed of dew!

And thus, though cast in mould most rare,
 Be woman's classic face —
 Worthless are all her charms, if there
 Pimple or tan we trace!

This is a valuable wash for all kinds of pimples or eruptions of the face and neck, to which youth are generally subject; and will restore beauty to the skin, and preserve its bloom and health. It is a most popular article with both sexes, who use it freely, to clear and expand their skins, and thus preserve a juvenile appearance, by preventing wrinkles on the forehead and face. In time, and by perseverance in its use, it changes the brownish, rough, or dirty complexion, into a fair, soft, and delicate one.

Directions. — Shake the phial, then dip the finger in the balsam, and touch the pimples with it, several times a day. At first, it will irritate the eruption, as it draws it out; but it soon kills the disease, removes the superficial scabs, and leaves a pure, healthy, and smooth skin.

Lady! lady! what are dimples,
 Or complexion white as snow;
 If the face is rough with pimples —
 Ask your mirror? ask your beau?
 Would you from blemishes be free,
 A smooth and rosy cheek obtain,
 Neglect no more to purchase the
Cutaneous Balsam of Fontaine.

'And you 'll remember me.'

What other joys, what other charms,
 May fill the heart with glee,
 Give me the greatest balm of balms,
 O! Fontaine's balm for me.
 When pimples come upon the face,
 As I've seen come on thee,
 If you would these defects erase,
 O! do remember me.

When winter's winds, with rugged power,
 May chop the hands and face;
 When summer's sun your charms deflower,
 Will burn and tan each grace;
 When freckles, or when yellow skin,
 From face to neck should flee —
 At such a moment I must win,
 And you 'll remember me.

Then Fontaine's balm will show its power
 Upon your face and neck —
 Your skin, more clear than fairest flower,
 Without a blotch or speck;
 And then from freckles, pimples, tan,
 Your skin will be quite free —
 Thus you 'll be made the love of man —
 And you 'll remember me.

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become acquainted with the Doctor, during his residence here, speak of him in the highest terms, and *will* testify to the correctness of the article in our last. All who can appreciate a noble spirit, and a soul full of benevolence and sympathy, will find them in the Doctor. This, combined with his knowledge of the human system, and human nature, makes him an invaluable physician. *Still*, not diplomas, make the *good* practitioner.

'We would say one word for ourselves, before we close. We would have certain individuals understand, that we are capable of writing our own editorials, without the aid of any one, or of a bribe.'

APPEAL TO JUSTICE — TRUTH TRIUMPHANT.

1. Why are some of our physicians making such strong efforts to *misrepresent* Dr. Fontaine's real merits and skill, and to *put down* his celebrated medicines, and extensive practice ?

Let the public answer.

2. Why do some of the physicians *oppose* the doctrine of Dr. Fontaine's practice, denying *its soundness*, and his *ever-increasing success*, and yet acknowledge him to have been, and that he still is, a popular doctor, and a *great benefactor* to mankind ?

Let the public answer.

3. What medicines *have cured*, *do cure*, and *will cure*, the most obstinate diseases, chronic and organic; consumption, dyspepsia, liver affections, and the various female infirmities, which physicians generally cannot cure ?

Let facts answer, and inquire at Dr. Fontaine's office, or of the thousands redeemed from afflictions and the grave; or let the public answer.

4. Why are many noted physicians constantly *pelting* Dr. Fontaine's medicines, and his eminent talents and ability, saying nothing against other medicines and doctors ?

Let their day-books answer.

5. Why do physicians *censure* Dr. Fontaine's honorable proceedings, when professionally called for ?

Because of his skill in detecting diseases, his mode of treatment, and his honesty in giving, without restraint, his opinion about them and their business; thus lessening their income, and exposing their ignorance, and the injuries they inflict. Besides, the crafty designs of the inexperienced physicians, and of many M. D.'s, unworthy of their parchment diplomas, are by him too often, and at once, detected and exposed in their mal-practices, and their bold and unjustifiable experiments, or in vile and criminal pursuits, and murderous actions. How many purposely, in their treatment, and by withholding the surest remedies, lay the foundations of long diseases, jeopardizing the lives and happiness of men ? The only object of many physicians is to enrich themselves with a long job, at the expense of the miseries of their fellow-men, by prescribing dangerous and highly improper medicines; and if, unexpectedly, by an interposition of the laws of nature, a cure is effected, there yet remain corrosive and deleterious influences upon the system, worse than the disease itself. Is it not so ? Let thousands of unhappy beings answer, and give a reward to the deserving one.

6. Why do some physicians *procure* the recipes of Dr. Fontaine, and *secretly* buy his medicines, and *mix* or *disguise* them with their own ?

That they may have the *credit* of the cure.

7. How did some of the physicians *attempt* to convince their patients,

who had bought some of Dr. Fontaine's medicines, that they were dangerous?

Let the daily papers answer. Be it known, also, that hundreds of experiments had been tried with these medicines, by many unprejudiced and honest physicians, in chronic cases, which had been despaired of, and their good effects were suddenly manifested in all; and, beyond expectation, in most of them a cure was effected, which clearly proves that these medicines are salutary and harmless. They were made to *cure*; and not to *kill*, or *extort* money.

8. Why *are*, and *were*, several invalids, belonging to the first families, privately using Dr. Fontaine's medicines, and taking his advice, without letting their physicians *know* it?

The recovery of their *health* has and will shortly answer.

9. Why are many physicians trying to persuade agents to give up *selling* Dr. Fontaine's medicines?

They know, if they should be sold every where, they would be obliged to resort to some *other business*, or else *starve*.

10. Why are Dr. Fontaine's medicines and prescriptions so much in repute, and by thousands considered as leading antidotes for every disease?

Let physicians answer, and the public will judge.

11. Why did certain physicians try to *hire* the editors of certain papers to misrepresent the philanthropic motives of Dr. Fontaine, to dispute his professional merits, deny his skill and success, and to write against his medicines and practice?

Let their conscience answer.

N. B.—Dr. Fontaine is the only nephew and pupil of the celebrated and immortal *Felix and Gregory Fontana*, (see London Biographical Dictionary,) from whom he, and his *class-mates*, the celebrated *Gall* and *Spurzheim*, received the first rudiments of medical science, in Florence, Italy. Dr. F. is a scholar, and an experienced physician; graduated in France, Italy, and Germany, 1812, and since his arrival in America, 1831, has been a regular practitioner in New Haven, where he was recommended by Dr. Spurzheim himself. In Connecticut, he has twice successfully performed the extraordinary, hazardous, and delicate Cæsarean operation. See New Haven, Hartford, Norwich, New London, Providence, Springfield, and Boston newspapers, where full particulars are detailed. His fame is spreading every where in the United States.

THE FRENCH DOCTOR AGAIN.

A social assembly of physicians, from different parts of the States of New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts was convened in New York city, in Sept. 1839. At this meeting, the following resolutions were signed by two hundred and seventy-five members of the Faculty, who testify, from their personal acquaintance with Dr. Fontaine, to the facts set forth, to his merits, and to his uncommon knowledge, his profound physiologic, anatomic, and pathologic researches, and successful practice, which have been evinced also by his manuscripts and medical communications, which have from time to time appeared, in the best medical and literary periodicals of our largest cities.

Caution.

Whereas, it has been ascertained, that certain statements, bearing hard on Dr. Fontaine's reputation and skill as a physician, written, it is presumed, in an envious and jealous spirit, and in opposition to his practice and to the serious injury of those afflicted, and who might likewise apply

to him for relief, have been for a time suppressed; and whereas the editors of certain newspapers of our principal cities, to their honor be it spoken, *have refused a large sum*, which was offered to them *as a bribe*, to publish such statements, which would not have been compatible with the respectability *even* of the authors of such communications, in whom, however, no confidence whatever should be placed — therefore

Resolved, That we will, individually and collectively, support the truth against error and prejudice; and, as many malignant insinuations and vile fabrications are extensively circulated, affecting Dr. Fontaine's character: this, therefore, is to request of candid inquirers, and of the public, that any thing that has been said, or is intended to be published, in any newspaper, or in any other form, which tends to degrade the merits, character, standing, morality, conduct, profession, knowledge, or skill of Dr. Fontaine, as a physician, a gentleman, and a philanthropist, should be carefully examined and investigated before too much confidence is placed in it, even though it should be supported by affidavits and references. Such testimony, if any be produced, could easily be shown to be destitute of truth, and to be base and villainous forgeries, or obtained anonymously, or by fraud and conspiracy, in order to annoy the Doctor, and more effectually to deceive the community.

And whereas Dr. Fontaine's professional friends are very numerous, and of the first respectability, and his acquaintance is very extensive not only in this State, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, but throughout the neighboring States, to whom he always has, when requested, given reference. And whereas, as far as our knowledge extends, he has no enemies, unless it be those created by professional jealousy, meanness, and envy, engendered by his noted skill and incomparable success; whereas such persons, since his arrival in America, (1832,) have been at work, and are at present engaged in the most fiend-like and atrocious attacks on Dr. Fontaine's reputation as a physician, and as a citizen; and whereas their efforts have always proved abortive, and by their persecutions new laurels have been added to his merits, and his talents have become the subject of constant admiration; and whereas, as a last resort, they have now rallied their energies and engaged the assistance of all their gossiping friends, and formed a determination to attack him in a phalanx, and by the help of bribery, penny papers, and the *literati*, to overthrow his beneficent purposes to do good unto all men in his professional pursuits; to throw a shade upon the spontaneous and heartfelt tribute of gratitude of thousands throughout the land, whose praises of his deep investigations, of his intellectual might, and correct judgment, and of his wonderful medical success, and true philanthropy, have been the familiar discourse of many domestic circles, the enchanting attraction and hope of the sick and the afflicted, and the theme of the most favored votaries of the muses; and whereas we unanimously claim the privilege of protecting the innocent and the persecuted, and exalting the meritorious; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend Dr. Fontaine to public notice and patronage, as a highly educated gentleman, and a skilful practitioner; and that these resolutions and proceedings be published in our Medical Journal, and the daily papers of this city; and also

Resolved, That the same be presented by the Secretary to Dr. Fontaine in token of our respect and esteem for his character and merits.

J. B. BLAKE, M. D., *Pres't.*, } *Pro tempore.*
S. M. ANDERSON, M. D., *Sec'y.* }

