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• Hints •






Embalming

ERRATUM.

Page 24—Chin Adjuster. Read “packed 3 in a set, 2 of No. 1 and 1 of No. 2.”

Page 31—Our Instruments. Read “Complete Cabinet, without Instruments, fine walnut, nickel trimmings, and very handsome—\$8.50.”





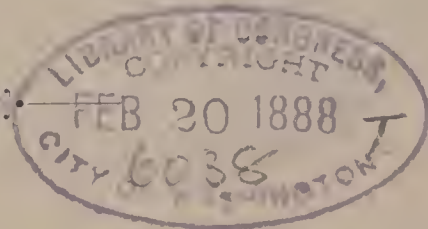
Hints on **E**mbalming.

With Compliments of

The Clarke Chemical Works,

Prof. J. P. Clarke

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.



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• • Prefatory. • •



TO THE UNDERTAKERS OF AMERICA, GREETING:



IN PRESENTING this little work to the Undertaking Trade, it has been our aim to make it profitable alike to you and to us. Our chapters on Embalming and Funeral Etiquette are taken from Professor Clarke's "Text Book," and may be thoroughly relied upon.

We are at present carrying a most complete line of Embalming Specialties and Undertakers' Supplies, our policy being to keep well abreast of the times in this respect.

At the close of another successful year, we wish to thank our patrons for past favors, and will aim, more than ever before, to merit a continuance of the same.

Our Fluid has made hosts of friends during the year past. If you have never used it, let us hear from you, and we will give you an opportunity of thoroughly testing its merits FREE OF CHARGE.

Very truly,

The Clarke Chemical Works.

X : X : X : X : X : X : X : X : X : X :

ON THE RAISING OF ARTERIES.



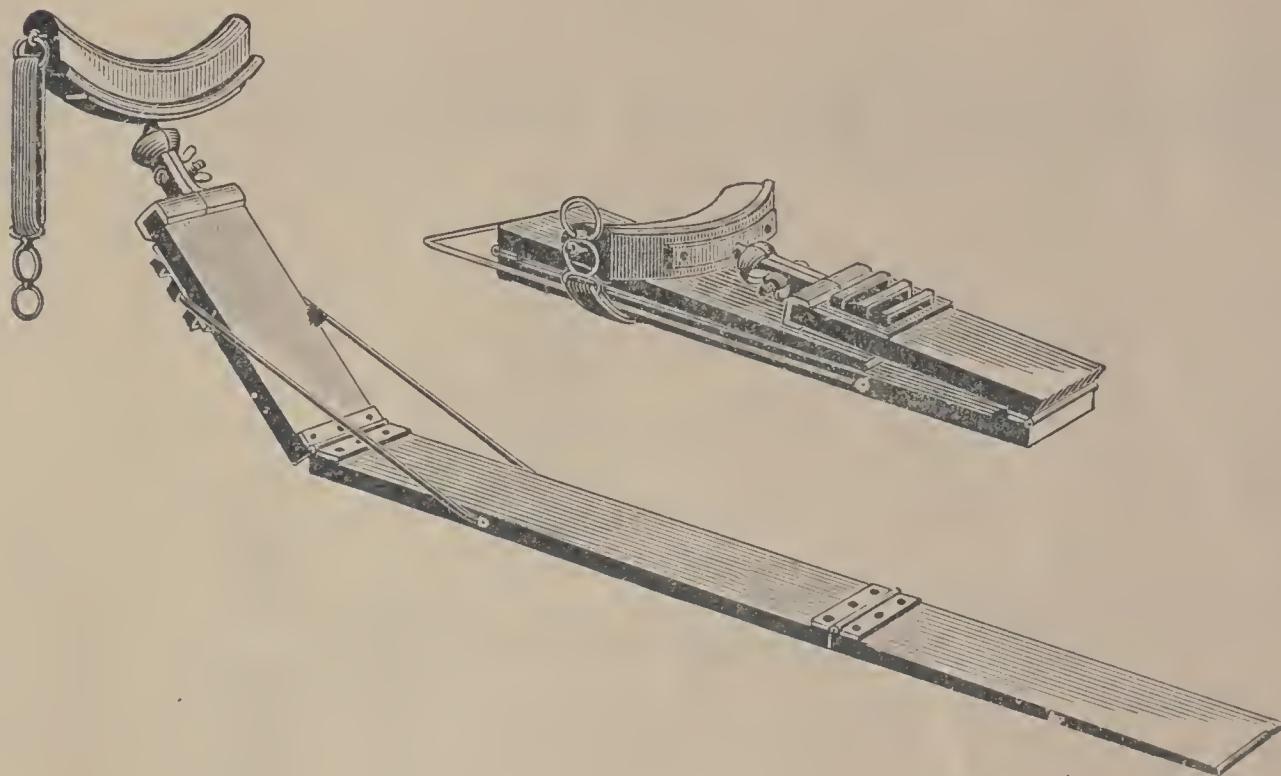
DESCRIPTION OF CUT No. 1.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>a a.</i> Clavicle or collar bone. | <i>d.</i> Thyroid gland overlying the windpipe. |
| <i>b.</i> Subclavian vein and artery. | <i>e.</i> Sterno mastoid muscle. |
| <i>c.</i> Adam's apple and oesophagus. | ----- Point of making the incision for raising the common carotid artery. |

THE COMMON OR CAROTID ARTERY.

FIND the course of the sterno-mastoid muscle, whose upper attachment is at the back of the ear, and running bias down the neck, is attached below at the sternum bone or where the two clavicles (or collar bones) unite at the base of the neck. It is plainly seen by turning the head to one side. This muscle forms the outer boundary and the windpipe the inner boundary, for locating the common carotid artery. By placing the fingers on the neck between the windpipe and this muscle, it will overlie the artery and internal jugular vein. In the living, you can perceive the pulsation. The sterno-mastoid muscle and thyroid gland are intimately united by a thin connective tissue, but are entirely separate tissues, and must be separated by the handle of the aneurism needle or scalpel, and not cut. The operation is, 1st. Commence the incision from below, (while standing at the head of the subject,) about three-fourths of an inch from the sternum bone, following the valley diagonally up the neck, and in this valley cutting the skin or integument. 2d. A thin muscular layer, that is attached to the skin, but would not be seen, if you did not know of its existence. 3d. Separate the muscle from the gland. 4th, Split the deep fascia, as in the femoral regions. Cut the (omo hyoid) little thin muscle running across, and you will see the internal jugular vein, to the outer side of the artery; separate the sheath covering the two vessels, and with the aneurism needle pointing between the artery and vein, direct it under the artery and towards the windpipe, raising the artery to the surface, using care not to rupture the vein. Make the incision in the same way as in the femoral, directing the tube downward.

CLARKE'S



Late Improved Arm Rest

FOR HOLDING THE ARM IN POSITION

WHILE USING THE BRACHIAL ARTERY.

FINISHED IN OILED WALNUT. PRICE \$2.00 NET.

OUR SALES WOULD INDICATE THAT THIS ARM REST IS
FILLING A LONG-FELT WANT.



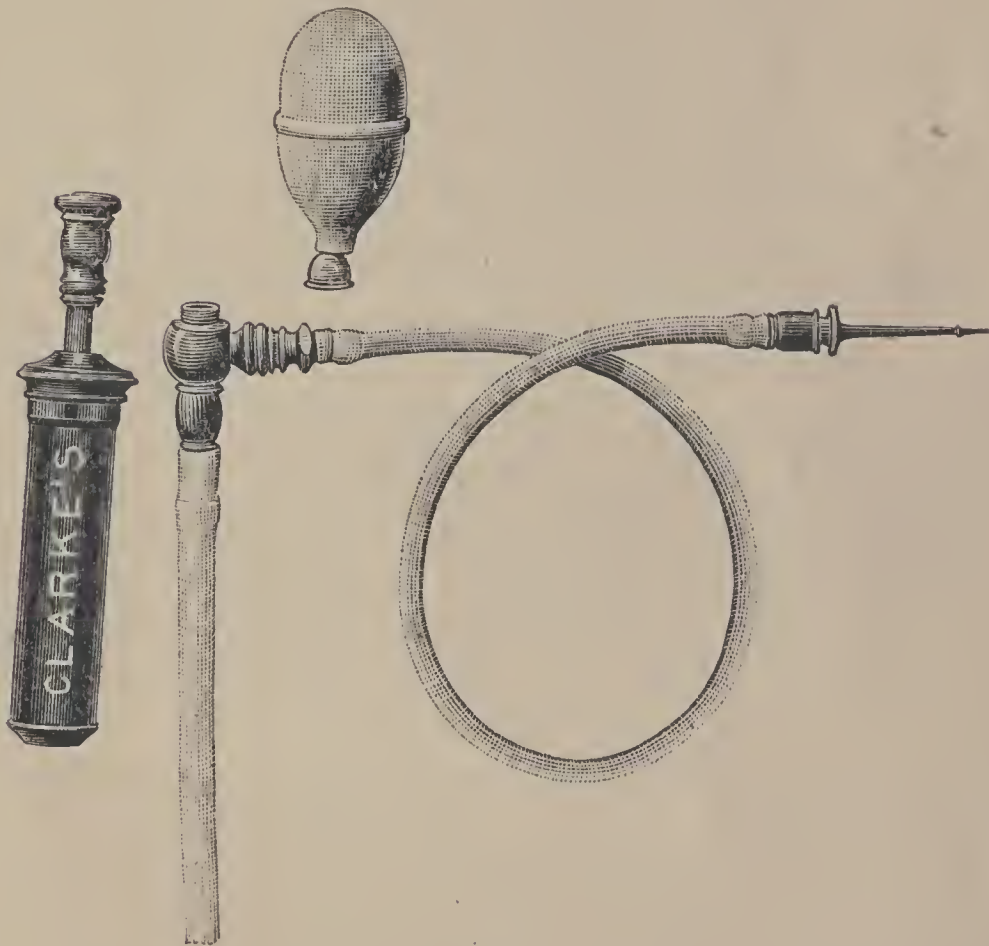
PARTIAL OR CAVITY EMBALMING.

THERE are many cases that can be kept very successfully by this method, and usually for two or three days this process is all that is required, but it should be done with care and correctness. In this mode of treatment it will be well to mention the fact that each lung has its own separate cavity from the other, being separated by the pleura and the pericardium; thus each cavity should be injected. Nor does the fluid injected to, or around the lungs, get into the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm, which is attached to the front of the body at the lower part of the sternum or breast bone, also to the sides and back of the body, is the partition that entirely separates these two large cavities. To inject the thoracic or upper cavity, introduce the trocar about an inch below the sternum bone and in the center of the body, pointing toward the right, but should be over the lung and just under the ribs; the same operation should be made with the left. To inject the cavity surrounding the heart, point the instrument directly upward, and as soon as you have punctured the diaphragm, you are inside the cavity. These operations will effectually enable you to inject the entire upper cavity. To inject the abdominal cavity the same incision can be used by pointing the instrument to the center and toward the lower part of the abdomen, and also to each side of the body. Remember the rod should be pushed clear in while you are puncturing, except when you are puncturing the skin. Different bodies will require different amounts of fluid, owing to size and conditions—from one to four quarts. There are two ways of getting into the cavity of the stomach. The usual way is to introduce the trocar into the abdomen an inch above the umbilicus or navel, and point it toward the lower left rib. (Remember the stomach lies on the left side.) If the stomach is distended with gases or food, the trocar will easily enter. If not, it is liable to pass through both walls, and your fluid will pass through and get outside. The successful way is to inject the mouth or nostrils, the latter being preferable on account of the curve of the throat at that point, which is larger and longer than through the mouth, and besides the mouth may be closed. The best instrument for this purpose is a flexible hard rubber nasal tube, whose curve may be changed readily, and thus meet every requirement. This being the quickest, safest and most positive method of injecting, it is recommended as the one to be used. The face should be covered with a cloth saturated with fluid. If in using Clarke's Anti-Septic, it may be diluted with one-third or one-half water. The cloth should cover the face and ears, pressing the cloth down to the eyes and around the nose. Another should be placed around the neck, and one larger over the breast, as also one over the abdomen. The cloths should be kept saturated for at least twenty-four hours.

As a bleacher of the dead, dilute Clarke's Anti-Septic one-half with clear water, and the most perfect results will follow.

CLARKE'S

NEW COMBINATION FOR PUMP AND SYRINGE.



BY UNSCREWING the barrel of the Pump and screwing on this Bulb, it is at once converted into a Syringe. Bulb and Cap put up in a neat box, and

Mailed to any address on receipt of price,

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.



A CHAPTER ON FUNERAL ETIQUETTE.

TO BE an undertaker, and perform the duties of such in a manner that the appreciative people expect and approve, requires of you an education in matters of an entirely different kind from that needed for the transaction of ordinary business. You are aware that the ceremonies that attend and follow death are the saddest of all, and are such as the public look upon as occasions for the deepest respect, which causes the position of the undertaker to be one by which his adaptations either commend him or is the cause of his failure to be employed. It is fast becoming a custom to place the details of the funeral in the hands of the undertaker, and we are glad to know that such is the case, as it places a responsibility upon you such as compels you to be better informed on subjects concerning the profession, and places you in an honorable and respectable position.

One of the first duties you owe the profession is cleanliness; and as neatness should follow cleanliness, it is necessary that you pride yourself in both if you desire to command respect in your position. Whether an undertaker is possessed of personal attractions or not, it is his duty to make himself comely, and as agreeable as the surroundings will permit; to appear neatly attired in good clothes, well-combed hair, clean hands, well-trimmed beard or clean-shaved face, and to have concealed behind them a character and reputation such as are found only in a gentleman.

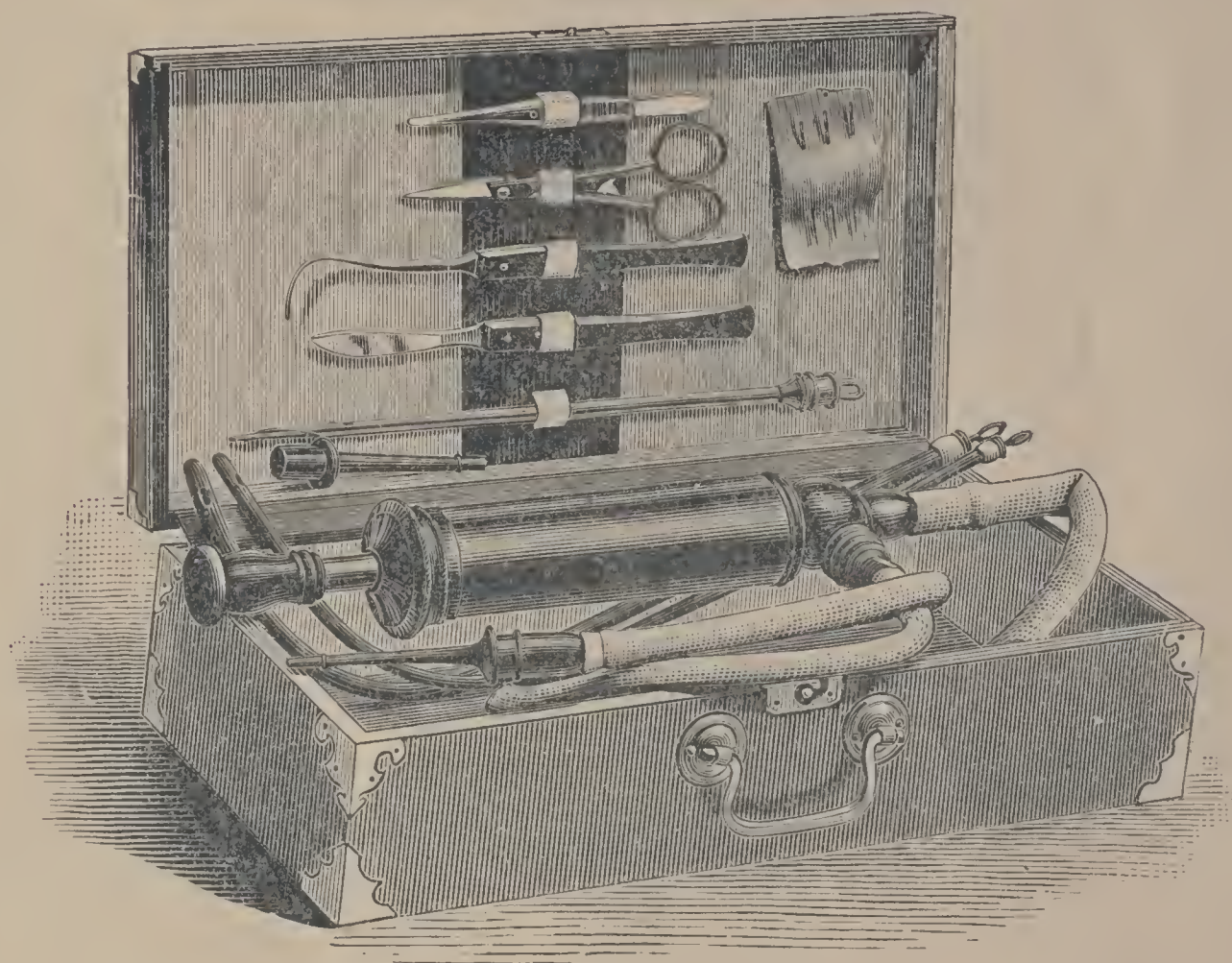
In case the occupants of the house to which you have been called are intimate friends, you may be allowed to make a brief expression of sympathy, but otherwise we consider it an invasion to go into conversation of a sympathetic kind, unless you may be requested so to do, which is not often the case. This matter of sympathy is well in its place, but is disrespectful when you use it for the purpose of advertising yourself. We do not consider that you are employed for any such a purpose, particularly at that moment when a home is supposed to better appreciate quietness.

If the person deceased is that of a gentleman, there should be no objection to the undertaker being allowed to view the body on his admission to the house, as it often needs a bandage that has not been thought of, which can be by him placed in position. After viewing the remains and doing that which in your judgment needs to be done at once, or after introducing your assistant for that purpose, it will be well to retire to the parlor or reception room, and await the appearance of the person by whom you are to be informed concerning the arrangements of the funeral, and from him request such information as you may desire concerning clothing, etc. In case the subject is that of a female, you will not be permitted to introduce yourself in the manner prescribed for gentlemen, but in a becoming way obtain the information you need concerning the condition of the body, clothing, etc., without allowing yourself to go beyond the bounds of propriety.

We believe in the duty of the undertaker to furnish the customary door scarf used to designate the place of death, and make it a rule to ascertain before leaving

00 CLARKE'S 00

Hard Rubber Pump and Instruments.



**A HARD RUBBER PUMP IS FAR PREFERABLE
TO ONE OF METAL, FROM THE FACT THAT IT NEVER RUSTS AND IS
MUCH LIGHTER TO WORK WITH.**

Once purchased, this Pump will last a life-time, as all its parts can be duplicated by us at any time.

Put Up in a Very Handsome Oil-Finished Walnut Box Trimmed in Nickel.

The Set contains one Clarke's Hard Rubber Pump and two Arterial Tubes; one Hard Rubber Nasal Tube and Closed-End Thimble; two Catheters, one each size;

Trocar, Anenrism Needle, Scalpel, Forceps, Scissors, Spool Silk, Wax and three Needles.

— This makes a neat and desirable outfit. —

PRICE \$12.00 NET. WITH SYRINGE INSTEAD OF PUMP, \$10.00 NET.

OVER 7,000 IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND CUBA.

the house if it is desired that you should place a scarf upon the door. There is no regularly adopted scarf for this purpose, but we believe custom has generally allowed the scarf for a person of thirty years and over to be black, for that of a person between the ages of eighteen and thirty black and white, and for one between infancy and the age of eighteen all white. This rule cannot be relied upon as pleasing to all, so it would be advisable to ask for information as to whether a scarf is wanted, and if so, what kind, before taking the responsibility of placing it on the door.

After seeing the body properly prepared and placed in such a part of the house as the friends may desire, it is your place to inform some friend of the family that the remains have been placed in the position requested, and that you will retire until such a time, when you will return, and be pleased to perform any duty the friends may wish.

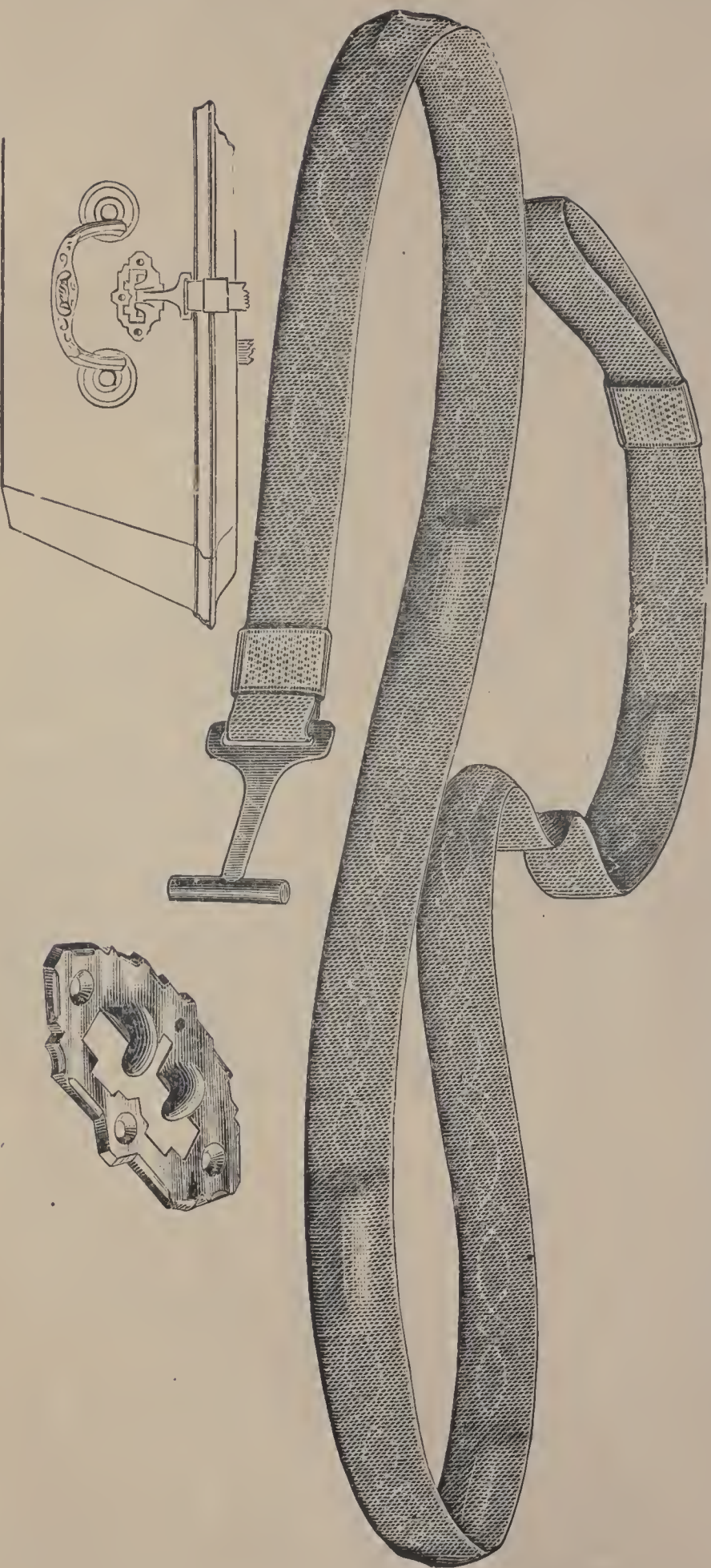
If the services are to be held at the house it is necessary that the undertaker receive the guests, unless the family prefer some friend to perform that duty, and in case they should it will be your duty to assist them in performing it. Should you be called upon to perform this duty, it would be your place to appear at the residence a few minutes, (say one-half hour) before the time appointed for the funeral service to begin, and to be informed as to what part of the house the minister will occupy; as to whether there will be music or not, and if so what position to assign the singers, and obtain any information that will enable you to carry out the friends' wishes without confusion, such as the place the family will occupy during the service; if they will take leave of the remains before or after the service, and if an invitation shall be given to the guests to view the remains after the service, or if it is their desire that the casket be closed before the minister introduces the service. In case the remains are to be viewed only until time for the service to begin, it will be your duty to occupy a position that will enable you to quietly request it of each person before being seated, after which you are supposed to know what seats will be proper to assign them. When a funeral is to be held at a church, and the deceased is to be escorted there by an order, it is the proper place for the order to be in advance of the remains, or at least all but those reserved for bearers, who may occupy a position on each side of the hearse, or be seated in a carriage preceding it, as the occasion requires. It is customary at many places when having a body exposed to view at a church, to have the bearers convey the casket to the vestibule or auditorium, and after placing it in its proper position, the congregation may pass out and view the remains while passing. In cases of this kind invariably request the immediate friends of the deceased to "take leave" at their home, so, after the congregation have passed out the casket may be closed and the relatives follow the remains to the hearse or their carriages.

The duty of the pall bearer is a responsible one, and often an embarrassing one through the fault of the undertaker; and in order to avoid confusion as much as possible, it is best to pair them off before taking their position alongside the casket. Before they enter upon duty it would be well for you to take their hats to the carriage they will occupy, so that they may not be bothered with them in going out of the house or church. Another thing easily and quickly done is to remove the stools or pedestals at the time the casket is raised from them, and before the bearers start to the hearse.

The order of procession cannot come under this head, but we desire to point out the position as we admire it. The carriages containing the undertaker, clergymen

PERFECTION LOWERING STRAP.

For Lowering Caskets and Cases into the Grave; Operation Simple and Easy.



Showing Bracket Attached to Coffin.

THIS STRAP embodies all the improvements suggested by practical experience, and will be found admirably adapted to its purpose. This Strap is made of two-ply, inclosed in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch tubular tan-colored webbing, with hand-grips inserted at convenient intervals. Four Straps in a set. The attachments, or Brackets, are best malleable iron, finished in nickel and ebony. Four are required for each coffin; warranted to support a weight of 1,000 pounds properly attached.

PERFECTION LOWERING STRAP AND BRACKETS.—One Set of Straps (four) \$5.00.
BRACKETS (for attaching to case or casket).—No. 7125, Nickel Plated, per Dozen, 95c.; No. 7126, Ebony Finish, per Dozen, 30c. Put up One Dozen in a box.

Manufactured by **THE CLARKE CHEMICAL WORKS, Springfield, Ohio.**

and bearers precede the hearse, immediately following which are those containing the near relatives and friends respectively. The undertaker or his assistant is expected to place the carriages in position and point out their occupants before leaving the house and church, and is expected to give attention to the first carriage, at least, in unloading at the cemetery. When entering the cemetery we are under the orders of the sexton, who should designate the drivers we should follow.

Special Treatments

HEART DISEASE

WAS ATTENDED with a fullness of all the trunk and lesser veins, especially those of the head, and in many cases the arteries contain more or less blood. It is not an uncommon thing to get from an ounce to a half pint of blood from the brachial artery. It is therefore necessary to place the body in an inclined position, which will allow the blood to gravitate from the head to the trunk of the body. Take a hollow trocar with a center rod, and start the puncturing at a point not less than an inch to the left side of the tip of the breast-bone. When the trocar has passed into the abdominal cavity, push the rod in to prevent the instrument from puncturing the liver; pass up between the liver and breast-bone until the diaphragm is reached. By puncturing the diaphragm at this point the heart sack is entered. Then direct the trocar toward the right shoulder and push it upward and backward, as though the operator desired to strike a point midway between the breast-bone and back-bone, a distance upward from the starting point of about five or six inches. This will find the trocar inside the right ventricle of the heart. After the diaphragm has been reached, there is no need of the center rod, for as a rule when the trocar enters the heart the blood will appear. If it does not flow freely the rod can be pushed in to displace anything that hinders its flow after the heart is entered. The higher the head and shoulders are raised the more free is the flow of the blood.

In heart disease, another treatment may be successfully used. In reaching the heart when the necessary incline cannot be obtained, the right ventricle of the heart may be reached with the trocar by making the incision in the right side of the body and on the lower part by puncturing between the 3rd and 4th ribs, counting from below. Pull out the rod until you have passed the point of the instrument between and through the ribs and have entered the cavity, then push the rod in and direct it up under the right lung until you have reached the pericardium or heart's sack; then withdraw the rod enough to bare the point, and you will enter the sack and reach the right ventricle; after which push the rod in to see if you have struck the heart properly, which will be indicated by the appearance of blood on the rod, which must be drawn clear out and a sponge or vessel of some kind used to catch the blood, which should be allowed to flow as long as it will run; the arms should be raised, as also the head, to allow gravitation to convey the blood to the heart.

OUR NEW COMPLETE CABINET

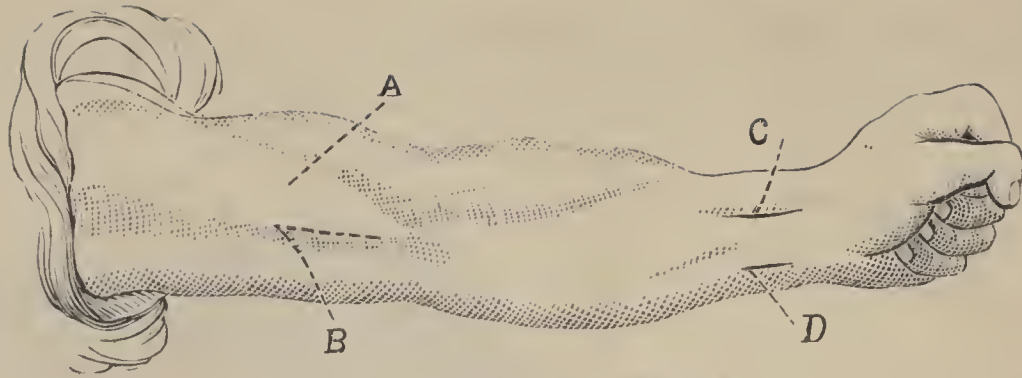
— FOR 1883. —



IMAGINE a handsome, oil finished, solid walnut case, trimmed in nickel; the instrument tray beautifully lined in velvet, upon which lie the finest of Instruments (all made in Germany), and the other compartments filled with the latest and most approved instruments necessary for successful Embalming. Such is our Cabinet. Our Hard Rubber Pump is still in the lead, as the metal pumps are proving too heavy and corrode easily. Once purchased, it lasts forever, as all parts can be duplicated on short notice. This is the most complete Cabinet now in the market, and we feel sure it will please you. It contains

- One Clarke's Hard-Rubber Pump, with three Arterial Tubes.
- One Clarke's Improved Trocar, two Catheters.
- One Set Clarke's Chin Adjusters.
- One Fascia Needle.
- One Scalpel, one pair Forceps, one pair Scissors.
- One Aneurism Needle, three Needles, Spool Silk, Wax, etc.
- One Dozen Clarke's Improved Eyecaps.
- Two H. R. Nasal Tubes, one Closed End Thimble.
- One roll Oil Cloth, Absorbent Cotton.
- One large Sponge, three quart bottles Clarke's Anti-Septic.

PRICE, \$20.00 NET.



DESCRIPTION OF CUT No. 2.

- A. Biceps muscle extending from the shoulder to below the elbow.
- B. Brachial artery extending from the arm pit to the elbow.
- C. The radial artery used in taking the pulse.
- D. The ulnar artery extending to the little finger part of the hand.

THE BRACHIAL ARTERY.

To raise the brachial artery, first locate the biceps muscle and find the inner and lower border with the ends of fingers; feel for the little cord (the median nerve); make the incision from one to three inches long, owing to size of the arm, making the lower part of the incision about three-fourths of an inch to one inch above the bend of the elbow (the arm should extend out from the body), cutting first the integument or skin; second, fascia and fat; third, deep fascia. This will bring you down on top of the median nerve. The artery and two veins will lie a little deeper and towards the body of the biceps muscle. Fourth, with the aneurism needle raise the artery and veins up and separate them, allowing the veins to drop down. Scrape off the sheath from the artery and, fifth, with the forceps pinch up the artery and make a transverse or cross incision about one-fourth the way through the artery, and with the scissors make a little slit downwards, or place the handle of the aneurism needle under the artery, and with the point of scalpel cut it one-fourth or one-third the way. This will enable you to put the tube inside the inner lining of the artery. Sixth, tie the tube in the artery with one tight and one bow knot; and one loose tight knot below, until the fluid has made its appearance. when the last knot should be tied up tight. The usual anomalies of the brachial artery are as follows: The artery is sometimes found incased in the sheath with the median nerve. The brachial veins may accompany it or be found in the position of the artery and veins. Occasionally the artery divides in the middle or upper third, and one or both branches may accompany the artery. It is sometimes found on top of the median nerve, and also on the inner side of the nerve towards the body. The artery can be determined by its being heavier than the veins, the body and walls being thicker and generally empty while the veins will contain more or less blood.

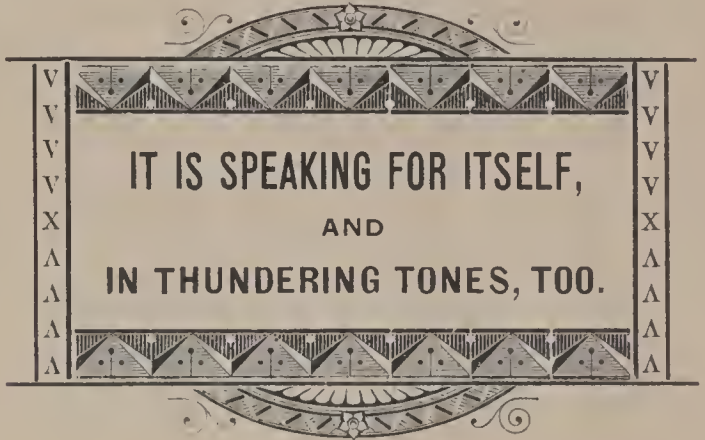
THE RADIAL ARTERY.

Make the incision from one to one and a half inches long in the little valley on the wrist as indicated on the above cut, the lower end of which should be just above the bony process on the wrist at the joint. Cut through first the skin, second the fat, and third the deep fascia, and directly underneath will be found the radial artery. The vein is not often found with it, but is always near by. It usually lies from one-fourth to one-half inch under the skin and can be used with as much success as the brachial femoral or common carotid, and in cases of females it is often very desirable. The value of the use of the radial artery will be especially so in female cases, when you find

OUR FLUID.

WHERE is the manufacturer who does not in big, bold-faced type and a stream of rhetoric, tell us that he has "the best and only perfect Embalming Fluid in the universe!"

We have ceased to speak for our Fluid;



Our immense sales and the many unsolicited letters received from patrons—some of which we print—warrant us in the belief that our Fluid is meeting all requirements made upon it, both of climate and condition.

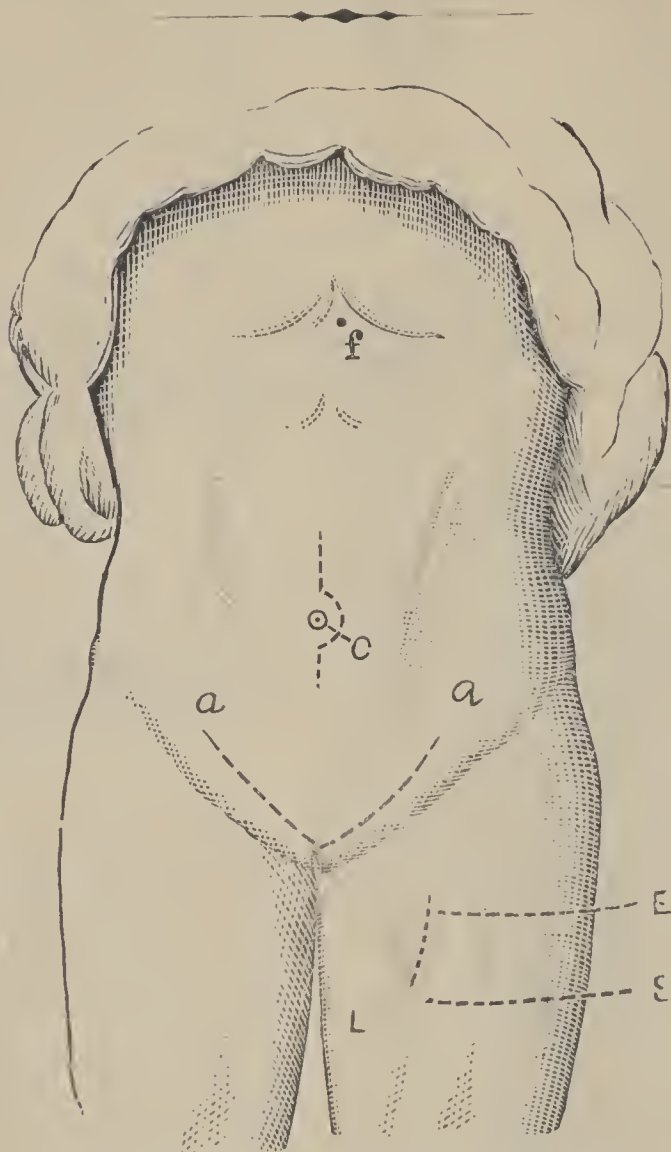
If you have never used it, let us hear from you, and we will give you an opportunity of thoroughly testing its merits FREE OF CHARGE.

PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, per Gallon	.....	\$2.25
10 " " "	.....	2.00
20 " " "	.....	2.00
Barrel, " "	.....	1.75
Pints, per Dozen	.....	5.00
Quarts, " "	.....	9.00

TERMS—90 DAYS; 10 PER CENT. OFF 30 DAYS.

them all dressed and with tight sleeves which cannot be pushed up over the elbow or will not admit of being cut or ripped. The incision can be easily hidden with the sleeve or cuff, or by turning the hand over in the position it should occupy.



DESCRIPTION OF CUT No. 3.

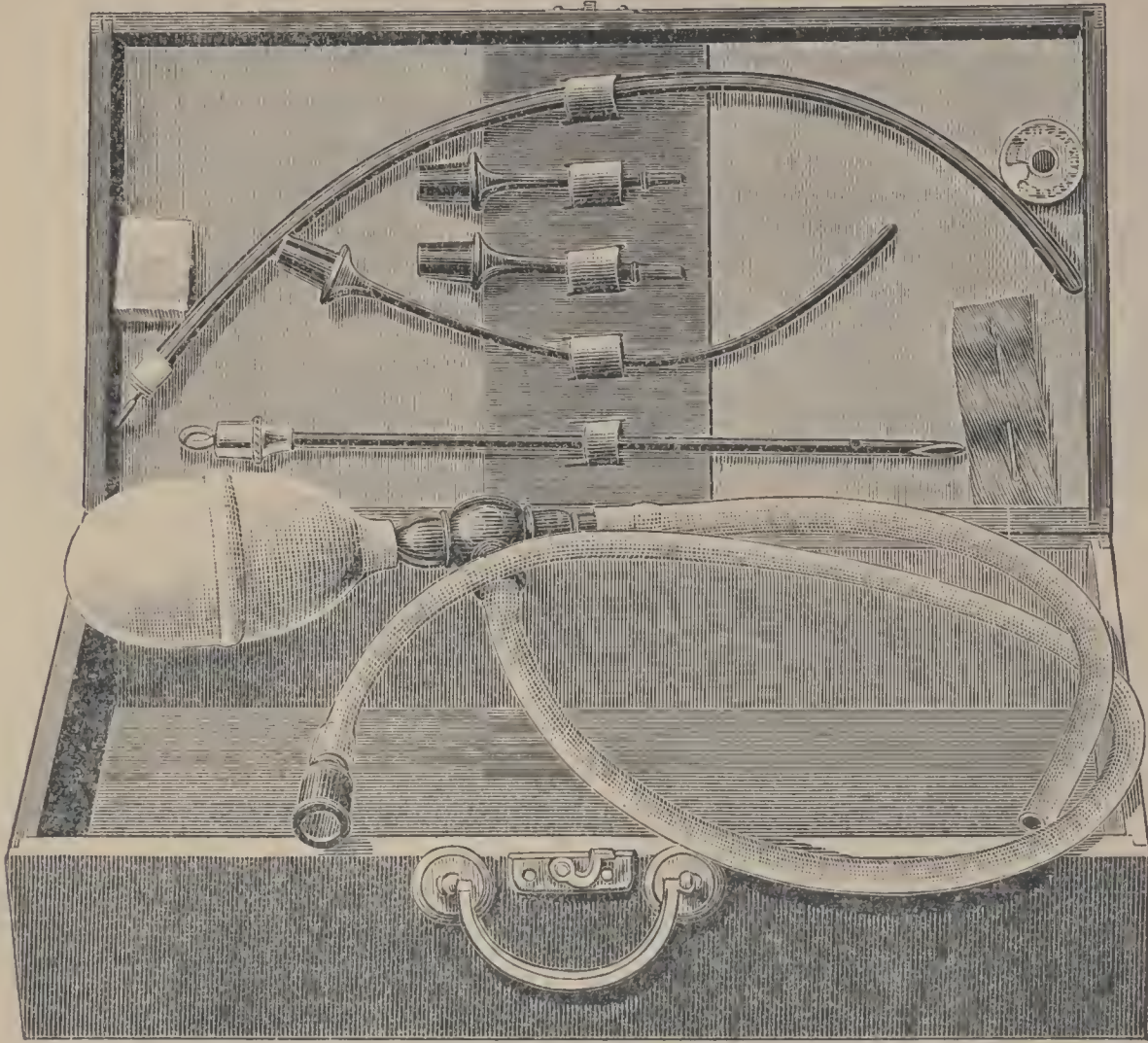
- aa.* Poupart's ligament.
- E.* Femoral artery.
- S.* Sartorius or tailor's muscle.
- L.* Adductor longus muscle.
- c.* Umbilicus or navel.

f. Point for making incision to inject the thoracic and abdominal cavities, also for tapping the right ventricle of the heart for removing the blood and relieving discolorations.

THE FEMORAL ARTERY.

Draw a line from the center of Poupart's ligament to the inner part of the knee joint, or with the tips of the fingers start at the center of Poupart's ligament and follow the valley down the leg, and at a distance of from two to two and one-half inches below the ligament, begin the incision, making it from one and one-half to three inches long, according to size of the thigh and amount of fat. Cut through, first, the skin; second, the fascia and fat; third, the deep fascia which underlies the fat just over the artery, and with the forceps pinch up this deep fascia, and with the scalpel split it full length the incision; or use the fascia needle (illustrated in this volume) fourth

THE CLIMAX.



Pat. Jan. 8, 1884.

OUR NEW HARD-RUBBER EXTENSION

BULB SYRINGE

IS NON-CORROSIVE, AND HAS SAME PRINCIPLES AND FITTINGS AS
—::OUR PUMP::—

IT STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Each set consists of one Clarke's Hard-Rubber Bulb Syringe with two Tubes, one Clarke's Improved Trocar, one Nasal Tube, one Flexible Catheter, Needle, Silk and Wax.

PRICE COMPLETE, PACKED IN A NICE CASE \$6.00 NET. SCALPEL,
EXTRA, 75 CENTS.

scrape off the fat laying on the artery, and, fifth, with the aneurism needle take or tear off the sheath covering the artery and vein; raise the artery to the surface and pinch it up with the forceps and make transverse or cross incision, or lay the artery across the aneurism needle-handle and with the scalpel cut it one-third the way, cutting from towards the center to the outer edge of the artery; attach the tube, pointing it upwards, and tie the tube in with one tight and one bow knot and one loose tight knot below, until the fluid makes its appearance, and then tie up tight. Inject slowly, keeping the body on an incline.

SPECIAL TREATMENTS.

DROWNING OR FLOATERS.

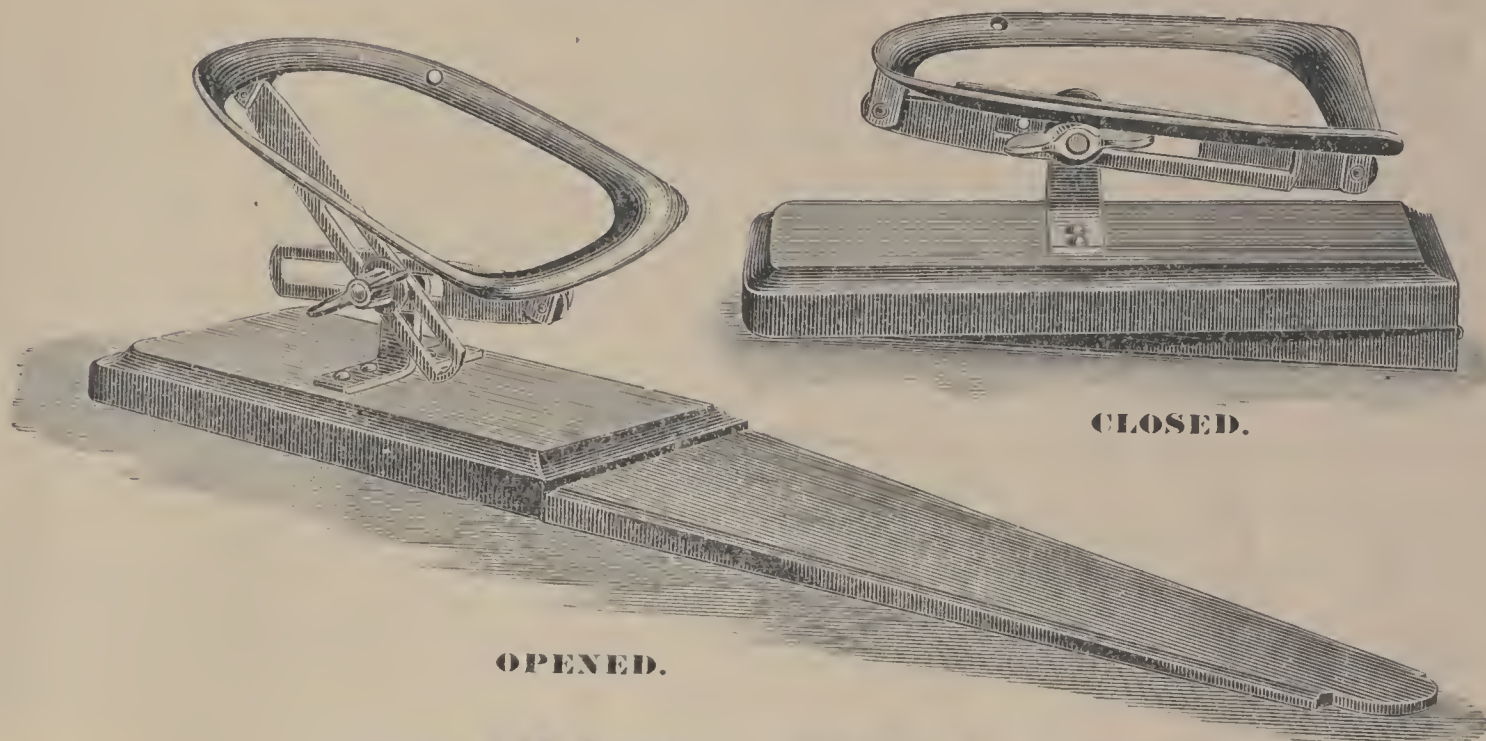
These cases are so varied that to give a treatment for all would require a great deal of space, and the ones easiest and some of the difficult cases will be treated upon. It has been asserted by some that any case, no matter how bad or how much decomposed, could be restored to its original and life-like appearance. This, in the author's opinion, is utterly impossible, and no preparation, no matter how powerful, or how skillful the operator, can restore decomposed animal tissue to a good healthy condition. We do not say, however, that decomposition cannot be arrested or stayed for the time being. It is well when a professional or expert embalmer of real ability will produce results that to some would seem wonderful in the highest degree; it is at least the duty of every operator or embalmer to tell his friends that he will do his very best in these extreme cases, and can promise them as good, if not better, results than could be attained with ice. If the body should be drowned in cool or cold weather, and in the water two or three days, the best treatment is, if you are present when the body is taken from the water, to have the coat or dress thrown over the face at once and kept there until you have embalmed the body, otherwise the air and light will cause it to turn dark, or even black. The water should be extracted from the lungs and stomach, and if convenient a barrel should be used, on which place the subject with the face downwards, and by holding the feet roll the body back and forth. This will nearly always relieve the water. Place the body on a steep incline and use the common carotid or brachial artery, making two or three injections. If the body is to be kept for several days or to be shipped, keep the face, neck and hands covered with cloths saturated in diluted fluid. The body will gradually improve, and at the end of three days, unless it has been bruised or the skin broken, will present a much better appearance than could be expected. Cases can be cited that were kept splendidly for three and four weeks that were drowned in the fall or early spring, but a body that was bloated out of recognition was never seen restored to its normal size and condition.

CHILD-BED OR PUERPERAL FEVER.

It is considered by many that these are cases of a very difficult nature, and that very few can be treated with perfect success. This, however, is as absurd as many

THE CROWN HEAD REST.

CAN BE USED ON ANY COOLING BOARD.



OUR LATEST SPECIALTIES.

FOR YEARS Undertakers have been searching in vain for a simple Head Rest, which could take the place of the many complicated affairs, which they were compelled to use. After much time and expense we present to your notice, in the above cuts, a Head Rest which we think beats the world for simplicity and true merit. The "Crown" is so constructed that by a turn of the thumb-screw, the head can be placed at any angle desired. It is very strongly built, Nickel-plated and handsomely mounted on walnut. It can be used on any Cooling Board, and we are sure a trial will prove all the merits we claim for it.

← → **PRICE, \$3.00.** ← →

ADJUSTABLE!

PORTABLE!

Fascia Needle.



THIS valuable little instrument is intended to be used in splitting the fascia, which lies underneath the fat, and covers over and binds the muscles and other tissues that overlie the arteries and veins, also the common sheath or covering over the arteries.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—After having cut through the skin and fatty tissue then with the sharper end, make a little incision in the fascia and then reverse the end and push the blunt end underneath the fascia the full length of the incision with the groove upwards, with the scalpel and the edge upwards; run it along the groove until the fascia is split the full length of the incision. The same operation may be made in desecting the sheath covering the arteries or artery and vein.

The use of this instrument will prevent your cutting the arteries or veins that lie underneath the deep fascia.

MADE OF WHITE METAL AND SILVER PLATED.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, NET.

other statements made by enemies to embalming. If the treatment is properly understood, and you are familiar with diagnosis of the case, being permitted to use your knowledge, you need not have any fear of having a successful case. If the body has been laid out, you should at once place it on an incline as steep as you can do so; raise the hands above the head, and rub from the fingers and wrist down to the shoulder, also the forehead, face and neck downwards. Tap the heart and allow it to run as freely and as long as it will. Elevate the arms again, and also rub the face and neck. A little fluid may be injected down the nostrils into the stomach to arrest or prevent purging. This done, raise the brachial artery, and very slowly inject two or three ounces of fluid, after which stop for five or six minutes to allow the fluid to gravitate and carry with it such blood as may be found in the arteries and branches. Then inject very slowly until you find the pump or syringe seems to work hard, when you should cease pumping. The tube in the artery may be covered with the closed-end thimble or cap. Then you can inject the cavities.

DROPSY

Is not, properly speaking, a disease, but the result of disease of the liver, heart kidneys and the lungs. It is the accumulation of water due to an unhealthy condition of some organ or organs and imperfect working or action of the secretions. It is not uncommon for dropsy to disappear entirely. There are so many cases of dropsy and all so dissimilar that it is thought best to classify them, and begin with

DROPSY OF THE THORACIC CAVITY.

The mode for relieving is the same as for the heart, but should be done from both sides, running the trocar in up under each lung, remembering that each lung has a separate cavity of its own.

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.

Introduce the trocar at the lower and under side of the body between the lower ribs and hip bone, extending it upwards to or near the centre. As the water flows out pull the trocar partly out. In case it should become stopped up, push the rod clear in to dislodge any mucous or other matter that might close up the opening of the trocar. It is sometimes necessary to make this operation on both sides, and to make it the second or third time. This, of course, depends upon the re-forming of the water. It is well to make the test if you have any fears. If you are injecting the arteries, you need not inject the cavities for twenty-four hours, if at all. These cases are not usually hard to preserve if you get the water away.

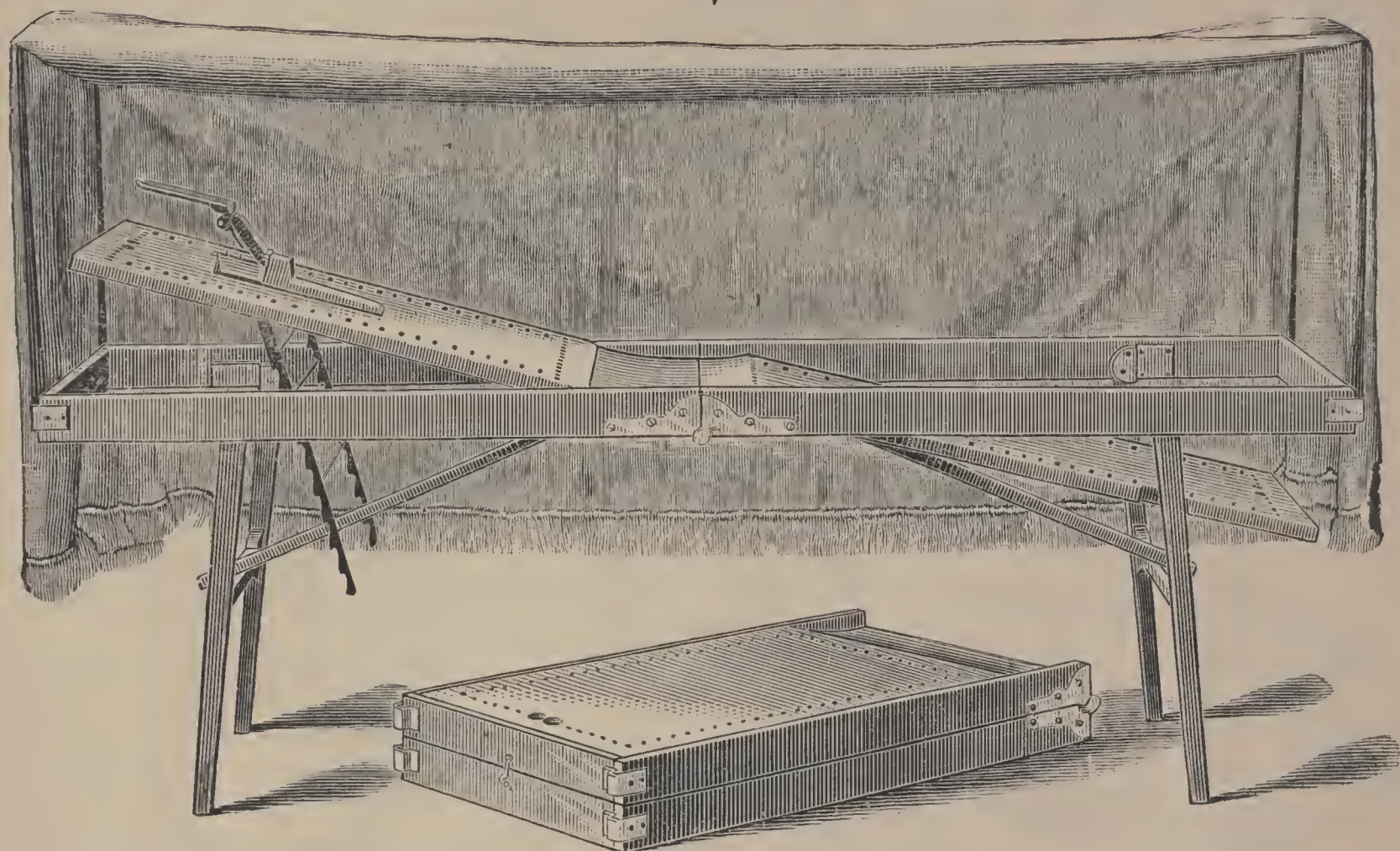
DROPSY OF THE LEGS

Requires more labor than that of the cavities alone. The best treatment is to bandage, beginning at the feet or toes and bandage to the ankle, then at the hip and bandage to the knee, making an incision just above the knee on both sides (outer and inner), through the skin with the scalpel: then bandage from the knee down to the ankle, making the incision on either side of the ankle at the end of the muscle. This treatment will prevent the formation of sacks of water after embalming, which will occur from six to twelve hours. Leave the bandages on.

DROPSY OF THE ARMS

May be treated the same as dropsy of the legs.

THE NEW CROWN,



The Most Complete Embalming Board Ever Offered to the Profession.

THE process of embalming can be more easily and successfully performed on the **NEW CROWN** than on any other board ever manufactured. It is the only folding board that can be adjusted and extended for bodies of every length; consequently one board takes the place of three. The incline desired is so easily obtained that the operator, without assistance, can adjust the board to any angle, however great the weight of the body may be.

It is a great disadvantage in the use of all other boards that in order to obtain an incline sufficient for many cases, the legs are necessarily let down or folded under; this gives a board an awkward appearance and prevents the use of the canopy. On **The New Crown** the body can be placed at any incline and yet the legs of the board remain upright, and the canopy be suspended over the board hiding from friends the objectionable appearance of the incline position.

THE BOARD IS ACCOMPANIED BY A LATELY IMPROVED PORTABLE AND ADJUSTABLE HEAD-REST, A CANOPY, ARM FOLDERS AND A NEW ADJUSTABLE FOOT BRACE.

The Head-Rest is a late invention, portable, well made and set on a walnut block, so that the body need not be drawn up or down in order to place the head on the Head-Rest.

The **NEW CROWN** is handsomely made of finest black walnut, hard oil finish, with metal parts all nickel plated, and cane bottom. It will accommodate any body—tall or short, large or small. Sold by all the leading jobbers of undertaker's supplies, or order from us direct.

—•— **PRICE, \$25.00.** —•—

SEE TESTIMONIALS ON NEXT PAGE.



Testimonials.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

I am in receipt of your Board. Set it up for inspection, and invited Mr. Peacock in to examine it and pass his opinion. We are agreed that the board is the "*finest*" and very complete.

GEO. L. THOMAS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

I received the Embalming Board in good shape and examined it thoroughly. To use my father's expression, I can say, "it fills the bill,"—that it is *peerless* to any other board. Mr. Sampson, of the firm of Mills & Lacy, was in our office yesterday. I showed him the board, and he said it was so nicely constructed, and that it was the best improved board in the market. I can safely say, "it *caps the climax.*"

SYLVESTER J. WAGNER.

OMAHA, NEB.

We have used the Crown Board and find it the most complete board for embalming we have seen or used. With it one person can place the body on any desired incline without loosening the legs at the foot.

DREXELL & MAUL.

NASHVILLE, TENN., AUGUST 13, 1886.

It is a *perfect* embalming board, possessing every requirement needed by the profession. As a laying-out board and an embalming table, it is indeed a jewel.

M. S. COMBS & CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

It is just what we have been looking for and wonder why it has never before been produced. Every requirement is here found. Surely every embalmer or practical undertaker should have one or more.

C. H. SWIFT & CO.

CLARKE'S

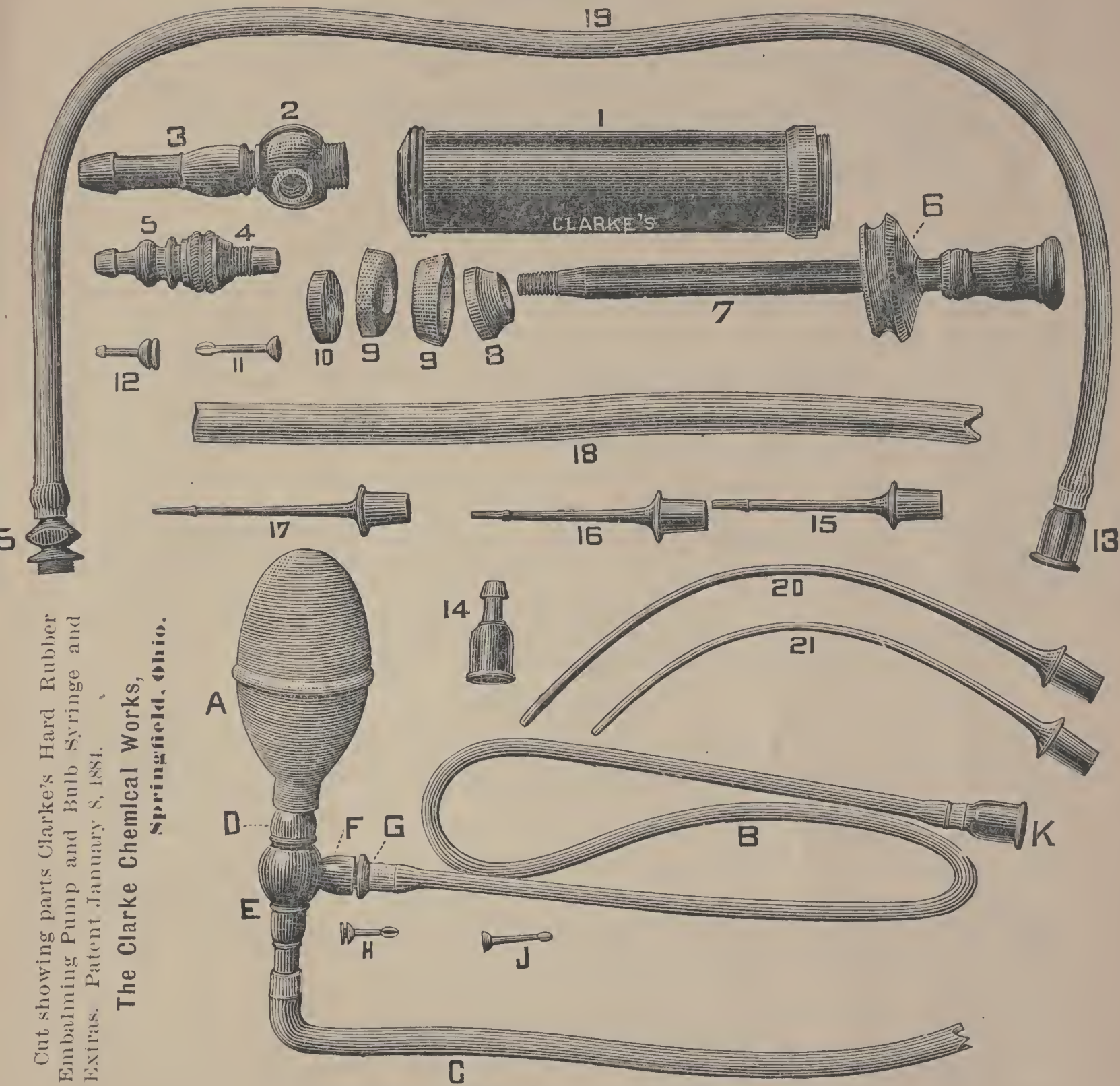


Improved Chin Adjuster.

The country is just now being flooded with Chin Adjusters of all shapes, sizes and prices. Cheapness, and not durability, is the only recommendation that most of them can honestly claim. We are still making a first-class Adjuster, strongly made, handsomely nicked, and will not break or get out of order if properly used. Try a set. You will like them.

Made in two sizes. No. 1, when closed, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; when extended, 4 inches long.
No. 2, when closed, is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; when extended, 5 inches long.

Packed Three in a Set, Two of No. 2 and One of No. 3. Price Seventy-Five Cents.



Cut showing parts Clarke's Hard Rubber Embalming Pump and Bulb Syringe and Extras. Patent January 8, 1884.

The Clarke Chemical Works,
Springfield, Ohio.

PARTS OF PUMP AND ATTACHMENTS.

1. Barrel, \$1.50. 2. Ball, \$1.00. 3. Lower extension, 35 cents. 4. Inner part, side extension, 50 cents. 5. Outer part, side extension, 35 cents. 6. Cap to barrel, 75 cents. 7. Plunger and handle, \$1.00. 8 and 10. Shoulders to leather suckers, 10 cents each. 9, 9. Leather suckers, 10 cents per pair. 11. Receiving valve, 25 cents. 12. Discharging valve, 35 cents. 13. Open-end thimble, 25 cents. 14. Closed-end thimble, 25 cents. 15, 16. Large and medium arterial tubes, 35 cents each. 18. Large rubber hose, 15 cents. 19. Small rubber hose, 20 cents. 20. Large nasal tube, 75 cents each. 21. Small nasal tube, 75 cents each.

PARTS OF BULB SYRINGE AND ATTACHMENTS.

A. Soft rubber bulb, 25 cents. B. Long rubber hose, 15 cents. C. Short rubber hose, 10 cents. D. Cap extension, 25 cents. E. Ball and point, \$1.25. F. Inner part of side extension, 40 cents. G. Outer part of side extension, 30 cents. H. Discharge valve, 30 cents. J. Receiving valve, 25 cents. K. Open-end thimble, 25 cents. 16 and 17. Medium and small arterial tubes, 35 cents each.

These parts, or any of our goods, can be had of any dealers in undertakers' supplies or of the manufacturers.

SEE IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS ON PAGE 27.



SPECIAL TREATMENTS.

APOPLEXY.

Bodies of persons dying from apoplexy will be found in a similar condition to those dying from heart disease. The cause, however, is different. Death by apoplexy is caused by a rupture of one or more blood vessels, usually in the brain, allowing the blood to escape either in the substance of it or within the membranes covering it. Sometimes we have a case where the vessels near the heart burst and cause death. The walls of the vessel, both arterial and venous, have undergone a change known as fatty degenerations, or there may be a calcareous or limy deposit in the walls. Either condition renders the artery easily torn or ruptured. In this case the brachial or the common carotid artery should be used, and not the femoral. The heart should be punctured in the same manner as in treatment for heart disease, not forgetting the value of the incline. The arteries will generally be found very tender and brittle, and you should handle very carefully, injecting very slowly and steadily, using gentle pressure. The second injection may be found of value.

PARALYSIS

Is caused by a pressure upon the nerves at the spinal cord or at the base of the brain. Usually one side only is affected. The effect is to paralyze the muscles, causing a lack of action and less supply of blood. The arteries gradually become diminished in size. The arteries on the diseased side should not be used in injecting, but take up one on the other side and inject gradually, having the body on the incline. It is sometimes necessary, in consequence of the diminished capacity of the arteries, to make the second and often the third injection, allowing from one to six hours between. There will be occasion to relieve the blood of the body, also to make the injection in the artery and perhaps of the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

These cases are usually easily managed. There are various kinds of lung diseases. We have the prolonged or lingering and the hasty consumption, pulmonary, lung fever, tuberculosis, etc., etc., and the treatment for all are so similar that no special changes are necessary. When the lung becomes diseased, these air cells with the lung tissue gradually decay and separate, leaving the air cells exposed, except what are protected by a searing or temporary healing over. The fact that this is a very delicate and tender structure and easily gives way with the pressure of the pump when attached to the artery, and breaking through these air cells fills up the cavity surrounding the remaining part of the lung, the continued pressure of the pump causes the fluid to run back through the bronchial (ovair) tubes and comes out of the nostrils or mouth. This will cause an unnecessary waste of the fluid, and yet as long as it causes blood and fluid to flow it is well to let it run until the fluid appears nearly clear. Then the

How to Keep H. R. Pump and Syringe in Good Order.

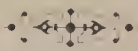
BE VERY careful to clean the pump with clear water after using it, by pumping the water through it. Unscrew the cap and drop some oil into the barrel. If the plunger should become dry for the want of use, run water through it, and then oil the plunger. This will prevent the fluid from pushing out at the top.

The valves should be looked after occasionally. Unscrew the ball from the lower part of the pump, then the side extension, and the receiving valve will then drop out and can be cleaned.

The Discharge Valve, in the side extension, is creased and perforated. This is to catch all matter that would otherwise get into the arteries and prevent a perfect distribution of the fluid. Unscrew the side extension and clean the valve; be careful to replace in the way it came out. When this valve becomes foul it makes the pump work very hard, and but little fluid will pass through.

AN INSTANTANEOUS DISINFECTANT AND DEODORIZER.

Something Every Undertaker Should Have on Hand.

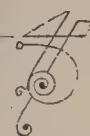


CLARKE'S

Disinfectant Chlorides.



IS NOT A SECRET NOSTRUM,



But compounded on the most scientific principles, of the various Chlorides possessing the finest disinfecting, deodorizing and anti-septic properties known to science. Is recommended by the best physicians in their practice and for Hospitals, and for domestic use in Dwellings, Hotels, Railway Cars, and in fact any and every place where a positive, cheap and effective Disinfectant is needed.

Is Entirely Free from Poison and Perfectly Harmless.

—IS INVALUABLE IN CASES OF—

TYPHOID, TYPHUS, SCARLET and YELLOW FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, SMALL POX, CHOLERA, and All Loathsome Diseases, and for ALL KINDS OF BAD ODOR.

FOR SICK ROOMS—Dilute one part with ten parts of water, and spray or sprinkle the bedding and room. Keep a cloth suspended, saturated with the diluted solution. When used in the vessels, dilute one part solution to four of water. Same dilution in cases of low forms of fever and contagious diseases, and use frequently. Always use the solution in vessels after using them.

FOR CLOSETS, REFRIGERATORS AND CELLARS—Place the pure liquid in a saucer in a high place or upper shelf.

FOR STORE ROOMS, BARNs AND STABLES—Dilute one to ten and sprinkle; water closets and urinals the same dilution.

FOR SCRUBBING FLOORS, &c.—Pour a little of the pure fluid into the water used.

FOR SEWER GASES—Keep cloths well saturated and suspended as near the outlet as possible. At night spread the cloths directly over the bowl. Pour a little of the solution down the pipes occasionally. The saturated cloths attracts the gas and neutralizes it.

FOR GENERAL SANITARY PURPOSES—Dilute one part of the solution with from four to ten parts of water and sprinkle.

ONE QUART WILL MAKE TWO GALLONS.

PRICE LIST.

In Quart Bottles.....50c. Per Gallon Jug.....\$1.00. Per 5-Gallon Jug.....75c.
Per 10-Gallon Keg.....60c. Per Barrel.....40c.

remedy is to push absorbent cotton down both nostrils until you have closed the epiglottis, or little trap door, that covers the top of the trachea or windpipe. This will, as a rule, produce the desired effect, and you can continue the injection until you have sufficient fluid in the body for that time. Should this not prove successful, the next and positive remedy is to make an incision in the windpipe about one-half to three-quarters of an inch. The incision should be made just above collar bone in the front part of the windpipe. Holding the wound open with the forceps or handle of scalpel, push cotton into the windpipe until you have filled it up. This will effectually bring about the desired result. It is not necessary as a rule in cases of this character to tap the heart; as there is but little blood in the body. If the subject be a male, use the femoral artery, but if a female the brachial artery should be used, the injection being slow and steady, keeping in view the value of the incline. If there should be any inflammation in the abdominal cavity, a pint or more injected will be of value. In some cases, the second injection in the artery may be necessary. Saturated cloths over the face and hands are necessary to prevent and remove discolorations.

BY ARSENIC, STRYCHNINE, PARIS GREEN, ETC.

These are very violent deaths, and in some cases the convulsions are so great as to burst some of the blood vessels, and also to cause a swelling or unusual fullness of the features. Sometimes the abdomen becomes much swollen, and the intestines, too, are filled with gases, which should be removed by the trocar from the abdomen and an incision in the same to relieve the intestines. For this treatment see "Peritonitis," etc. The stomach is usually empty from purging. If not, empty it of its contents by turning the head to one side, with the face downwards, as also the body on the side, and with the knee press on the stomach; after this replace the body on an incline and inject the stomach through the mouth or nose. Tap the heart if it should be a large person or contain much blood, and inject the brachial or common carotid artery. If the weather is warm, the second injection would be advisable. Cloths may be kept over the face, neck and hands, saturated with the diluted fluid, and, if over the abdomen, it may be used full strength.



IN PREPARING BODIES in which death has resulted from contagions or infectious diseases, viz., diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, cholera, erysipelas and typhus fever, great care should be taken not only in embalming the whole body if it is desired to preserve it, but also in rendering as slight as possible the danger to those who may approach it before burial.

In addition to the ordinary embalming the surface of the body should be thoroughly bathed in the fluid, but of only half strength, and in the case of diphtheria or scarlet fever the nose and throat well drenched with the fluid and filled with saturated absorbent cotton. In a case of septicaemia the body should be embalmed as soon as possible, as decomposition begins inside of twenty-four hours.

An air-tight casket should be used in all these cases and not opened after once closed.

— :: OUR NEW COMBINATION :: —

— :: — FOR — :: —

PUMP AND SYRINGE.



BY the use of this simple device, you have both a Pump and a Syringe Set. By unscrewing the barrel of the Pump and screwing on this Bulb (with rubber cap attached) the operator has a complete syringe.

This Bulb and Cap mailed to any address, packed in a neat box.

— :: — PRICE 75 CENTS. — :: —

TESTIMONIALS

JACKSON, TENN., Aug. 14, 1887.

Dear Professor Clarke:

I write to let you know I am having perfect success in embalming with Clarke's Fluid, instruments and instructions. I now have two bodies on the cooling boards embalmed at this time. One died last Saturday, and I am to bury him Sunday next, making eight days dead. He is as perfect as at first—no signs of decay or smell. Just showed him to a friend who thought I was fooling him; said he did not think at first he was dead. I used Clarke's Fluid, and I think it the best. I am proud to say I can perform the operation from the instruction you gave me without any fear of trouble or failure. I am glad I went to see you at St. Louis to learn the art of embalming.

Very truly yours,

R. E. HOPPER.

COLUMBIA, TENN., Nov. 29, 1887.

The Clarke Chemical Works, Springfield, Ohio:

This certifies that we embalmed the body of Mr. William H. Nichols, late a resident of London, England, who died in our county March 29, 1887, age 21 years, with Clarke's Anti-Septic Balm and shipped his body to his father at London, England. His body was kept out of the ground nearly five weeks on account of delay in transportation from New York City. We received letters from his father and sister stating that the body was in a good state of preservation when received. Wishing you all the success possible,

We are very truly yours,

A. BARR.

By JOHN A. OAKES.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 24, 1887.

Clarke Chemical Works, Springfield, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN:—In regard to your Anti-Septic Embalming Fluid, would say I have used it for some time, and it has given me the very best of satisfaction. Have never had a failure with it so far, and I am confident it will do the work if the embalmer understands his business. I use your embalming pump and syringe exclusively, and I think them the best in use. Anything I can say or do to further your interests in this section of the West I will be glad to do.

Very truly yours,
EUGENE CARLATT, P. M.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Oct. 24, 1887.

Professor J. H. Clarke:

DEAR SIR:—It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent and very satisfactory quality of your Embalming Fluid. We have used no other fluid for the past spring and hot summer but yours, and find the fluid of the barrel purchased last spring as good as at first.

Very truly and respectfully,

G. A. DUIGUID & SON.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January, 1887.

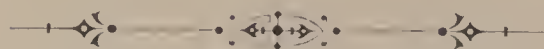
The use of Clarke's Anti-Septic has been the means of our increasing business. It is perfect in every respect as are also Clarke's Hard Rubber Embalming Instruments.

GEO. F. CLARKE & CO.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., June, 1887.

I have used Clarke's Anti-Septic for nearly three years and in shipping bodies a long distance. It has been of the greatest value. We have many bad cases here in

Our Instruments.



WE IMPORT our instruments from Germany, and handle none but the highest class of goods. Our Hard Rubber goods are far preferable to those of metal, in that they never corrode, and are so much lighter and easier to handle.

Any of the following Mailed on Receipt Price:

TROCARS, improved, large and small, each.....	\$ 1 50
ANEURISM NEEDLES, each.....	1 00
SCALPELS, each	75
FORCEPS, each.....	75
SCISSORS, per pair.....	75
CATHETERS, No. 9 and 12, each.....	25
H. R. PUMP, with three tubes.....	6 50
H. R. PUMP, without tubes.....	5 50
ARTERIAL TUBES, large, medium, small, each.....	35
H. R. BULB SYRINGE, with three Tubes	4 00
H. R. BULB SYRINGE, without Tubes.....	3 00
COMPLETE CABINET, without Instruments, fine walnut, nickel trimmings, and very handsome.....	20 00
H. R. NASAL TUBES, large and small, each.....	75
CLOSED-END THIMBLES, each.....	25
EYE CAPS, per gross.....	10 00
EYE CAPS, per dozen.....	1 00
IMPROVED CHIN SUPPORTERS, three sizes, per set.....	75
IMPROVED ARM REST, each.....	2 00
CLARKE'S COSMETIC, per bottle.....	50
CLARKE'S ANTI-SEPTIC VASELINE, per box.....	25 and 50 cents
RUBBER TUBING, all sizes, per foot	10 to 20 cents

Any parts of our Pump and Instruments can be furnished on short notice.

CLARKE'S ATMOSPHERIC ODORIZER.

FOR DISINFECTING APARTMENTS.

By this simple apparatus a few drops of the Disinfectant are converted into thousands of minute particles, successfully impregnating the surrounding atmosphere.

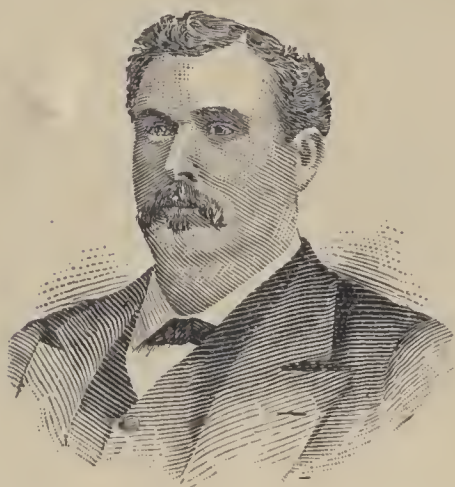
PRICE. 25 CENTS.

Directions for Use.—Place the long tube into bottle of Disinfectant and blow sharply through short one. See illustration; end of long tube should cover about half the aperture in short one. When displaced can be easily adjusted.



this hot climate that require careful treatment, and it has given us the very greatest satisfaction. We also use Clarke's Instruments, and most cheerfully endorse all the productions of the Clarke Chemical Works.

G. T. BUNTING.



CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3, 1887.

Professor J. H. Clarke, Springfield, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in adding my testimonial as to the merits of Clarke's Anti-Septic. I would not like to be compelled to conduct my business one day without it. Really we are very fortunate, living as we are in this age of progression. In this hot climate where decomposition begins so soon and the heretofore tendency to bury soon after death, our people receive the new way of preserving their dead with great kindness when they become acquainted with it. I would kindly recommend all the brethren who have not tried Clarke's Anti-Septic to do so at once and learn your modes of preserving the dead. Dear sir, I wish you unbounded success, which you so richly deserve for your untiring efforts to elevate the profession.

I am sincerely yours,

J. M. CONNELLY, 143 Calhoun St.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August, 1887.

My many years experience in embalming the dead for burial here and transportation to long distance has enabled me to judge very critically the value of the different makes of Embalming Fluids, and I unhesitatingly endorse Clarke's Anti-Septic as the best I have ever used.

BYRON E. OAK.

DEERSVILLE, O., July 7.

I was called on the 17th of June to take charge of the body of Rev. Dr. Robert Herron, of the Presbyterian church. He was the giant of our community both in size and as a minister, and weighed over four hundred pounds. This at midnight: I first placed the body on an incline and two hours afterwards tapped the heart and drew off nearly three quarts of blood; then raised the brachial artery and injected Clarke's Anti-Septic, consuming two hours injecting two gallons. I buried him four days later on Sunday, the thermometer ranging from 92 to 100° all the time. I consider this a grand success.

Yours truly,

ABRAHAM OLIPHANT.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 10, 1887.

The Clarke Chemical Works:

We could fill a large book with numerous cases of very successful embalming. We feel we could hardly run our business without Clarke's Anti-Septic and Instruments. We have kept several bodies from one to three weeks during the last hot summer months.

Very truly yours,

M. S. COMBS & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

We feel perfectly safe in keeping all bodies entrusted to our care since we have been using Clarke's Fluid, and we have no occasion to change the programme. We feel that nothing could be better.

Very truly,

LYTTON & PULLIAM.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12, 1887.

The Clarke Chemical Works, Springfield, O.:

I used your Clarke's Anti-Septic to preserve Major J. W. G., weighing about two hundred pounds, dying with a complication of diseases. Was in fine condition at the expiration of five days, and I only used three quarts of your most excellent fluid at two injections.

Another case where it did me excellent service was in the case of Cornelius King,

weighing over 250 pounds, dying from heart disease. I used four quarts of your fluid at two injections and kept him nicely for five days; was then placed in vault for five days, at which time his remains were in fine condition.

And still another severe test was that of George Eberhardt, weighing 200 pounds, dying from internal tumor and cheesy tumors of the liver, one of which had broken before death. I used four quarts at two injections, and made other necessary preparations for post mortem, which was made thirteen hours after last injection. Two days later at time of funeral he was in perfect condition, and no one would have judged post mortem had ever been held.

C. E. KREGELO.

A WORD FROM HOME.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

For several years we thought we could not use any fluid but the——— until we bought a little of Clarke's to simply try it until we could order of the old house. But the sample was so excellent, we have used it now exclusively for over two years and we have no reason whatever to doubt its superior quality, either as a preservator or bleacher during the hot summer of '87. We never had a single failure—in fact it has proven better than we could have ever expected, most of our embalming being done by cavity injection. We cheerfully recommend Clarke's Fluid and Instruments as the best we have ever used.

Very truly,

SCHINDLER & COLES.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

I have used Clarke's Anti-Septic Embalming Fluid and Instruments for two years, and they are all perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

JACOB HOLL.

PRESERVED FOR SIX MONTHS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 31, 1887.

The Clarke Chemical Works, Springfield, O.:

Six months ago we came into possession of the body of a man who had no friends, so we decided to keep the body, and give your fluid a good test. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. We have the body now just as sound as can be.

We cite you to another case wherein Clarke's Fluid proved to be all you claim for it. The railroad authorities abandoned the body of a lady en route from Texas to Georgia, on account of the extreme bad odor. We brought it to our place of business and embalmed it—using Clarke's Fluid—kept it four days, and sent it to its destination with the very best results.

Very truly yours,

J. F. HOLST & BRO.

Per ROB. JONES, Embalmer.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 25, 1884.

Mr. J. G. Keyler:

DEAR SIR—Being acquainted with the facts pertaining to the embalming by you of the body of my mother-in-law, Mrs. C. E. Wood, of Bloomfield, I beg leave for the benefit of others to make the following statement. Mrs. Wood deceased on the 7th day of February, 1884. The body was then embalmed by you and placed in the receptacle in the cemetery in Bloomfield until February 21st, when it was sent by express to Great Barrington, Mass. At this latter date the features were unchanged and fresh. About the middle of the present month (May) the body was then removed from the receptacle at Great Barrington to the grave. The casket was again opened and the features of the body were found fresh and unchanged. Time from death until interment, three months and seven days.

Very truly yours,

G. W. TIMLOW,

Minister of the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. E. C. Wood died at Bloomfield, N. J., February 7, 1884, and was embalmed by Mr. J. G. Keyler, of that place. The casket with body enclosed was removed to this place and has since remained in our receiving vault until I caused it to be opened April 26th. The body was found to be in an excellent state of preservation. On the

14th of May it was again opened and was still in a fine state of preservation except the flush of life and the eyes sunken ; otherwise the general appearance was quite natural. The operation had been skillfully performed and was very successful in accomplishing the purpose desired.

May 26, 1884.

W. H. PARKER, M. D.,
Great Barrington, Mass.

The fluid used in the above case was Clarke's Fragrant Anti-Septic Balm, also Clarke's H. R. Pump and Instruments were used to do the work, and I unhesitatingly say that it is the best fluid and most positive preservative I have ever used and shall continue to use it in my practice.

Bloomfield, N. J.

JNO. G. KYLER,
Funeral Director and Embalmer.

PERFECT EMBALMING.

The following will recall the sad death of young Adam Mackenzie, who was accidentally killed at Fowler Bros' packing house December 27, 1884. It is a letter received by one of his intimate friends from the young man's relatives in Dublin, Ireland, to whom his remains were shipped after being embalmed by Undertaker H. H. Sawyer:

245 JAMES STREET, }
KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 21, 1885. }

H. H. Sawyer, Esq., Wyandotte, Kas. :

DEAR SIR:—I have just received three letters from Dublin, Ireland, regarding the remains of the late Alex. Mackenzie, who was accidently killed at Mr. Geo. Fowler's packing house on December 27, 1884, which was embalmed and shipped by you.

The first letter is from his brother, Archibald Mackenzie, which is as follows:

Dear Alick's remains arrived in splendid order. Every one who saw him was astonished at the life-like appearance, and I could not overcome the feeling that he was sleeping. It was with great fear and I might say terror, that we waited his coming home, in case we were unable to see him, and it gave us corresponding gratification when we saw how beautiful he looked, and this feeling of thankfulness overcame a great deal of our sadness.

The second letter was from his sister, Mrs. Weatherill, who says : Dear Alick was buried February 7, 1885, this day two weeks. His body only got to Dublin on January 22d, and really words would fail to express how much surprised and pleased we were at his appearance. Poor boy, he looked just like life. We were all afraid we would not be able to look at him, and his remains were first taken to Waller's, the undertaker, to be first looked at there, and Mr. Waller said in all his thirty-five years' experience he never saw anything to equal my brother's appearance.

The third letter is from my father, T. B. Gilbert, Dublin, Ireland, who says : After the remains arrived I paid them a visit. It is indeed a wonderful work of art ; so life-like that it seemed a pity to bury it away out of sight.

I send you these abstracts to let you know how your work turned out, and I may say it exceeded my expectations.

Yours very truly,
GODFREY M. GILBERT.

BELLEVUE, O., Nov. 24, 1884.

In regard to the body embalmed by Mr. Quayle, of Cleveland, for me, to be shipped to California—would say that I received word from the parties who accompanied the remains that they arrived at destination in the very best possible condition.

P. S. I wish to state that Clarke's Fluid was used.

Yours truly,
DAVID MOORE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1886.

J. H. Clarke, Esq. :

DEAR SIR:—On September the 28th, 1886, I embalmed the remains of Ezra F. Pruden, of 132 Concord street, Brooklyn, using about five pints of your fluid. On October the 2nd, he was placed in the receiving vault at Evergreens Cemetery.

To-day December the 21st, he was removed to a lot in the cemetery for final interment. After being in the receiving vault for three months, upon opening the casket the body was found to be as firm and solid and almost as good a color as when put into the casket; there was not the least odor from the body, and I cut off some of his hair for the family. It had to be cut off; I could not pull it out; it was just as firm on the head as in life. I was much pleased with it, and the family expressed it as surprising. They were more than pleased, as they did not expect to be able to get very near, certainly not to look upon him again after being dead three months, to say nothing of having some of his hair cut off. I think it my duty to bear this testimony to the excellence of your fluid.

Yours, &c.,

F. J. KING, 279 Court St.

HARRISON, O., August 31, 1887.

Professor J. H. Clarke:

SIR:—I have been using several different kinds of fluid for awhile past and have not had as good success with any as I have had with yours. I have used Clarke's in very severe cases without a failure. That is what I cannot say with the others. I would like to have a ten-gallon keg, and I am in need of a cabinet to keep my instruments in; also three quart bottles in which to carry fluid.

Very truly yours,

HENRY SLITE.

EMPORIA, KAS., June 8, 1887.

Clarke Chemical Works, Springfield, Ohio:

GENTS:—Enclosed find draft for \$33.21 for invoices of April 2 and March 7. You may ship us a barrel of Clarke's Anti-Septic.

We disinterred a body last week after it had been buried nearly a week, and it was in the worst fix possible to imagine a body to be in. We embalmed and fixed it up with Clarke's Fluid and shipped it back to your city. It was the body of John Wheeler, formerly of Springfield, O.

Very truly yours,

HARDCASTLE & KENYON.

GILBERTSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1886.

The Clarke Chemical Works, Springfield, O.:

GENTLEMEN:—Reading yours regarding New Illustrated Circular in this month's "Casket," I would be pleased to receive one. I have your "Text Book," and find it the best and the plainest on that subject that I have ever read. I have used the Clarke Embalming Fluid for the past two years thoroughly, and have never had one failure; and can say in all sincerity that it has given me entire satisfaction and that I consider it the best I have ever used, and cheerfully recommend it as a thoroughly reliable fluid.

I am respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. BLACKMAN.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 15, 1887.

Clarke Chemical Works, Springfield, O.:

DEAR SIR:—Without solicitation I will give you only a small amount of experience with your fluid, viz: A. Mr. Ballard, of Syracuse, N. Y., died here of chronic dysentery. I embalmed the body with your fluid and kept it four days with the temperature at 85°. Placed body in a No. O wood case, shipped in the lower hole of a sailing vessel to St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., (two days voyage); reached destination in perfect condition, top of case taken off and remained off until next day; face perfectly natural. Not the slightest offensive odor, and nothing but Clarke's Fluid done the work.

SECOND CASE.—Was called to DeFuniak Springs, Fla., (eighty miles from here) to prepare and ship the body of Mr. Birdsall to Illinois; and while there the body of Mr. John Perkins, of Royal Oak, Mich., had been found. He was drowned, and body had been in water four days; body full of water and terribly swollen; face and hands very much discolored. His friends said it was impossible to ship him home, (although his widowed mother telegraphed "Should the body be found, ship it home.") I told them I would undertake the work, and if I failed it would not cost them one cent. It was a bad case, but I had been taught never to give up if I thought I was right. I had

my cabinet (Clarke's) and one-half gallon of Clarke's Fluid. I telegraphed home for more of Clarke's Fluid. Shipped body in thirty hours after, in one of Stein's cloth-covered zinc-lined caskets, No. 213, to Royal Oak, Mich., a distance of 1,400 miles. The casket was not air-tight, because the screws broke their hold when they were screwed down in the wood shell. I did not, however, depend on the casket, but Clarke's Embalming Fluid and my work is what I relied on. The parties wanted to pay me at once, as the features looked so natural; but I said, "No; wait until body reaches home, and if it is all right you can pay me"—which they did; also a letter from them saying body looked perfectly natural and no offensive odor. I can show you many such letters, and nearly every one of them the result of your fluid; but in both cases mentioned Clarke's Fluid did the work. If you wish to use this letter, do so.

Yours, &c.,

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

BOSTON, MASS.

Clarke's Anti-Septic has been of inestimable value to us; have not used it exclusively, but as much or more than any other preparation for preserving the dead. We shall employ it in the future.

J. P. CLEARY & CO., 5 Pynchon St.

BRACKTON, MASS.

We have no occasion to regret adopting Clarke's Anti-Septic as the standard of excellence. We have it by the barrel, and the last pint is as good as the first—always correct and reliable.

MCCANN & BROS.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30, 1884.

Mr. Clarke:

DEAR SIR:—On the 11th of May last I embalmed a lady who died from cancer of womb, the case being a very bad one. I used brachial artery and about two quarts of your fluid, placed the body in receiving tomb of Fairmount Cemetery, where it is now. I have examined it several times and found the preservation absolutely perfect—no disagreeable odor nor any sign of mortification; the body seemed to be going through a sort of drying-out process. I would state that this is the third case I have had in receiving tomb in the last six months and have found them all in the same condition.

Very truly yours,

E. H. STONAKER.

RANDOLPH, MASS.

After trying nearly all the embalming fluids I have settled on Clarke's as the standard, and now buy it by the barrel.

RALPH HOUGHTON.

WAFAKONETTA, OHIO.

I employ it in my business exclusively. It has never failed me. Am sure I could not get a better one than Clarke's Anti-Septic.

PHILIP NAGEL.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

It has always given me the most perfect satisfaction—Clarke's Anti-Septic.

A. T. WILSON.

OMAHA, NEB.

Everything considered, we are better pleased with Clarke's Anti-Septic than any other in the market, as our business requires a great deal of embalming. It is very important that we get the best.

DREXELL & MAUL.

QUINCY, MASS.

I have used Clarke's Fragrant Anti-Septic for nearly five years, and it has always given me the greatest satisfaction.

JNO. HALL.

We employ Clarke's Anti-Septic in preserving our anatomical specimens with the most satisfactory results.

L. E. RUSSELL, M. D.,
DRS. McLAUGHLIN & AUSTIN.

Clarke's Anti-Septic Vaseline for the hands. Price 50 cents.





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