

work, in which the importance of classifying and grading were fully set forth. Mr. Young impressed the fact that, while the work of the first and second years of school life was of fundamental in its character, that of the third and fourth years is of still greater importance, as correctness of pitch, accuracy of reading, the cultivation of the eye, ear and voice, development of the time sense, and uniformity in the manner of beating time are the primary essentials in those years of school life. A half hour was then given to a practical drill of the work for the ensuing school month.

### MEDICAL BOTANY.

Permit me to relate the following experience: I first took a course of instruction in medical botany in 1849. In that course obstruction from whatever cause was treated as a source of disease and the all-important lesson was to learn to know what medicines would remove it and create a free circulation in the human system, as without that no person could be in a healthy state. The diseases that people are subject to are generally brought on by colds. Cold, if it gets the ascendancy, produces death; hence to understand the remedies that will remove colds and equalize the circulation is of vast importance. Ginger, yarrow or cayenne pepper are great equalizers, as is also will sage. The placing of the feet in hot water and mustard affords great relief. Vapor baths, wisely administered, will greatly aid in throwing off colds. Some time ago a friend of mine, a Mrs. W., became affected in her mind. She had lived in Springville many years. Her friends and relatives sent for me to prescribe medicine for her. I had never had experience in such a case, and therefore recommended Dr. —, whose services they secured, and who visited her professionally three times during three weeks. She gradually grew worse. During this time I studied the diagnosis of the case, and her children, becoming alarmed, urged me repeatedly to do something for their mother. I commenced administering medicine by giving stimulants and nervines, and directions about diet according to circumstances. I made a compound of valerian, nervine and cayenne pepper; also gave assafetida pills and pills composed of equal parts of lobelia and cayenne. By these the nerves became strengthened and the system received warmth. I also administered mint tea to correct the stomach and keep the head cool and the feet constantly warm. After a daily visit for a period of six months she was thoroughly cured and has remained so ever since, that is, for eleven years, to the astonishment of the people of Springville. She had suffered from other complaints which were superinduced by a departure from the mode of diet I had prescribed, which produced a serious diarrhoea which caused me to resort to the use of astringent composed of oak bark, raspberry leaves and ginger, which in a few days corrected that part of her ailment. Her disease, some time after the commencement of the diarrhoea, was accompanied with diabetes. After a careful perusal of medical authorities I found

there was but little known concerning the origin of the disease. Dr. Beach says: "However humiliating it may be to the pride of medical science we have to confess that we have no sure remedy for diabetes."

Mackintosh says it is my duty to confess that I know nothing whatever respecting its nature and seat." Another author says: "Admitting, then, that diabetes is the result of a general breaking up of the vital power, we see at once the reason why it has baffled the best exertions of the wisest and most skillful throughout all time. The proximate cause of diabetes is still extremely obscure, although several authors of deserved reputation have endeavored to explain it. It has been ascribed to a morbid condition of the kidneys. This is the oldest opinion that has been entertained respecting its nature." Medical botanists differ in their views of this disease, but all agree that the stomach, digestive organs and kidneys are more or less diseased. Hence a large flow of urine, sometimes as much as two or three gallons per day. My grandson had this dreadful disease, hence I was very desirous to find a cure. I visited Europe fifteen years ago and consulted many medical works, in one of which I found a recipe of Dr. J. R. Hopkins, of Otago county, New York, who furnished Dr. Beach therewith as follows, entitled "A singular remedy for a singular disease." Take the hoofs from a pig's foot, bake them a dark brown, pulverise them to a fine powder. Dose for a child ten years old, one small teaspoonful once a day; for an older person, a large teaspoonful. Dr. Hopkins states, "I never knew it to fail, for I have cured many with it; three times taking it may generally be sufficient."

Or take the following: One ounce of prepared chalk, quarter of an ounce of aromatic, and mix them well together with cold water sufficient to fill a 16 ounce bottle; then take two table-spoonfuls three times a day.

I prepared this remedy, adding one-third cinnamon to two-thirds of the powder, which I administered to Mrs. W. thus—a teaspoonful morning, noon and night; to my grandson who was down with the disease, aged three years old, half a teaspoonful three times a day; and to my utter astonishment, in forty-eight hours both of them were cured. Neither of them, and it was eleven years ago, has been troubled with it since. I cured one of our old settlers here of the same disease, and he was so proud of the result that he brought me afterwards a pan of hoofs for the benefit of others who might thus be afflicted. My experience with this remedy, especially on young and middle-aged persons, has satisfied me of the efficacy of this wonderful cure. It is a more permanent cure for the young and middle-aged than for old persons; with the latter, although cured, the disease has in some instances returned six months after.

THOMAS CHILD.

Professor of Medical Botany.

IN THE word "scissors" the spelling reformers claim to have a cutting argument. Its six elementary sounds are capable of being printed in about 6000 different ways, one of them being this: "pszyres."

### PURCHASING VOTES.

The Liberals are at their old game of buying up votes, and are about ready to launch one of their little games into the political waters. They propose to profit by the present dull times among workingmen, and to turn the existing condition to account in a desperate struggle to retain themselves in office.

There is a vast number of workingmen in Salt Lake who own their own homes and pay their share of the taxes. There are also many who are not sufficiently well off to hold title in their dwelling houses, but who are bona fide residents and add their mite for the welfare of the country. A third class also exists—a floating population, whose home is anywhere that yields them pecuniary profit; they are no benefit to any section of the country, but are rather a hindrance, because there is connected with them that grade of individuals who are responsible for the many petty crimes committed. But they have votes which they are ever ready to barter to scheming politicians. For the first two classes named, who are demanding that a check shall be put upon the prevailing reckless administration of city affairs, the Liberals have little or no use. But for the third the party of schemers and tricksters is now showing an unusual amount of affection.

The plan is to be carried out under a semblance of sympathy for the workingman, but one of the recipients to receive the benefits is the third class, or mob element, and the other is the body of politicians who are figuring to retain control of the city offices.

The procedure to be followed is that those who have their names on the registration lists, and are willing to sell them for a consideration, are to have the recommendation of the Liberal committee, and upon that showing the various city departments are to be given work for a certain number of days. In return for this employment on the public works they are to vote for the nominees on the Liberal ticket. It is estimated that from 800 to 1000 votes can be corralled by this scheme.

It was the intention to keep the workings of the game a close secret, but it has leaked out just as it was being put into effect. It was proposed also to make each individual who secured employment under the agreement to vote for the Liberal, fulfill his part of the contract or go without his pay. To carry this out a system of cards was adopted. Each individual engaged receives a card with his name and the number of days he is to be given work. The cards are numbered and endorsed by the party who engages the holder. It is then presented to the head of a city department. Suppose, for instance, it is to the waterworks department, where a large number of such individuals can be employed, and which is in the workings of the scheme; the card is signed by the superintendent of waterworks, who directs the foreman to put the bearer to work. Then the time is filled, the card is returned to the place of original issuance, with the dates the bearer has worked noted on the back. Then when it is shown that on election day he has voted the Liberal ticket he gets his pay.