

## **Blenkiron, William (& others)**

### **Contributors**

Blenkiron, William

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W<sup>m</sup> BUCHHEIM'S BOOK



~~1982~~ BLENKIRON (William)

Collection of medical and other  
receipts

1789-1829



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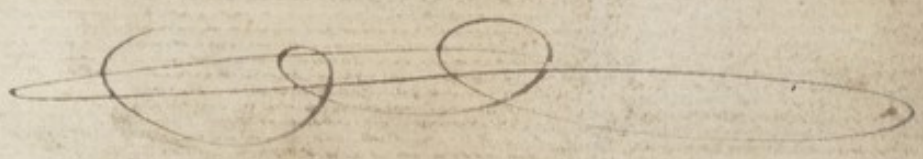


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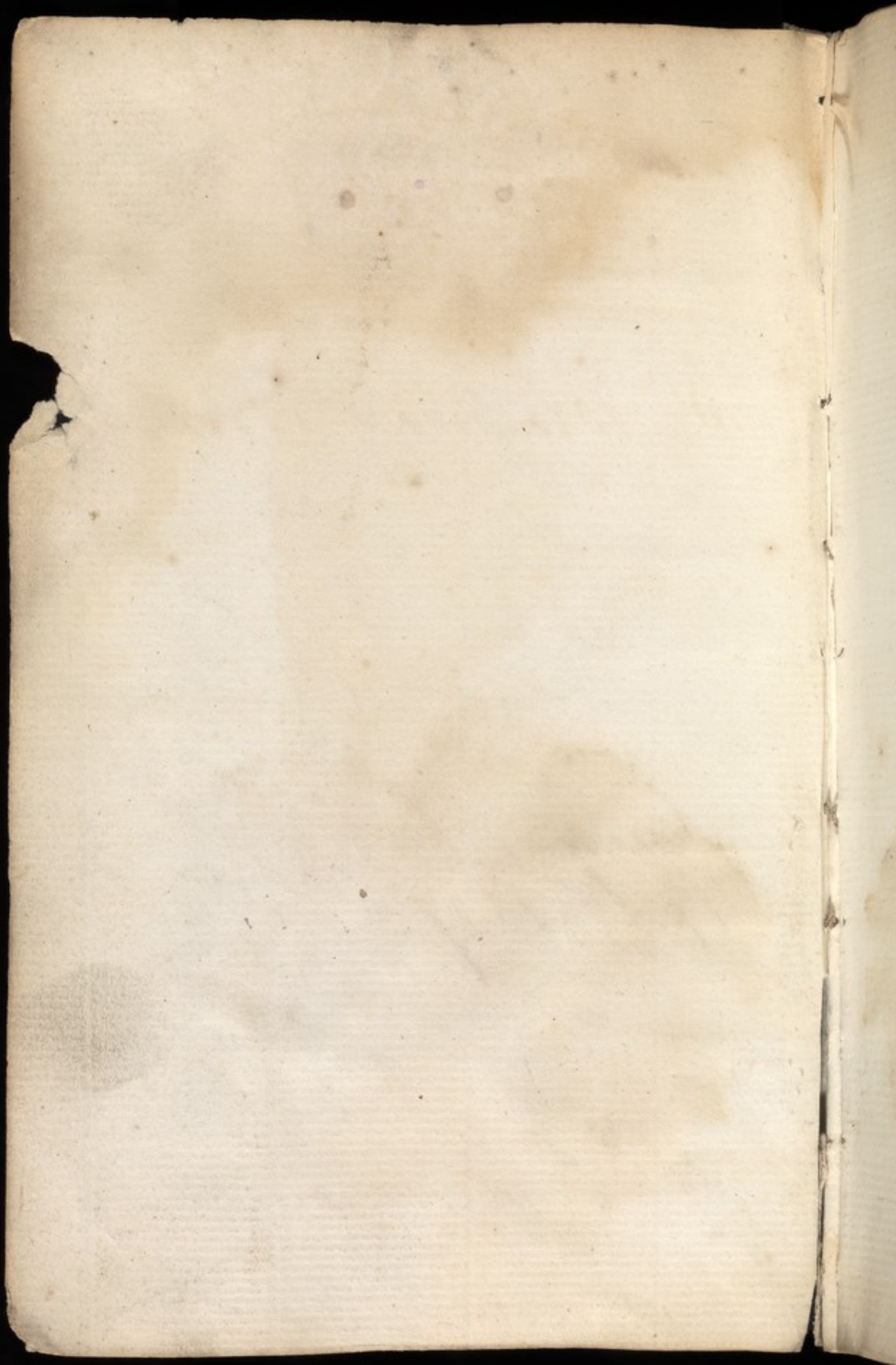
~~Mr. J. D. Smith~~

~~Mr. J. D. Smith~~  
~~Wm. B. Lockwood's Book~~

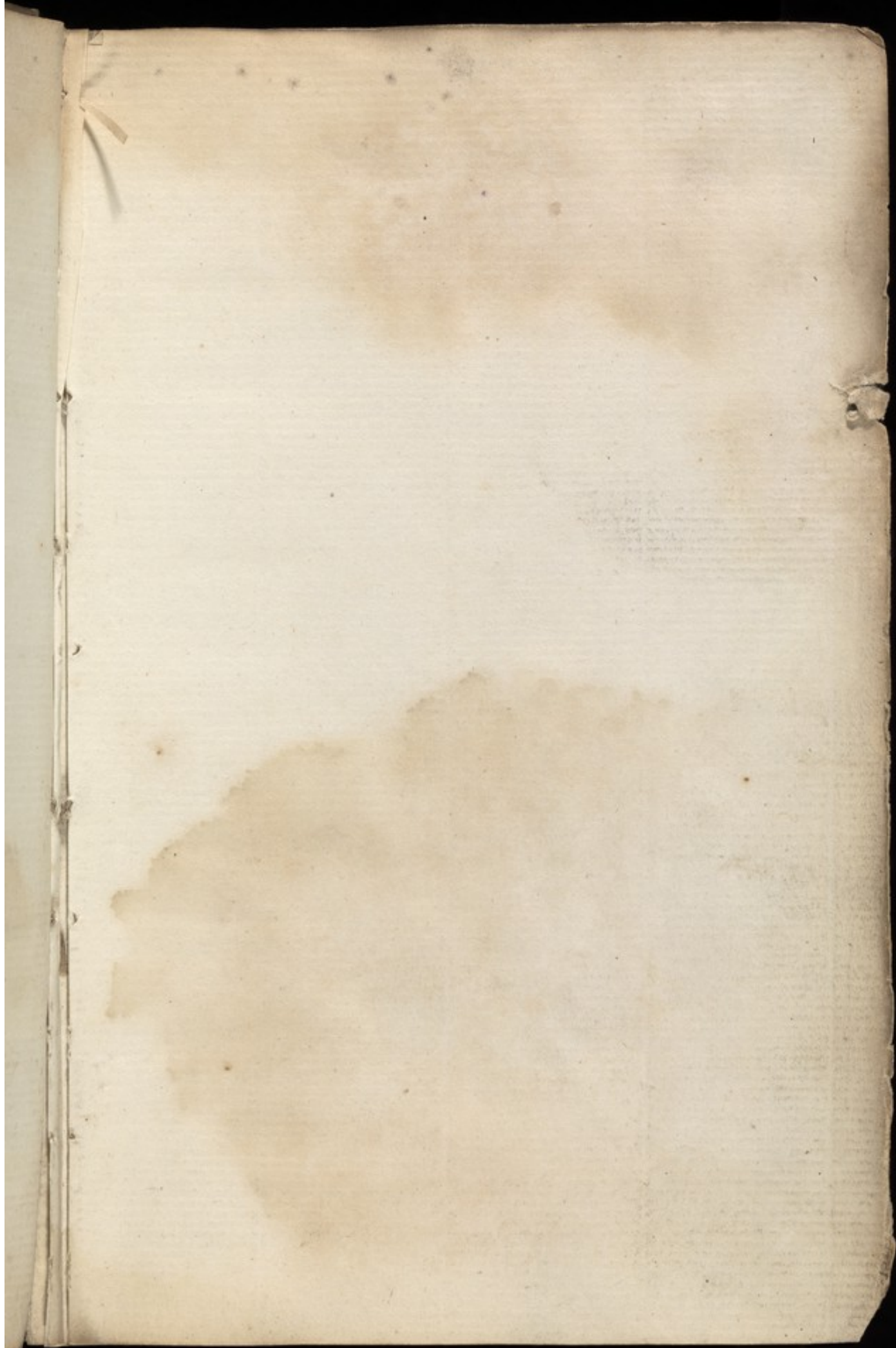
~~Stokesbury~~  
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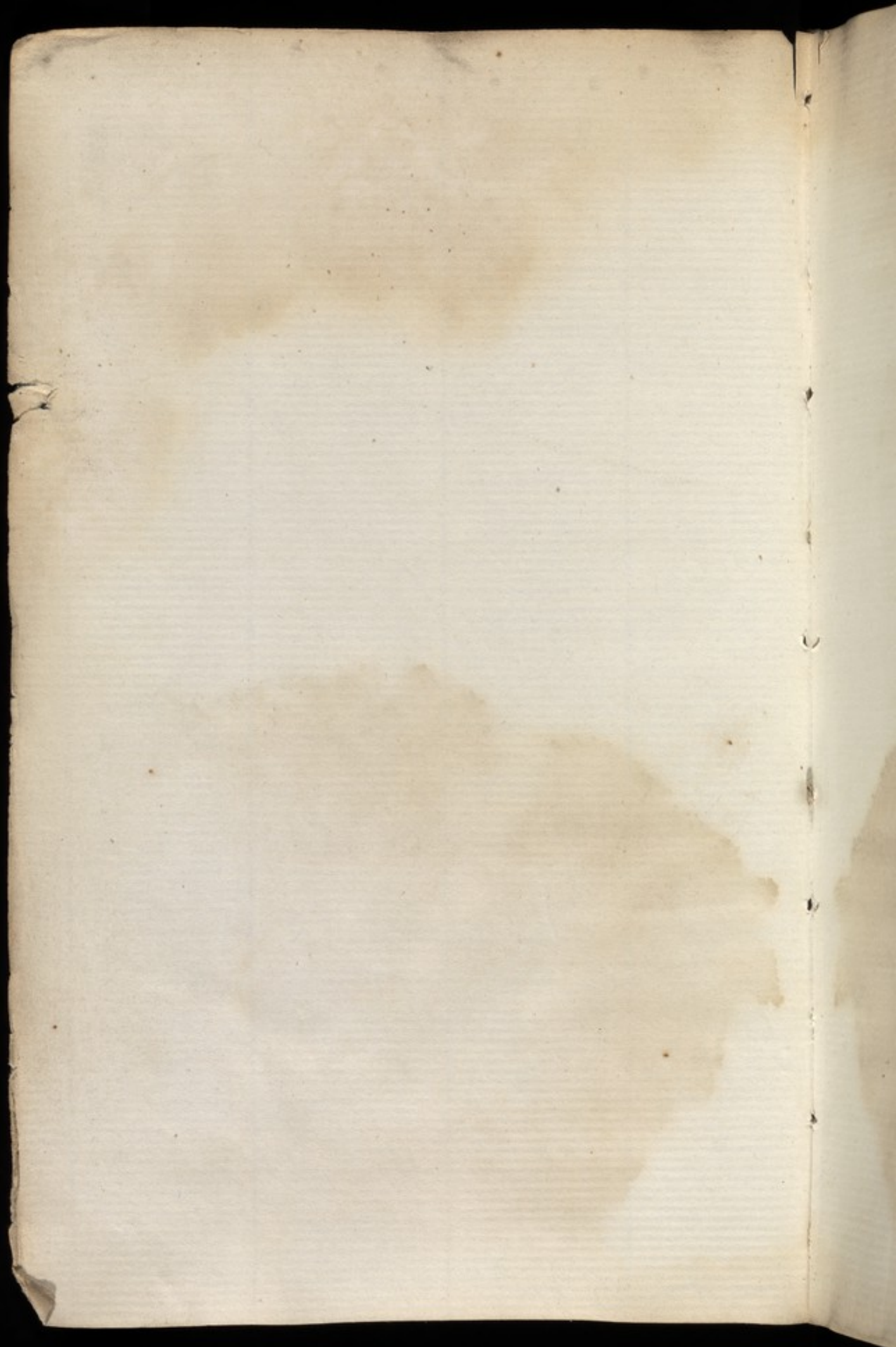


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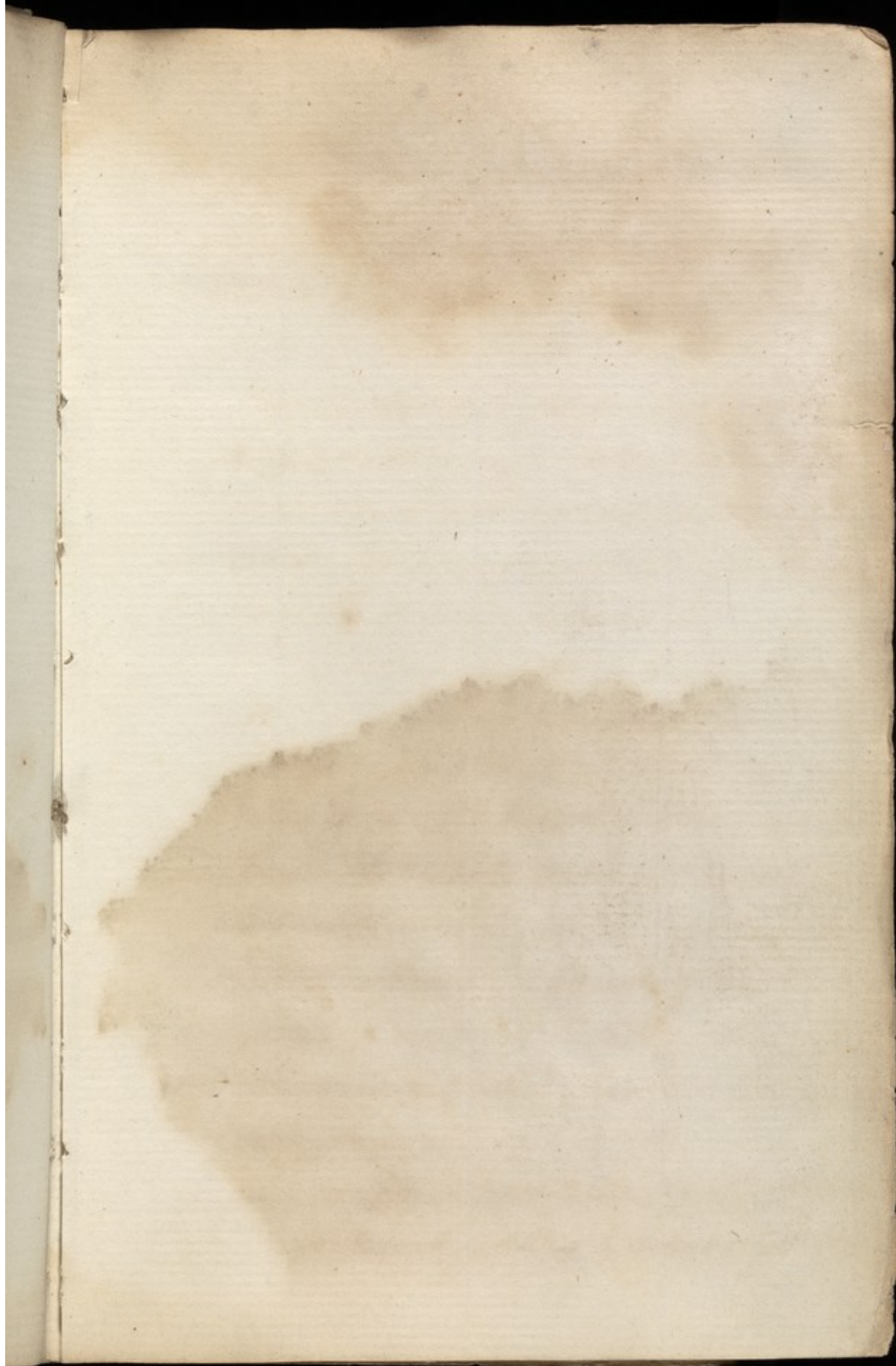


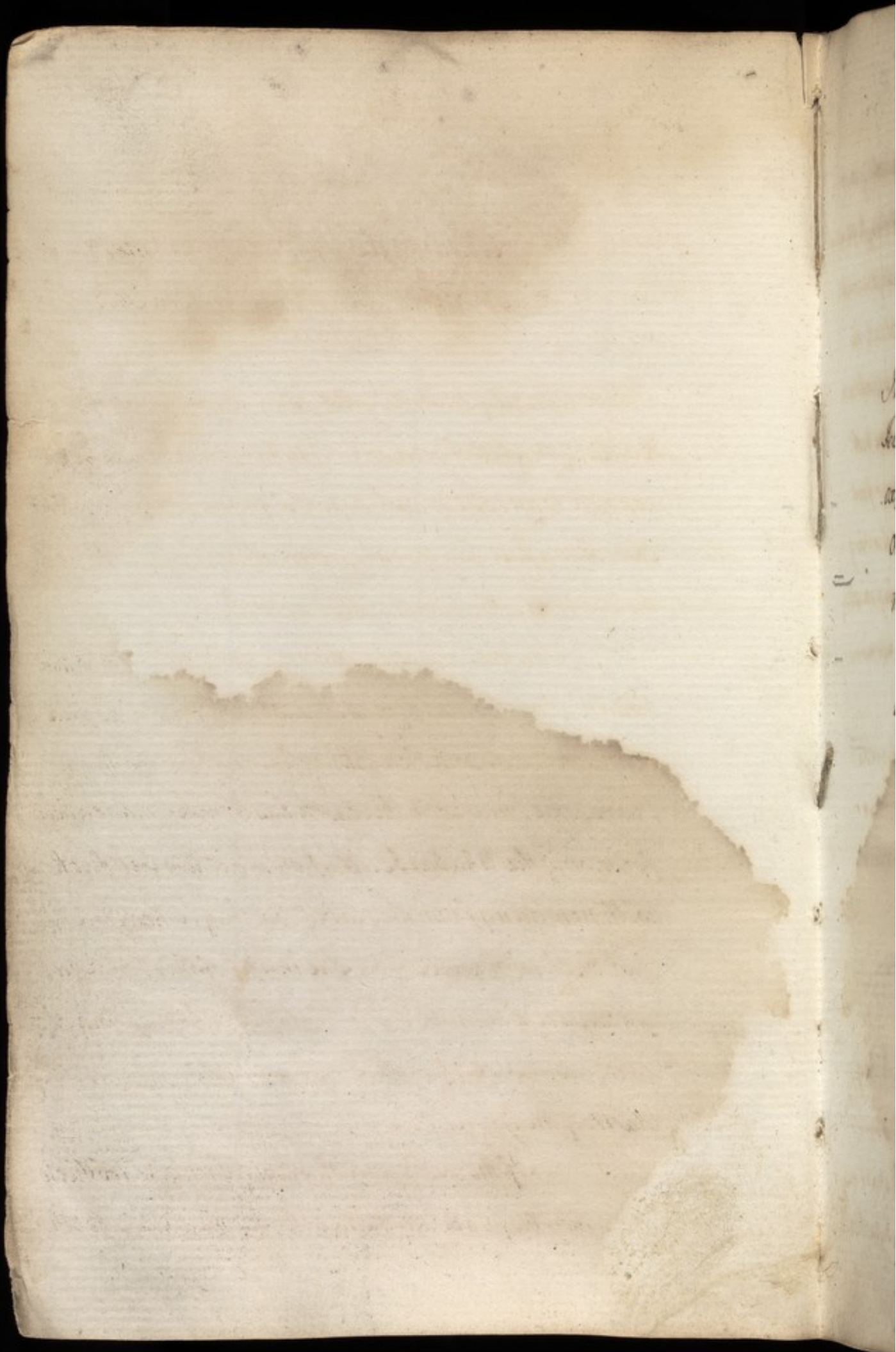














Mr. Hayward's (of Banbury) method  
of cultivating Rhubarb from seed.

I have usually sown the seed about the beginning of  
February on a bed of good soil (if rather sandy the better) —  
exposed to an east or west aspect in preference to the south —  
Observing a full sun to be prejudicial to the Vegetation of  
the seed and to the plants whilst young.

The seeds are best sown moderately thick (broad cast) —  
treading them regularly in as is usual with parsnips and  
other light seeds and then raking the ground smooth —  
I have sometimes when the season has been wet made a bed  
for sowing the Rhubarb seed upon about two feet thick —  
with new dung from the stable covering it near one  
foot thick with good soil — The intent of this bed is not  
for the sake of warmth but solely to prevent the rising of  
earth-worms which in a moist season will frequently  
destroy the young crop.

If the seed is good the plants often rise too thick —  
if so when they have attained six leaves they should be taken



Carefully up shore too close leaving the standing crop —  
eight or ten inches apart, those taken up may be planted —  
at the same distance in a fresh spot of ground in order —  
to furnish other plantations — when the plants in —  
general are grown to the size that Cabbage plants are —  
usually set out for a standing crop they are best —  
planted where they are to remain in beds four feet —  
wide one row along the middle of the bed leaving —  
two yards distance betwixt the plants allowing an alley —  
between the beds about a foot wide for conveniency —  
of weeding the plants —

In the Autumn when the decayed leaves are —  
removed if the shovelling of the alleys are thrown over —  
the crown of the plants it will be found of service. —

### His method of Cultivating it by Off-sets.

On taking up some plants the last Spring —  
I slipped off several Off-sets from the heads of large —  
plants these I set with a dibble about a foot apart in —  
order if I found them thrive to remove them into other



Beds On examining them in the Autumn I was surprized  
to see the progress they had made and pleased to be able to  
furnish my beds with forty plants in the most thriving state.

Though this was my first experiment of its kind  
I donot mean to arrogate the discovery to myself having  
known it recently tried by others but without being  
informed of their success - I have reason to think this  
valuable Drug will by this method be brought much  
sooner to perfection than from seed. -

### His method of Curing it -

The plants may be taken up either early in the  
Spring or in Autumn, when the leaves are decayed, in dry  
weather if possible, when the roots are to be cleared from dirt  
(without washing) let them be cut into pieces and with  
a sharp knife freed from the outer coat and exposed  
to the sun and air for a few days to render the outside  
a little dry. -

In order to accelerate the curing of the largest  
pieces a hole may be scooped out with a pen knife -



These and the smaller parts are then to be strung on —  
packthread and hung up in a warm room (I have  
always had the conveniency of such a one over a  
baker's oven) where it is to remain till perfectly  
dry. Each piece may be rendered more slightly —  
by a common file fixing it in a small vice —  
during that operation afterwards rub over it —  
a very fine powder which the small roots furnish  
in beautiful perfection for this and every other —  
purpose where Rhubarb is required. —

W<sup>m</sup> Hayward.

31. Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1709.



A Mastick for constructing Water basons  
paved ponds and other works & preventing  
Water from penetrating Cellars and other  
Walls & Buildings.

Slack quick lime in Ox's blood instead of water pound  
and sift some tiles and mix the dust of them with the  
lime till you form the consistancy of mortar - with  
this you will cement the stones or shards of any  
Building - you plaster afterwards with the same  
mortar which when dry (and it is not long drying)  
becomes so hard a Mastick that tempered steel is  
required to demolish it - If you build in a damp  
place cover the plastering with planks till it is dry -  
This composition must be excellent for constructing  
Water basons, paved ponds or other works  
exposed to humidity - Quick lime slacked in this  
manner may be preserved and used like common  
lime, it will suffice to wet it again with Ox's  
blood if it should get too dry. -



112.  
Receipt to prevent Crows and Pooks from  
destroying Corn growing on the ground.

Take a quart of Train Oil, Turpentine, and bruised  
Gunpowder boil them together, and when hot dip  
pieces of Rag into it and stick them on a stick in the field—  
about four is sufficient for one Acre, and the Birds will shun it.

A perfume to preserve Cowhouses or other  
buildings from infection.

Mix with one handful of Frankincense the same  
quantity of Juniper berries and the same of Garlicke—  
let them be boiled together in four gallons of water—  
pour off the liquor all over the floor of the Building.

Observe to rub a beast that is afflicted  
very well, every day, with Straw.—



1788-

A Remedy for the present distemper  
in horned Cattle.

As soon as you perceive a Beast to be seized with the  
disorder thrust into its mouth four ounces of good bacon  
tempered with a handful of bruised Ragwort; when  
this is done bleed the Beast gently at the Nose - then  
boil in one quart of New Milk three drachms of  
Cinnamon, one ounce of Garlick, a quarter of a  
pint of Olive Oil, and a handful of the tops of Rue,  
after these have been boiled together strain off the  
liquor and give it to the beast - Take also a good  
handful of Comomile Flowers pour boiling Water  
upon them and hold them under the Nose of the  
Animal for a Considerable time. -



Method of keeping Roads good —  
all the year.

The Road must if possible be 36 Feet wide light —  
Feet of which must be for two Trenches of 4 Feet wide —  
each one on each side the Road, Ten feet more must be  
for two Foot paths, of 5 Feet each, on the inside of the  
above Trenches, the other eighteen Feet in the middle —  
is for Coaches Waggon &c to pass by each other —  
The ground in the above two Trenches must be dug two  
Foot deep at least and the Earth thereof thrown into the  
middle of the Road, also the Foot paths must be dug —  
one Foot deep on the outside and slanting to no depth  
on the inside, which Earth must likewise be thrown  
into the middle of the Road with these earths the  
Road must be made almost like the ridge of an House —  
but not so steep, that the water may run off the Road —  
into the Trenches; then at every hundred yards —  
distance must be laid into a heap in one of the above  
Trenches (or any other vacant place) 3 Loads of —



Gravel or small Stones all which must be done before or  
about Michaelmas then at every Mile must be placed  
one or two Men who must each have a Spade, a Basket and  
a Scoop (such as Whiteners of Linnen Cloth have to Water  
their Cloth with) which must be so narrow that it will go  
to the bottom of any rut made by a Coach Waggon &  
Wheels - With the scoop they must every day throw out all  
water that is lodged by Rain in the Ruts and with their spade  
they must fill up all Ruts made every day if possible;  
and where Ruts grow deep, then, with their Basket they  
must bring Gravel or Stones from the above said heaps  
and fill the Ruts three Inches deep therewith which  
Cover with Earth and always keep the Road so high in  
the Middle that the water may always run down  
to the Trenches without any stay if possible, for it  
is the water standing in the Ruts that spoils the loads.

N.B. The above Men must be visited once twice  
or thrice a day by an Overseer otherwise they will be  
idle and neglect the Road which will undo all that  
was done before, for if they do not keep the water  
out of the Ruts or do not fill them up (as before directed)



as soon as possible, all that has been before done will  
be of no use for as I before observed it is the Water  
which spoils the Roads —

If the Road can't be made 36 Feet wide it  
must be made as wide as it can but not less than  
20 Feet wide. If it is but 20 Feet wide there must be  
but one Trench and one foot way which Trench  
must be 5 Feet wide and the Road must be very high  
on the opposite side of the Trench and so slanting down  
to the Trench to let the Water run off. —

At every 50 yards distance should be placed  
two posts on the inside of the Foot ways one on each  
Foot way to keep Coaches Waggons & of the  
Foot ways —

All Coaches Waggons & must keep on the  
left side of the Road that the drivers of Waggons  
Carts & may have their Horses on their right  
Hand which the keepers of the Turnpikes may give  
Notice to Coachmen &c.

<sup>†</sup> Coachmen do so in London Streets.



The above Trenches must be dug a Foot deep every  
Year and the Earth thrown into the Road as above —  
directed to keep it high in the Middle as also the above  
Quantity of Gravel &c. must be procured every year  
if necessary. —

Taken from the Gentleman's Magazine  
for May 1749.

### Directions for making Butter.

The dairy and all the utensils in it must be kept clean  
and neat, airy and cool in summer, and in winter  
not cold —

The Cows if possible should have access to River  
Water the more clean and pure the Water the better  
it will be both for their health and Milk.

Cabbage is the best winter provender and will  
procure the most and sweetest milk but care must be  
taken not to let the Cows eat any of the decayed leaves  
such meat must be thrown to the dry Cattle —



Carrots and potatoes are likewise most excellent food —  
Turnips are the worst of all green food as they will —  
give the Milk a disagreeable taste — Many Cows —  
will eat Horse Chestnuts and they are said not to —  
spoil the Milk, but it may be doubted whether they —  
will not tend to lessen it, they are a good food —  
for fattening Cattle —

If from the food (be it what it may) the —  
Milk is not perfectly good and sweet put a quart —  
of boiling water into each pan containing seven —  
or eight quarts of Milk, as soon as the Milk is —  
brought home it will tend to make the Cream both —  
thicker and sweeter than it would otherwise be —

Those who make whey Butter should as —  
soon as they have skimmed off the Cream warm it —  
over the fire then pour it into a pan of cold Water —  
in a short time it will rise and may be skimmed off —  
having lost in the operation much of the sour taste. —

The upright Churn is much better for the —  
purpose of making good butter than the Common —  
Barrel Churn, but the Barrel Churn made by —



Mr. Radrick of Morpeth is by much the best of any - It is a misfortune that they are not more easily to be come at -

If the butter be long in coming (as in the winter - it is apt to be) let a large table spoonful of distilled Vinegar be put into the Churn to every gallon of Cream after it has been churned for about an hour -

One spoonful of the Juice of Carrots (which may be easily got by pounding the Carrots in a Mortar and squeezing the Juice through a piece of lawn or Muslin) put into each gallon of Cream at the time of Churning will give Winter Butter the colour and flavour of Spring Butter.

It is best to make butter at least twice if not three times a week, the gentry who make for themselves may for the greater elegance have their butter made every morning but I am addressing myself to those who make it for sale and with them twice may be sufficient - however as there may be many reasons to induce them not to make it above once a week in the winter time In order to make it good let them skim their Cream every second day the Cream first got must be put on the fire and after having had a goggle or two



be put into a Jug mix the second Cream with it and so —  
the third each time pouring the whole into another  
Jug for the sake of better mixing — Experience shews —  
that this will tend greatly to lessen the mischief —  
arising from the staleness of the Cream —

There is very little of the above advice of —  
which I have not myself found the benefit such —  
gentlemen therefore as have Tenants Concerned in —  
dairying would do well to communicate it to them —  
as they will if they purchase their butter from them —  
find the benefit of it themselves. —

A simple experiment to prevent the —  
dreadful effects of sleeping in a damp bed.

Let your bed be first well warmed, and immediately as —  
the warming-pan is taking out introduce between the —  
sheets in an inverted direction a clean glass goblet —  
after it has remained in that situation a few minutes —  
examine it if found dry and not tarnished with steam —  
the bed is perfectly safe but if drops of wet or damp adhere to —  
the inside of the glass it is a certain sign of a damp bed,



A hint to Farmers. — M. de Broges first president  
of the Parliament of Dijon finding that the Weevils had  
got among some Corn at one of his Farms got some live  
lobsters which he threw on the Wheat that was infected and  
in four hours time the Weevils came out from all  
parts of it (for the fish were still alive) and dispersed  
themselves all over the walls in such numbers that in  
many places they were quite black with them — at  
length after endeavouring to escape by the chinks in the  
walls they all perished — The smell of this tartareous  
Fish particularly if left to putrify always proves fatal  
to these insects yet will no wise affect the Corn —

This remedy should be used as soon as there  
is cause to suspect that the Weevils begin to  
make their nests. —



Receipt for preventing the Black Legor  
Hyon in Calves & other young Cattle.

Horuse the young Cattle and bleed them over Night —  
in the usual way — the next Morning give each —  
Beast a pint of the following Mixture (Michaelmas —  
the most proper time) — Take for each Beast a —  
quart of Old Wine (by some called Saut) a —  
small handful of salt, an ounce and an half —  
of Nitre, a handful of New Oak Bark, let the —  
whole simmer over a slow fire in an Earthen pot —  
till reduced to a pint and give that quantity to —  
each Beast the Morning after Bleeding and then —  
turn them out without further trouble —



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An Effectual and immediate Cure even in the  
most desperate Cases for Cattle that have over-  
fed themselves amongst wet Cover -

Take an Egg empty the shell fill it with Jar throw  
it unbroken down the throat of the Creature Tho'  
ready to burst within less than five Minutes the  
swelling will be abated and the danger entirely  
over - This Receipt has been tried and found successful  
in Scotland -

### Gunpowder.

A pound of it will be rendered a third Superior in  
Strength by adding four ounces of Quick Lime -  
Stir it in a recipient till it acquires an uniform  
Colour and keep it in a close Vessel for Use.



## Good and Cheap Beer.

With any Tubs or Pails, on the Smallest  
Scale for every poor Family.

Half a bushel of Malt, five ounces of Hops —  
Twelve Gallons of Water, boiled down to Ten at  
least. let the fire go out, and when the first  
heat of the Water is off, put in the Malt, and let  
it steep thus for three hours, stirring it rather  
frequently, then light the fire again, and —  
put in the hops, tied up in some thin cloth, —  
and let the whole boil half an hour, stirring  
it as before, then take it out and strain it  
through an hair cloth or sieve, setting it to  
work when barley lukewarm with a pint  
of yeast. Valuing the Grains and the —  
increase of yeast, this good Beer will be —  
about four pence pr. Gallon —



A simple mode of preserving Potatoes from the frost.

Place a Vessel of Water in the apartment wherein the Potatoes are deposited, the Water attracts the frost and while the one continues liquid the other will not affect the Potatoes - As the water Conglaciates, change it, and the Vegetables will be preserved.

Table Beer.

4 lbs of Coarse-brown-Sugar 3 Ozs of Hops & Ten Gallons of Water To be Boiled three Quarters of an Hour & worked as usual & kept a week or nine Days before it is tapped. It will improve by Keeping.



To keep fresh Butter —  
throughout the Winter. —

Make the Butter into Balls of 30 or  
40 lbs weight & salt it a little more  
than for fresh Butter lay the Balls in  
the middle of a bin of Flour & it will  
keep good all the Winter — Or salt  
it as usual and put it into Pots & cover  
it about two Inches high with good  
Brine; but this will not keep so well  
as the other — If Salt Butter be well  
washed & then beaten up with new  
Milk, it will taste like fresh Butter. —



## American Bread.

To make Pumpkin Yeast - Cut the  
pumpkin in slices and with a handful of hops,  
boil it in a small quantity of water till it is soft  
enough to pass through a Cullender, when  
strained put it in an Earthen or Stone jar, with  
a sufficient quantity of good Yeast to ferment it.  
It will be fit for use in a day or two and will keep  
a Month or six Weeks - The pumpkins may be  
sliced and dried in order to make it the year  
round - from experience it is found to be  
quite equal to the best brewers yeast for  
the purpose of making bread or Family Beer.

To make Bread without Yeast or  
the Common Leaven - Take a double hand  
ful of fine Indian Meal, and mix it thoroughly  
with a small quantity of boiling water - then  
add to it some Cold water till the whole is  
reduced to the temperature of New Milk -



Mix as much Wheat Flour with it as will bring —  
it into the Consistence of paste, then set it before —  
the fire to rise adding to it now and then a little  
more Wheat Flour — When it has risen sufficiently  
(which it generally does in five or six hours) —  
add as much more Wheat Flour to it as will —  
bring it into the Consistency of Dough — let it —  
stand half an hour afterwards by the Fire, —  
then make it into a Loaf of the Common Size —  
and bake it — It must be baked as soon as it —  
is prepared otherwise it is apt to become sour.

Both the foregoing receipts have been  
used by House-keepers in the City of —  
Philadelphia, with the most desirable —  
Success, and the bread made with either —  
has been found as light, pleasant and —  
wholesome as any other bread. —



## Paint.

A new, cheap; and lasting paint has been lately invented, & successfully applied to gates, rails, & palisadoes; it is made of two quarts of Skimmed milk; eight ounces of fresh slaked lime, Six ounces of boiled linseed oil, two ounces of Burgundy pitch; and three ounces of Spanish white. The lime is to be slaked by dipping it in water; and then exposing to the air till it falls to powder; then mix it with the milk, adding the oil, in which the pitch has been dissolved, a little at a time; Stir it well with a wooden spatula and add the Spanish white, Six coats are to be laid on with a painter's brush; the expence of which will be about a halfpenny a square yard.



Mix<sup>d</sup>. Straw with Clover.

One of the most simple & useful — — —  
discoveries in Agriculture comprehend<sup>d</sup>.  
Pasturage is to mix layers of Green or new  
cut Clover with layers of Straw in Ricks  
& Stacks - thus the sap & strength of the  
Clover is absorbed by the Straw, which  
thus impregnated both Horses & Cattle  
eat greedily: & thus the Clover is —  
dried & prevented from heating. This  
Practice is particularly calculated for  
second Crops of Clover & Rye-Grass. —



## Scab in Sheep.

The following composition is recommended as a  
preventative to that Disease so pernicious to  
the Sheep & prejudicial to the Wool 2 lbs of the  
strongest Tobacco Coiled up with a suff.<sup>ty</sup> quantity  
of Salt & Water or Wine add one Gallon of Train  
Oil & 2 Gallons of Buttermilk which is enough  
for 100 Sheep rub each sheep all over with it  
particularly along the Back Bone the Day they are  
shorn, or the morrow after, which will likewise  
heal the Cuts or snips made by the Shearers, keep  
off the Flies & throw off the wet & discourage the  
growth of the Wool. The above has been  
practised a number of Years by Mr. Yarmouth  
near Marmouth, who is a considerable  
Breeder & never had this Disorder in his Stock.



Roll. Coil or Quittor Bone  
in a Horse. -

1/2 Oz: Aque fortis. -

1/2 Oz: Oil of Citriol. -

1/2 Oz: Burnt Allum. -

1/2 Oz: Balm Drops. -

1/2 Oz: of the Colloft of Citriol. -  
and

1/4 Pint of Vinegar. -

Mix & apply a little with a Syringe -  
occasionally to the part affected -







A Cure for the Cramp and other Spasmodic —  
disorders taken from the Ladies Magazine —

The Cramp is either natural as in convulsive —  
constitutions or accidental from living in Cold places  
under ground &c: it is a disorder which seldom —  
proves mortal tho' its returns are often very quick —  
and continuance long with great pain & distention —  
of the nervous parts as appears from the knots & —  
ganglions it occasions — If it be natural & arises  
from a redundancy of humours or a thickenss of the  
blood venesection either in the foot or arm is —  
generally efficacious — Warm Baths for the —  
Feet, prepared of river Water & Chamomile flowers —  
have also a singular effect & seldom fail of —  
removing the Complaint — If this disorder is —  
accidental it is cured by rubbing the part affected.



Recipe for the Cure of the Cramp

Take camphorated Spirit of Wine - compound  
spirit of Lavender - oil of Sweet almonds, of each  
half an Oz: by measure - Volatile spirit of sal  
amoniac, oil of amber of each one drachm - Mix  
well together: let the parts affected be well  
rubed with it night & morning with a warm hand  
and the Patient should lay warm when in Bed:  
but if the disorder proceeds from an internal  
Cause internal Remedies should be used -

Taken from the Ladies Magazine: of Nov: 1779.



Method of Rearing Black-Cattle without Milk

In two or 3 days after they are Calved take the Calves from the Cows & put them in a House by themselves - then give them a kind of Water-gruel composed of Barley about one third & two thirds of Oats ground together very fine - then sift the Mixture thro: a very fine Sieve; put it into the Quantity of Water then (ment? below) & Boil it half an Hour, then take it off the Fire & let it remain till it is milk warm - then give each Calf about a quart in the Morning & the same quantity in the Evening; & increase it as the Calf grows older - it requires a very little trouble to make them drink it - After the Calves have had this diet for about a Week or 10 days tie up a little Bundle of Hay & put it in the Middle of the House - which they will by degrees come to Eat - Also put a little of the meal above ment<sup>d</sup> into a small Trough for them to eat occasionally;



which will be found of great service to them - keep  
them in this manner till they are of proper Age  
to turn out to Grass: before which they must be  
at least two Months old. - Therefore the sooner  
they are got in the Spring the better.

About a Quart of the above Meal, mixed in  
three Gallons of Water is sufficient for Twelve Calves  
in the Morning & the same Quantity in the  
Evening - Increase the Quantity in proportion as  
they grow older. - By this Method Beasts &  
Calves may be reared with a trifle of Expence.

Taken from the Memoirs of Agriculture  
published by order of the Society for the  
encouragement of Arts Manufactures &  
Commerce.



A Receipt for the epidemic distemper  
among Horses, also for Horned Cattle.  
suppos<sup>d</sup>. the disorder inflamatorij.

Take of Salt p<sup>r</sup>unilla 2Oz: of the Whitest-Chalk  
& Cole Armoniac of each OneOz: of Camphire 2  
drams of emetic Tartar 4 Scruples of Blue Vitriol  
2 Scruples let the whole be rubb'd in a Mortar  
to a fine powder & divided into four doses  
with one of wch mixed with a proper  
Quantity of warm water let the suffering  
animal be drunched every night & Morning  
be kept warm & drink & Food be given  
as Symptom's indicate.  
After you have given the drink Washes &  
Warm Water twice a day then make up  
the following Ingrid<sup>s</sup> as directed & give  
every Morning a Ball the size of a pigeons  
Egg & a Horn of warm ale after it - Take  
Flower of Brimstone ʒss. Senegreek powder ʒss  
Liquorish Powder ʒss: Anniseed Powder ʒss.



Barbadoes Tar 8 Oz: Cold drawn Linsed Oil One  
Pint Honey 1<sup>lb</sup> mix all well in a large Mortar &  
keep it in a Galley pot close cover'd. -

NB- If the Horse Coughs much & you find  
that there is Phlegm that he can't get up Take  
One Oz: of Oymel of Squills in an Horn of Warm  
ale & through it down his Throat for 4 or 5 Morn<sup>gs</sup>  
after the above Ball which will cut the Phlegm -  
never bleed when the Horse runs at the nose as it  
cheques the Humour & will thro' it into his Blood  
As all Horses when in this distemper are off  
their Feed you must tempt them with different  
sorts of Mashs as boiled Beans, pease, Barley,  
Wheat &c; but let Bean & a little Malt be the  
main Ingredients of such Mashs & sprinkle  
them Hay with Water; & when a very fine day  
offers walk the Horse in the sun for a Quarter  
or half an Hour in a dry place After the  
Horse begins to recover he'll have a difficulty of  
Staling & the distemper requires some thing to Ease



off the dregs of it - give one Oz: of fine Old Cassia  
syr & half an Oz: of salt prunella in half a  
pint of Chenish warmed or Stale Beer two or  
three times - The Balls will cure four or five Houses.

A Remedy for a Cold or Cough in a  
Horse, Ox or Cow -

Take a Quart of Ale or strong Beer warm it  
& put thereto a quarter of lb of Treacle or  
Melasses & a quarter of a Pint of distilled  
Annisseed Water: Stir it well tog̃er & give it  
the Beast at Night after his ordinary Food:  
the next Morning give him a pail of Warm  
Water with a handful of Oatmeal in it & a  
Mash of Malt with a handful or two of  
Beans; let this be repeated till the  
Beast be Cured -



## Scheele's Green Colour.

Dissolve one Pound of blue Vitriol in a sufficient Quantity of boiling water to which is immediately added a Solution of one pound of purified (Pot. or Pearl ash) & 5 Ounces Van half. of pulverized White Arsenic - in a Gallon of Boiling Water & the Precipitate arising from this Mixture is to be well elicated i.e. washed in several cold Waters, separated & dried. -

N.B. Wooden Vessels are the best to make it in.



## Improved Writing Ink.

Galls 4 Oj. Sulphat. of Iron calcined to  
Whiteness  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Oj. 5; & two Pints of Water.

The whole must be left to infuse cold for  
24 Hours; then add Gum Arabic 10  
Drachms & preserve it in a Stone Jar,  
either open, or covered merely with paper.

To calcine the Sulphate of Iron or  
green Vitriol hold it over a Fire in a  
Iron shovel till it becomes of a dirtyish  
White Colour & has ceased from smoking  
The Quantity must be according to its  
Weight in that State, which is about  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  less than before. -

NB Take it off as soon as it gives over  
smoking.



Agriculture The Bulbocastanum or Earth-Nut.

Is a Perennial Plant & grows naturally on all the light sandy soils of this Island: - It is a root of a hardy Nature & when boiled, has the taste of something between an early Potatoe & a Chesnut; as it consists of but one bulb, it can only be raised profitably from seed, - which should be gathered tow<sup>ds</sup> the end of August. I presume that the seeds when sown in Spring will readily vegetate in Garden Ground but - whether the roots will admit of transplanting, is what I can't at present determine. In my Opinion, this Vegetable may be raised in sufficient Quantity to make up for the - - - deficiency of Grain in Years of scarcity & the more especially, as it may be taken up for use at all seasons of the Year. The Bulbocastanum is a - - - wholesome & nutritious root, & the care with which it may be cultivated will be the means of bringing it to market at a moderate Price. - H.

York Chronicle - Oct: 1796.



An efficacious Receipt for destroying  
Bugs by an eminent Physician.

A Physician communicates this well-  
experienced receipt for the destroying of  
Bugs, with which he intirely cleared  
his own Beds, &c. some Years ago, &  
has told it to scores of Families since,  
who have all found the same effects by it,  
& never saw a bug afterwards.

Take of the rectified spirits of Wine,  
viz: (Lamp Spirits) that will burn all  
away dry, & leave not the least moisture  
behind, half a pint newly distilled oil, or  
spirit of turpentine half a pint; mix  
them together, & break into it, in small  
bits, half an ounce of camphire, which  
will dissolve in a few minutes; shake  
them well together, & with a piece of Sponge,  
or a Brush dipped in some of it, wet very  
well the bed or furniture wherein these  
vermin harbour & breed; & it will



infallibly kill & destroy both them & their nits,  
although they swarm ever so much: but then  
the bed or furniture must be well & thoroughly  
wet with it, (the dust upon them being first  
brushed & shook off) by which means it will neither  
stain, soil, nor in the least hurt the finest silk  
or damask bed. The quantity here ordered of this  
curious neat white mixture (which costs little  
above a shilling) will rid any one bed whatsoever,  
though it swarms with bugs. Do but touch a live  
bug with a drop of it, & it will die instantly. If  
any bug or bugs should happen to appear after  
once using it, it will only be for want of well  
wetting the Lacing, &c. of the bed, or the  
foldings of the linings or curtains near the rings,  
or the joints & holes in & about the bed or head-  
board, wherein the bugs & nits nestle & breed; &  
then their being all well wet again with more  
of the same mixture, which dries in as fast as  
you use it, pouring some of it into the joints  
or holes where the sponge or brush cannot  
reach, will never fail absolutely to destroy.



them all. Some beds that have much  
wood-work can hardly be thoroughly  
cleared, without being first taken down;  
but others, that can be drawn out, or  
what you can get well behind, to be  
done as should be, may.



## The Lithoniptic Mass & Electuary.

Take 5 lbs of Alicante Soap, shaved & one lb of Quick lime of any kind, in fine powder, put them into a tin vessel, & pour upon them 5 Quarts of Water, make the water boil till the Soap be perfectly dissolved in it, & then pour all into a glazed earthen Vessel - expose this Mass to the Air stirring it every day till it becomes both mild to the taste & of a proper consistence to be formed into pills or long pellets without sticking to the Fingers, this may be expected to happen in 2 or 3 Months, if it becomes sufficiently mild before it has acquired due consistence - it may be brought to this by being heated over a Fire in a Tin vessel, if it acquires too hard a consistence before it be sufficiently mild, it must be softened with Water:

A Tin or Iron Vessel is directed as most proper: Brass or Copper 'tis presumed would cause an emetic. —



It may be prepared in a more expeditious -  
manner as follows (but where time can be -  
allow'd for it I prefer the foregoing) pour -  
Two Gallons of Water upon a lb of Quick -  
lime, stir it 2 or 3 times when it has -  
fallen to the bottom, pour of the clear part -  
of the water repeat this 15 or 20 times or till -  
the clear water which is pour'd of be almost -  
tasteless, leaving about 3 pints of water upon -  
the lime after the last abluion: then pour -  
this mixture of water & dulcified lime upon -  
5 lbs of Alicant Soap shaved & proceed as -  
above directed: the Mass thus prepared -  
will be fit for use in a few days or even -  
immediatly if the Mass of Soap & Quick -  
lime dulcified in either of the above ment'd -  
ways be made of the consistence of an Electuary.

As This form is more convenient than -  
the Mass for those who desire to take the -  
Medicine dissolved in a liquid Vehicle -  
the most suitable ones are Milk, Water -



sweetend with Honey or Sugar, Water flavoured  
with Wine Brandy or Rum & small Beer --

Where a person is supposed to have a large  
stone in the Kidney or Bladder, he ought to take  
every day as much of the Lithontriptic Mass or  
Electuary as contains 2 Ounces of the Soap  
unless his pain & provocation to make Water be  
violent, in which case it will be proper to  
begin with about half this quantity & to  
increase it as he can bear. The Medicine  
ought also in this case to be dulcified in an  
extraordinary degree --

The generation of Gravel & Gravel Stones  
may be entirely prevented by this Medicine;  
it is likewise of great service in disorders of the  
Stomack & Bowels arising from or attended with  
acidities there & in Gouty habits, the patient  
may in any of these cases, begin with such  
a quantity every day as contains an Ounce  
of Soap & afterwards increase or lessen his  
quantity as he finds occasion --



## Whiggs -

Melt  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb Butter cut it in thin slices -  
in a Pint of new Milk - Then put in 3 lb  
of dried Flour 3 or 4 Eggs  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pint of Yeast -  
Let it stand half an hour before the fire -  
to rise then put in half a lb of Sugar -  
& An Oz: Caraway seeds & Bake in  
a Quick Oven . -



For the Grease in a Horses Heels.

Boil 3 Charges of Gun Powder with 2 Quarts of  
Vinegar an Oz: of Green Copperas & a lb of Nett  
Tobacco over a gentle fire in a close pot 'till one  
Pint is wasted, stirring it two or three times, taking  
care not to let the Steam fly away & after your Horses  
heels has been trimmed as close as possible, rub them  
with common Soap & then take out the Leaves of the  
Tobacco & apply them as hot as possible by way of  
poultice taking care to waste as little of the liquor  
as possible: - after it has been on 12 Hours take a  
sullinge & boil the remainder of your liquor & apply  
above the poultice with a Squib to soften the  
Leaves: then let it stand 12 hours more: take  
it off & melt hogi-lard & apply it with a bunch  
of feathers: let that stand for one day then wash  
it well with soft Soap suds take 2 Oz: of Shag  
Tobacco mix'd with a cold Mash, give it to your  
Horse, in the morning. let him stand about 6 hours.



By way of Physic exercise him till he is  
quite warm: put him in a close Stable:  
cover him warm, next morning, bleed  
him in the neck or mouth: if a young  
horse in the 3<sup>d</sup> Ribble of the mouth: if above  
7 Years in the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup>: when the horse  
has bled sufficient, if it does not stop  
give him one Quart of dry Meal or Coarse  
Flour Repeat the Physic of Tobacco &  
wood Laurel as above 3 times every 3<sup>rd</sup> day  
It will also cure the Scurvy Mange surfeit &  
by adding a double quantity of the first four  
Ingredients & a lb of snake root: if it should  
fail repeat it every 2<sup>nd</sup> day, which with  
Bleeding & Physic<sup>g</sup> is a never failing remedy.



For a Sprain in a Horse's Shoulder.

While your horse is warm pour 3 or 4 pails of  
water over his head & shoulder. Let him stand  
3 or 6 minutes out of doors, then tie up his leg  
Let him stand on the sprained side for some  
time, then let down the far leg & put him into  
the stable & keep him warm.



For a Horse that has been over rode.

Indian Rhubarb 12 dms Proodred sulphur —  
10z: Nuttivate 3 Oz: Jamaica pepper — —  
2 dms Laudanum 1/2 Oz: Castle Soap — . .  
2 Oz: made into two balls & given at — .  
twice: the horse moderately rode after —  
each ball: afterwards put him into —  
the stable & let him be well dressed, & a —  
little blood taken from him: in about —  
3 days he'll be fit for travel.



To keep your Horse fit for Hunting.

Give him Elecampane & Sweet Cicel root every day in his Corn to keep him in good spirits. While hunting give a cake made of 1 lb. of Elecampane  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of sweet Cicel Root boiled in 3 Quarts of water over a slow fire till one quart is wasted add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Vinegar  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Verjuice  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, boil off another pint & strain it off & let it stand till cold then take the Yocks only of 6 Eggs beat them with 1 pint of Rum & one pint of your Liqueur & take 3 Quarts of Oatmeal wet it with your Liqueur wherein your Eggs are beat & as much of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  as you shall see necessary to mix it very stiff adding a handful of Salt make it in long cakes convenient to carry in your pocket: after the first chase dismount & give him a cake & repeat it as oft as you find necessary - It will be needful to take with you 4 or 5 Cakes, which is sufficient for one day: The Cakes must be very hard &



not burnt. Ie occasionally a piece of  
fresh Beef (soak'd in old Verjuice or Sharp  
Vinegar over night.) round your Horses  
bit with wax thread before you go out.



To cure your horse f<sup>r</sup> purg<sup>g</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> road.

Take 2 Quarts of Oatmeal dry 1 oz: of Venice  
Treachle 1 Quart of Male Beer 2 drims of  
Cinnamon 20 Grains Laudanum boile the 4  
last together & give it your horse as a Drink  
all at once & repeat it as oft as is necessary.



Sancture of

Myrrh in powder — 2 Oz:

Best Barbadoes Aloes — 3 Oz:

Saffron . . . . . —  $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz q. 102:

Infuse the Myrrh in 3 Pints of the best  
Beandy or Geneva 4 days in a warm place &  
then add the other Ingredients letting it  
stand two days longer, frequently shaking  
it up, when it will be fit for use.

Dose a Tea Spoon full at Night.  
on going to Bed may be sufficient for a  
Child & a Table Spoonfull for a Man or  
Woman - increasing the Dose as the  
strength of the patient requires: it may  
be repeated every night: but take care  
not to purge too Violently: if it Gripes  
add a little more spirit to the Dose: it is  
a safe & good medicine & will be  
found useful in all kinds of eruptions  
Head Ache, Cholic, & Pains in the Bowels &c.



Diēt-Drink

- 2 Oz: Sassafras. -  
2 Oz: Sarsaparilla. -  
4 Oz: Licce Root. -  
1 Oz: Wild Carrot Seeds. -  
1 Oz: Senna Leaves. -  
1 Oz: Cam<sup>e</sup> Flowers. -  
4 Oz: Juniper Berries. -  
1/2 Oz: Cream of Tartar. -  
1/2 Oz: Aniseeds. -  
1/2 Oz: Fennel Seeds. -  
1/2 Oz: Caraway Seeds. -  
1/2 Oz: Orange Peels. -  
2 Oz: Hartshorn Shaw<sup>rs</sup>. -  
1/2 Oz: Gent<sup>r</sup>. Root. -  
1/2 Oz: Calam<sup>s</sup>. Arom<sup>s</sup>. -  
1/2 Oz: Nitre. -  
4 Oz: Prepared Antimony

As The Antimony to be boiled in a  
Lin Cloth & suspended on a stick laid  
across the Pan (in which these Ingredients  
are to be boiled) but so as not to touch the  
bottom of the Pan.



All the Ingredients to be boiled in 12  
Quarts of soft Water down to 8 q<sup>ts</sup> the 8 q<sup>ts</sup>  
drawn off & put upon half a peck of malt  
in a small Cask: when cold, press off  
clear & add a little Yeast to work it  
clear & when it has done working, drain  
off & bottle for use - Dose - a small Wine  
Glas full every Morning fasting & an<sup>d</sup>  
about Noon every Day when sickly: at  
other times only once every other day. -



Artificial Cream, to be mixed with  
any preserves of fruit. From Mrs.  
M. S. of Salisbury.

Take a quart of Milk, & when it is boiled up in  
the yokes of eight eggs well beaten, with the whites  
of four; when they are mixed, set them over a gentle  
fire & stir them all the while; & when you perceive  
them to be thick enough, put into them what  
quantity you please of Shrub, jamme of apricots,  
peaches, plumbs, cherries, oranges, Lemons, or other  
fruits, stirring them well, till they partake  
enough of the preserved fruit's taste; & then serve  
them up in China basons cold, in a desert, without  
any ornament of flowers.



## Orange or Lemon Cakes.

Take some preserved Orange or Lemon peels, —  
washed from their syrup; then beat them — — —  
in a marble mortar to a pulp, adding a — — —  
little orange-flower water to them, & a — — —  
very little gum-arabic powdered; this will — — —  
become a paste: then mould it into cakes, —  
with double refined sugar beaten fine, & dry —  
them: they must then be laid in boxes, — — —  
between sheets of white paper, & kept — — —  
in a dry place.



D<sup>r</sup>. Ratcliffe's receipt for the Hooping  
Cough ~

Take two Ounces of conserve of roses, two ounces  
of raisins of the sun stoned, two ounces of brown  
Sugar-candy, & two pennyworth of Spirits of Sulphur,  
beat them up into a conserve, to take morning  
Evening ~



To cure a Burn.

Beat up the white of Eggs well with  
white rose-water & anoint the parts.



A good Salve for sore Lips, or  
Nipples.

Take two ounces of the bees-wax, as much  
good Sallad Oil, set it over the fire, colour it  
with alcaung roots; when it is boiled, & of a fine  
red, strain it, & drop in Six pennyworth of  
Balsam of Peru; then pour it into the bottom of  
tea cups, that it may come out in little Cakes.



## Artificial Asses Milk.

Take two Ounces of pearl Barley, — . —  
Two large Spoonfuls of hartshorn — . —  
Shavings, one ounce of eringo-root, — . —  
One Ounce of China Root, one Ounce — . —  
of preserved ginger, eighteen snails — . —  
Crushed with the shells; to be boiled — . —  
in three Quarts of Water, till it — . —  
comes to three Pints; then boil a — . —  
pint of new milk, mix it with the — . —  
rest, & put in two ounces of Balsam — . —  
of Tolu. Take half a pint in the — . —  
morn<sup>g</sup>. & half a pint at night. —



An excellent Eye Water.

Take a pennyworth of White Coppras,  
& keep it in a quart of Spring Water in  
the Sun: wash your eyes with the Water.



Dr. Ratchliffe's receipt for the  
Green Sickness.

Take six grains of the filings of  
Steel, with as much extract of  
gentian as will make them up  
into the consistence of pills; make  
the pills small, & take one in the  
morning, one at four O'clock in  
the afternoon, & another at going to  
bed.



## A Diet-drink,

Take figs & casius Licid of each four Ounces;  
anniseeds & Sweet-fennel bruised, of each three  
Ounces. Liquorish two Ounces, Cinquefoil two  
Handfulls, mallow roots, & fennel roots of each  
3 Oz.; boil them in four Quarts of Water for a  
quarter of an hour; then strain it, & sweeten  
it with Sugar candy; when it is cold, put it in  
bottles, & drink of it 3 times a day.



For a Consumption.

Take two quarts of Milk. half an  
ounce of red Rose Leaves, & a quarter  
of a pound of brown Sugar candy:

Boyle all these in an earthen pot, &

take a coffee cup full morning

& night. ¶



2 Another.

Take a quart of new Milk, half an  
ounce of English Licorice stringed half a lb  
of figs sliced, a quarter of a pound of raisins  
sliced & stoned, & two pippins pared & sliced;  
Boil them together 'till the apples are soft,  
then turn the Milk with two Spoonfulls of  
made mustard, sweeten it with English  
Honey, & drink a quarter of a pint at night  
& in the Morning if



Another

Take twenty Snails, & a handfull  
of broad daisies, & put in a quart  
of water, & gently boild it to a  
pint; take a spoonfull every morn<sup>g</sup>.  
in some Milk of



An easy medicine for a dry husky  
Cough.

Drink near a pint of Spring Water,  
as hot as you can, the last thing you do  
going to rest.

This is recommended by one whose  
integrity may be depended upon; &  
though it is seemingly a trifling  
prescription; it has done very wonderful  
cures.

Panada for a Sick or weak Stomach.

Put the crumb of a penny white  
Loaf grated into a quart of cold Water;  
set both on the fire together, with a  
blade of Mace; when it is boiled  
smooth, take it off the fire, &  
put in a bit of Lemon peel, the  
juice of a Lemon, a glass of Sack,  
& Sugar to your taste. This is very  
nourishing & never offends the  
Stomach. Some season with  
Butter & Sugar, adding currants,  
which on some occasions are proper;  
but the first way is most grateful  
& innocent ff



A receipt for preserving green peas  
all the year round.

When the bread is drawn out of your oven,  
put your peas in, spread thin on a tin or  
iron dripping pan, or large pewter or  
earthen dishes; when the juices are dried  
out, & they appear to be well dried &  
hard, bottle the same up, & keep them  
close corked in Spring: when you want  
to use them, steep them in warm water  
over night; by these means they preserve  
their colour & flavour when boiled //

Recipe for dress'd Corned Herrings.

Get & wash them & then lay them in  
Cold Water to freshen for 2 hours: & if  
boiled for three minutes they will be  
end: if broiled they sh<sup>d</sup> be previously  
hung up for 2 hours to dry after being  
soaked &c.



Receipt for dress<sup>d</sup> Rice with<sup>d</sup> Milk  
tried & approved.

Take 1 lb of Rice, 4 good sized Onions w<sup>th</sup>  
little Ale spice & Sact, boile them slowly for  
2 hours in 4 q<sup>ts</sup> of Water in a Covered Vessel.

Method of preserving Apples &  
Peats with: any Expeience) so that  
in the next Spring they'll appear  
fresh as if just pulled off the Trees  
& acquire a Mellowness & Flavour  
equal to French Apples.

Pick the Fruit with: Bruises & Role  
them separately in fine White paper.  
pack them carefully in Raisin Jars or  
any other Earthen Vessel not glazed. Cover  
the mouths of the Jars very close & bury them  
about 2 Feet under Ground & there let  
them remain until there be occasion for  
them: taking them up a Jar at a time  
as they are wanted.



## For the Ague. —

One Ounce of thick Liquorice cut into small pieces  
made into Tea. When the cold fit is going off let  
the patient go to Bed & drink as much of the Tea  
as hot as possible till it brings a sweat. & then  
lie still till the sweating is over. This generally  
cures at once taking but hardly ever fails if taken  
twice. — The patient is to drink nothing but weak  
Liquorice Tea for Common Drink for three or Four  
days after the Fever is gone. —

A Gentleman of Huntingdon has cured  
several Persons of the present Malignant  
Agues and Fevers by the above



# Expedients.

## For Alleviating The Distress of the Poor,

Occasioned by the present dearth of all  
kinds of Corn & Grain. recommended not  
only to the poor themselves, but to such  
benevolent persons as may be inclined to  
contribute towards their relief.

### Receipt 1.

Take half a lb of beef, mutton, or Pork,  
cut in into small pieces; half a pint of  
peas, three sliced turnips, & three potatoes  
cut very small, an onion or two, or a  
few leeks; put to them 3 q<sup>ts</sup> & a pint of  
water, let it boile gently on a slow fire  
about 2 hours & a half, then thicken it  
with a quarter of a lb of ground rice &  
half a quarter of a lb of Oatmeal (or a  
quarter of a lb of Oatmeal and no rice);



boil it for a quarter of an hour after the thickening  
is put in, stirring it all the time; then season it  
with salt, ground pepper or pounded ginger, to the  
taste. N. B. if turnips or potatoes are not to be  
had, carrots, parsnips, or Jerusalem Artichokes  
or any o<sup>r</sup> sort of garden stuff, will do. This,  
well boiled, is far from unpleasant, very  
nourishing; & as a pint only will be wasted  
in the boiling, it will be a meal sufficient for 3 or 4  
persons without Bread or drink; nor will it  
cost above four pence  $\frac{1}{2}$

### Receipt 2.

Take 2 lbs of beef (mutton or pork) out of the  
tub, or of hung beef refreshed in water; cut it  
into very small bits, & put it into a pot  
with 6 Quarts of water, letting it boil on a slow  
fire 3 hours, or stew it until it is tender,



then put to it a quarter of a lb of —  
carrots or parsnips, with half a lb of —  
turnips, all sliced small; Sometimes —  
instead of these a few potatoes sliced, —  
or Jerusalem artichokes; then some —  
greens may be added according to —  
discretion, such as Cabbage, celery, —  
Spinage, parsley, as likewise 2 lbs: —  
of Onions or Leeks, which may be —  
omitted, if disliked. The whole —  
thickened with about a pint of —  
Oatmeal, or even a quart, if intended —  
to be of a very thick consistence; but —  
any kind of meal, (or French Barley —  
washed, or white Split peas, or garden —  
broad beans) will make a good shift. —  
These, well boiled together, & seasoned —  
with pepper (or pounded ginger) —



Salt, will be wholesome & well relished food, &  
will support to in a family a whole day without  
Bread or Drink. N. B. Such gentlemen & others  
as chuse to give this away, may make it still  
cheaper, by preserving the water in which they broil  
any pieces of meat or Bacon, & thickening it  
afterwards, as above directed. - Pounded or  
ground rice, or split peas, will thicken it even  
better & cheaper than Oatmeal, as a less  
quantity will serve, & may be used in its room.  
Or instead of rice & Oatmeal, it may be  
thickened with 1 Oz. or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Oz of Salop - An  
addition which renders the whole more  
nourishing & more palatable, tho' some what  
dearer, as Salop, in powder is sold by the  
Apothecaries or Druggists from 3<sup>s</sup>. per Pound to  
5<sup>s</sup>. or even 6<sup>s</sup>., but generally for 4<sup>s</sup>. - It sh<sup>d</sup>.  
never be purchased unpowdered, because it is so



Hoeny or substance, that no private  
family can reduce it to a powder  
without extreme difficulty &

### Receipt 3.

Take of beef 4 lbs, onions, if not  
disliked, 3 quarters of a lb, turnips 2 lbs,  
rice one lb & an half. Parsley, thyme,  
& savory, of each a large handful; pepper  
& salt a suitable proportion, Water  
17 quarts. Let the beef be cut in  
slices, & after it has boiled some time,  
let it be minced. The turnips, onions,  
if used, & sweet herbs, may be minced  
before they are put into the pot. Let  
the whole gently boil about 3 hours  
on a slow fire. N. B. This  
quantity, is scarcely 2 q<sup>ts</sup> will be wasted



in the boiling, will serve, without any bread  
or drink, about 18 persons for a single meal.  
Where firing is scarce the ingredients in these  
Receipts, put into a large pot, may be stewed  
together all night in an oven; & the next day  
may be boiled, for a quarter of an hour, with  
the addition of some Oatmeal, potatoes, or  
Jerusalem Artichokes, & turnips. Or, take a  
shank of beef, 6 qts of Water, a pint of Split Peas,  
or a quart of Blue peas, one leek, 4 or 5 sliced  
turnips; bake them in a large earthen pot.

#### Receipt 4.

Designed for such Families as are very necessitous.  
Burgout, thus made. Take a qt of  
Oatmeal, put it by little & little into 2 qts of Water,  
that it may mix smoothly; then boil it for a  
quarter of an hour stirring it all the while;  
after which, add a little salt, & butter too, if



they can get any. This is called  
Burgout, much used by the Scotch, & is  
an heartening diet; it will serve 5 or 6  
persons for a single meal. Leek  
Pottage, thus made, — Take a  
handful of Oatmeal, boil it in 2 qts  
of Water for 4 or 5 minutes then put to it a large  
handful of Leeks cut small; boil  
it for a quarter of an hour. — This  
Leek Pottage will be a meal for 4  
people, & is very wholesome; & bread  
may be crumbled into it, if they can  
get any &c

These Hints were originally, given &  
published in the Year 1757, & the Editor of this, a  
Sincere friend of the poor, wish<sup>d</sup> to contribute  
every assistance in his power to their relief  
& support, republishes the same &c

July 23. 1795.



Infalible Cure for the Canker or Fly in  
Turnips. -

When the Ground is prepared for the seed, let it  
be sprinkled over with lime Water by means of a  
Common Water? Pot., Steep the seed in old Urine,  
when the Young Plant is just appearing above  
the surface go over the Ground once more with  
the Lime Water

Taken from the York Chronicle of April 1797.

Dalby's Carminative .-

Take of Calcin'd Magnesia  $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz: Oil of —  
Pepper Mint, & Tinct of Assafetida of each —  
1 Dram, Balsam of Guaiacum 2 Drams. —  
Brown Sugar 2 Oz: Sweet Fennel Water  
half a Pint. — Rub the Sugar & Oil of Mint  
together then add the Balsam Guaiacum and  
Tinct. Fœtida & rub them well together then  
add by degrees the Fennel Water so as to —  
make a perfect Mixture. —



Paregorick Elixir for Coughs.

Best Purified Opium & Flowers of Benjamin  
each . . . . . 1 Dram

Camphor . . . . . 2 Scruples

Oil of Aniseeds. . . . . 2 Drams

To be infused in one Quart of Geneva or Brandy  
a Week or ten Days & then strained off for Use.

Dose - a Tea Spoonful, when the  
Cough is troublesome & mixed<sup>d</sup> Conserve of Hips  
in Hoarseness &c.

For a Cough & soreness of the Lungs.

R<sup>s</sup>.

℞. Stick Liquorish.

ʒ. saffron.

¼ Oz. Aniseeds.

2 Oz. brown S<sup>r</sup> Candy.

Boil the ingredients in a Quart of Spring  
Water half an hour, draw it off & bottle it  
Take a Wineglass full Night & Morning  
or oftener as the Cough is troublesome. ʒ.

For a Cold.

A Gill of Spruce Beer, 2 Table

Spoonfuls of Geneva 2 or 3 pieces of fine  
Candy Sugar & a knife point full of Butter

simmered over a slow fire & taken

lukewarm when going to Bed ʒ.



No. 1. For Bruises on Horses Backs &

- 1 ℔ Vinyes
- 1 ℔ Salt Petre
- 1 ℔ Rock Allum
- 1 ℔ Oil Nitrol
- 1 ℔ Sp. Turpetina
- 1 ℔ Pieces of Lead
- 1/2 ℔ Salamonie

No. 2. For Sprains on Horses

- 1 ℔ Oil Mayghorn
- 1 ℔ Oil Swallow
- 1 ℔ Oil Cartharone
- 1/2 ℔ Pieces of Lead

of Spring

latter it

morning

meat

to

of fine Butter

3

For Salt Evil

Take White Beate to  
Powder Soft Saffron  
Loose Turpentine and  
Liquor No 1

4

Taking Speck off a  
Horse Eye

Take a little Roach  
Bellum Beat to a Powder  
and Blow through a Sift

5

For a SpRAIN or a pousow  
Knee &

The yoker of two Eggs Beat up  
in a little Water

Take Spoon full of Wine  
a little Gold Bride



b

To take away the cold  
 In the throat and  
 To get a little bit in the  
 throat, wash it with  
 warm water and keep it  
 moist, but not too  
 hot, and repeat the  
 process three or four  
 times a day, and  
 apply a little  
 of the tongue to the  
 throat, and the part  
 that is sore should  
 be washed in cold water.

7. For Milk Fever in Cows.

Wash her well & blooded

then take one pint Brandy

1<sup>oz</sup> Gum Arabic 1<sup>oz</sup> Powder

Rosin 2<sup>oz</sup> Red long pepper

2<sup>oz</sup> Turmeric 2<sup>oz</sup> Mergol

1<sup>oz</sup> Diaspore 1<sup>oz</sup> Gilgall

2<sup>oz</sup> Medicago 2<sup>oz</sup> Palmacity

2<sup>oz</sup> Opium and as much Ale  
or Rosemary Tea as is thought

proper, if the above has not  
the desired effect use a pint

Gin and Onion Tea 24 Hours

afterwards about half the  
quantity for the Halow with

2<sup>oz</sup> flow Brimstone



For a Horse taken in a snare

8 To Make a Horse Patient Suddently  
Take of Succowitane, of Common Seeds,  
of Turmeric, of the seeds of each one  
of Groundell a handful boil all these  
together with three loads of Garlick close  
and stamped in a Gallon of Strong Ale  
then strain it well and give the Horse  
a quart to drink Sudday in the  
Mornning then Ride him that he be warm  
set him up warm and thus do for four  
or five Mornings then turn the Horse  
to Graze if the season permits

9 A medicine for a sore Back with Saddle.

Take of Sheeps dung the quantity  
of three pints of yew plaster of the  
fourth part of Dry Wheat and  
flower, and mingle them with water  
and let them boil in good fair water  
a quarter of an hour then lay on  
Warm and at two or three times  
applying it will cure the Back

10 For Swelling in a Horses Fore legs

Take of Mallons three or four handfuls  
Rose Cake and Sage a handful boil  
them in water and the water put  
to Butter and to the Ballat Oil  
being made upon each Leg twice  
a day for three or four days



11 For the Worm in a Cow's Tail

Can never be sure that you slit the skin  
of the inside side, above the hump joint  
just against the vein, and stretch the  
vein that it bleed well. Then take Garlic  
Butter & salt bind it to and it will  
mend; slit up their gums against  
every tooth, so put in with salt and  
they will grow fast.

12. For the biting of Mad Dogs

Dissolve a handful of Bay salt  
in a pint of Rhenish Wine and a  
little salt, beat these together  
with the Yolks of two Eggs, bathe  
the wound with it, and then lay  
on a Plaster of Turpentine,  
with indale and Bees Wax, and  
give the same some Rhenish  
Wine to drink.

13 To Take a Toy or Polecat in a Trap  
Get a strong Hook such as is used at  
Sea, and hanging by a small Cord  
to a Peg in a good Tr. or But House  
Bait it with Raw Flea or a young  
Chicken above his reach, and  
being hungry he will greedily  
leap at it and be taken by the  
Hook sticking in his Gape



14 To Make Salve for Burns Cuts &c

Very Accommodate Sore

Take 20 Penny 100 Penny Wax

100 Penny Wax 20 Penny Oil

and a Tea Spoon full of Opium

The Wax Wax Drachland Honey

to be put in a Earthen Pot

let them simmer over a Stove

untill all are dissolved then pour

it off and leave the dregs in

the bottom then add the Oil and

Opium and Stir it untill Cold

To Make Blacking

Take 200 Lbms. Pitch

1/2 lb. Treacle or Honey

1 lb. Sweet Oil of Citrus

and 3 Gall. Brandy or Beer

Mix it well together and

let it stand 24 Hours then

add one Gall. Sweet Oil



For the Heart Burn

Take five white pease, and chew  
them well, then swallow them and  
hold your breath as long as you  
possibly can.

To preserve the teeth

Take powder of Horns here and  
brush it untill it be white the rub  
your teeth with it.

To drive flies out of the House

Vermine boiled and the house sprinkled  
with the decoction

For Yellow Jaundice

3<sup>d</sup> Snake Root

2<sup>d</sup> Seneca Root

2<sup>d</sup> Diapenta

2<sup>d</sup> Summerack

2<sup>d</sup> Liquorice

6<sup>d</sup> Cloffon. Cut

Cut the roots in small pieces  
and put them in a qt best Brandy.  
Shake it well up and let it stand  
twelve hours, take a small dram  
glass full of it in the morning and  
half the quantity in the evening



To Stop Jointed Lee in a Horse

Take quick lime and pour a hot  
water upon it and let it stand 24 hours  
then add to it 1/2<sup>o</sup> Logwood Chips and  
boil it well then let it stand to cool  
then add to it 1/2<sup>o</sup> Roch Allum 1/2<sup>o</sup> Di  
Vitrol 1/2<sup>o</sup> Bol Almack and 1/2<sup>o</sup> Salt  
Petre then put it into a bottle and it  
will be fit for use.

For a Horse that has got crack'd Heels

1/2<sup>o</sup> Quick Silver

1/2<sup>o</sup> Cam Turpentine

and a little Hog's Lard; and anoint the  
part affected

For a Horse that is Grippid.

Take 1<sup>o</sup> Mt. Flowers and put it in  
a pint of Spring Water and give it  
to him.

For a Man or Woman in the Dropsy.

Take 3 grains powder squills

10 grains powder Ginger

4℥ Do. Rite mix it well

and it will make 12 powders

and take each day.

For a Calf in the Quarterill

Take 2℥ Hartshorn

1 Dram Tincture Asafitida

to be given in a pint cold Spring  
water in the back part of the year.

For Shutt in a Calf or Foal

Take the ashes of 1℔ Woodens  
and give it in Milk 2 or 3 Times



A Ground Rice Pudding

Take 3 oz. of ground rice put  
it into a pint of milk boil it  
till it is pretty thick stirring  
it all the time. then pour  
it into a pan, stir in 2 oz. of  
fresh butter & 2 oz. of Lf Sugar  
when it is cold, grate in Nut  
meg, beat 3 eggs with a Spoonful  
of Brandy beat them well  
together. lay a thin paste  
over your dish and bake it

*[Faint handwritten text on the right edge of the page, including words like "the", "the", "the", "Popp", "Fred", "A", "day", "just", "is"]*



An Excellent Trifle  
lay macarons and Catafia  
drops over the bottom of your  
dish and pour in as much  
raisin wine as they will suck  
up when they have don pour  
on them cold rich custard

It must stand two or three in-  
ches thick, and cover the whole  
with a very light whip made  
the day before of rich cream  
the whites of 2 well beaten  
Eggs Sugar Lemon peel and  
raisin wine; well beat with  
a whisk if made the  
day before used it has  
quite a different taste  
is solid and far better



## Sponge Pudding

2 Eggs also their weight  
in Flower in good fresh  
Butter and in powdered  
Sugar - 2 or 3 drops of essence  
of Lemon, let the above  
be well mixed together  
and placed in a well

buttered Tea cups & baked  
in a moderately oven to be  
served with wine sauce  
but not in the dish as it  
would spoil the pudding



## Hot Crab

The whole of the inside  
and the claws having been  
mixed together with a little  
rich gravy, sometimes cream  
is used, curry paste, hot-  
curry powder, and very  
fine fried crumbs of bread  
is put into the shell of the  
crab and then salamand  
red the cream is the best

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## Apple Jelly

Peel and cut into slices  
18 large Apples acid, boil  
them in as much water

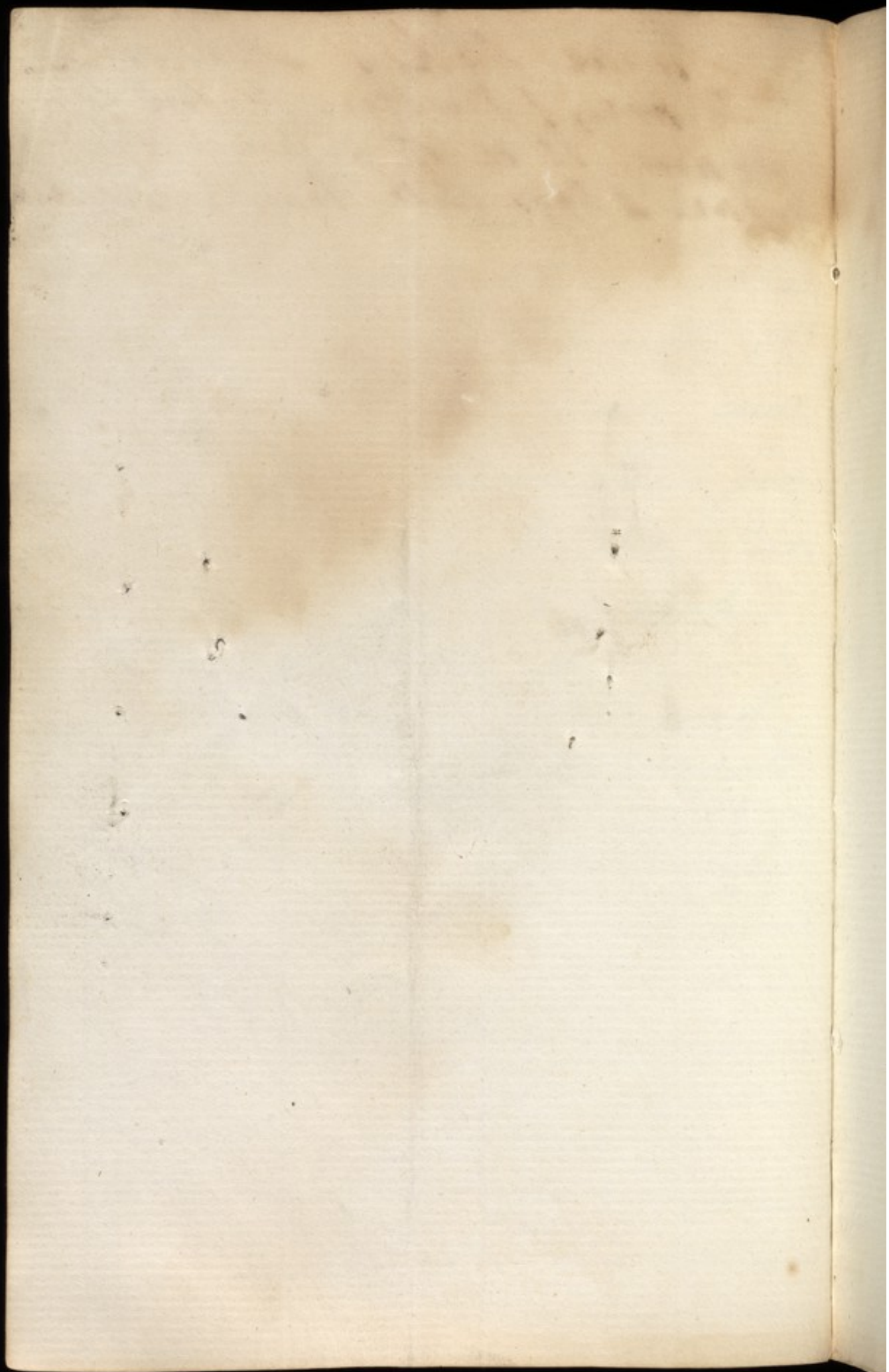
as will cover them, when  
quite soft, dip a coarse  
cloth into hot water, wring



it dry, and strain the  
apples through it to each  
part of Juice allow  
14 oz of white sugar (clarify  
if the jelly must be  
very clear, and add with  
the apple juice the peel  
of a large lemon boil  
it till it jellies which  
may be in 20 minutes, pick  
out the lemon peel and  
immediately put it into  
Jars

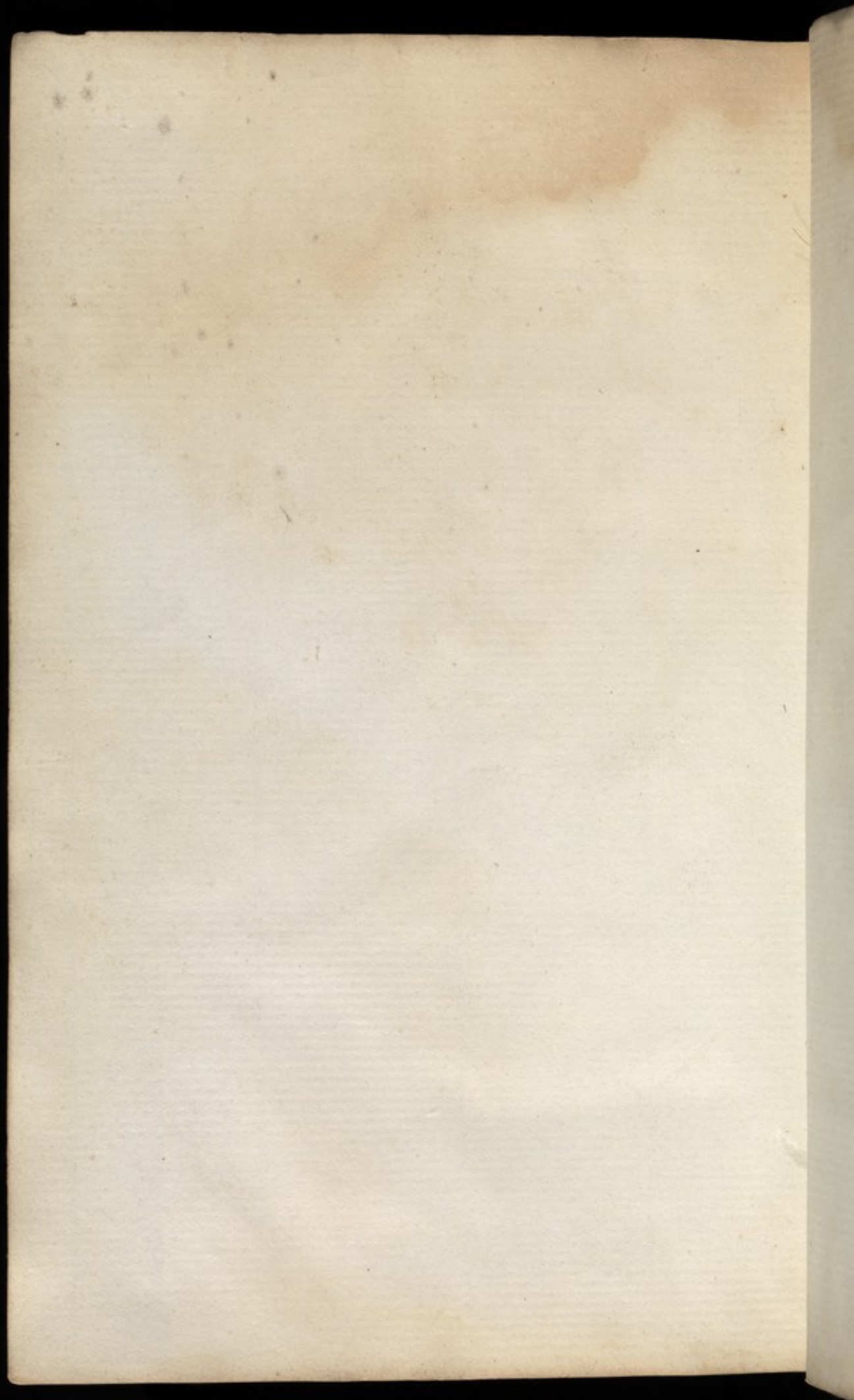


Sugar Cakes Miss Alder.  
1<sup>st</sup> Flour, 1 Butter. Beat in to  
or cream, 12 oz of powdered Sp  
Sugar. 2 Eggs will beat & can be

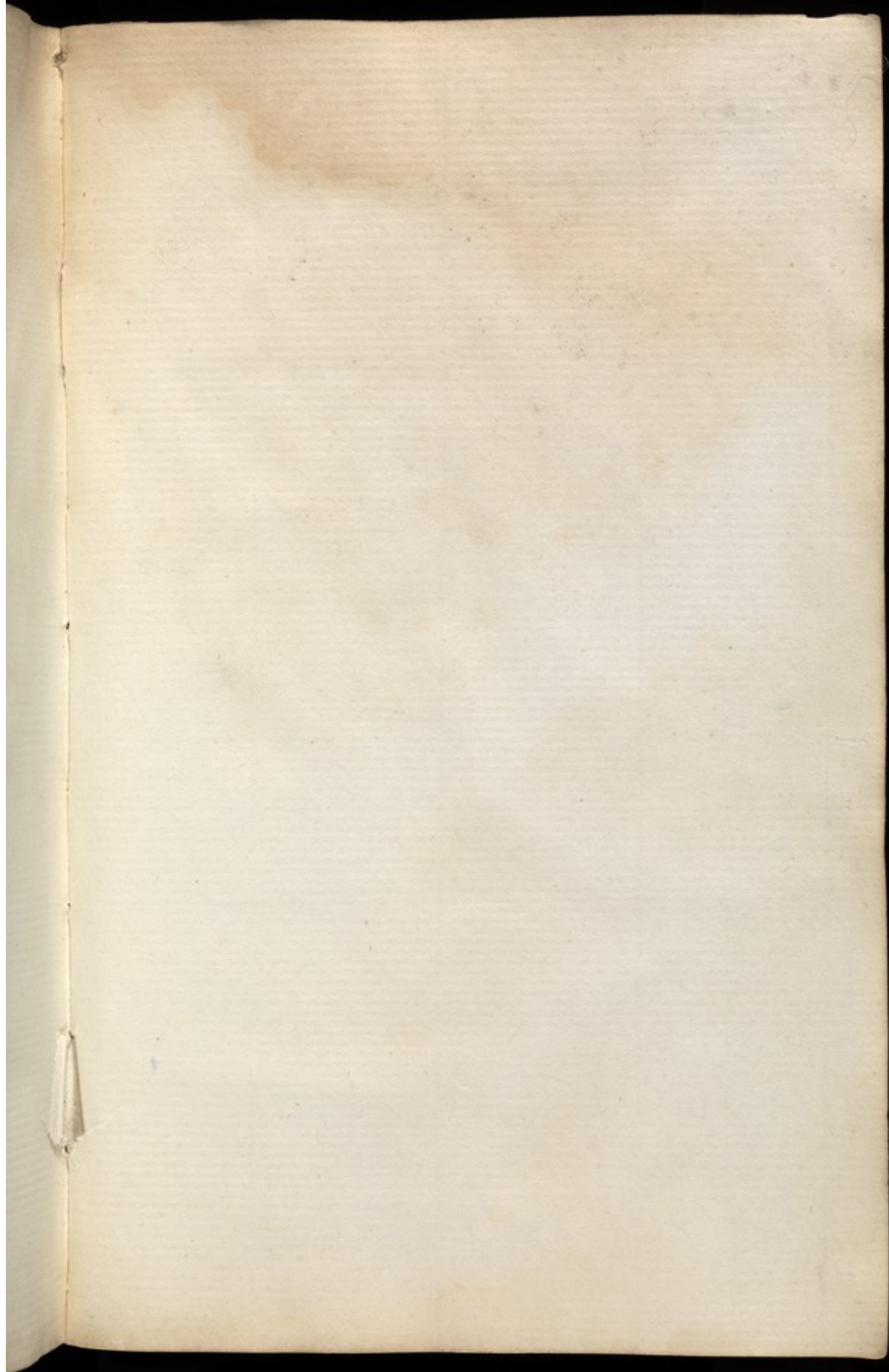




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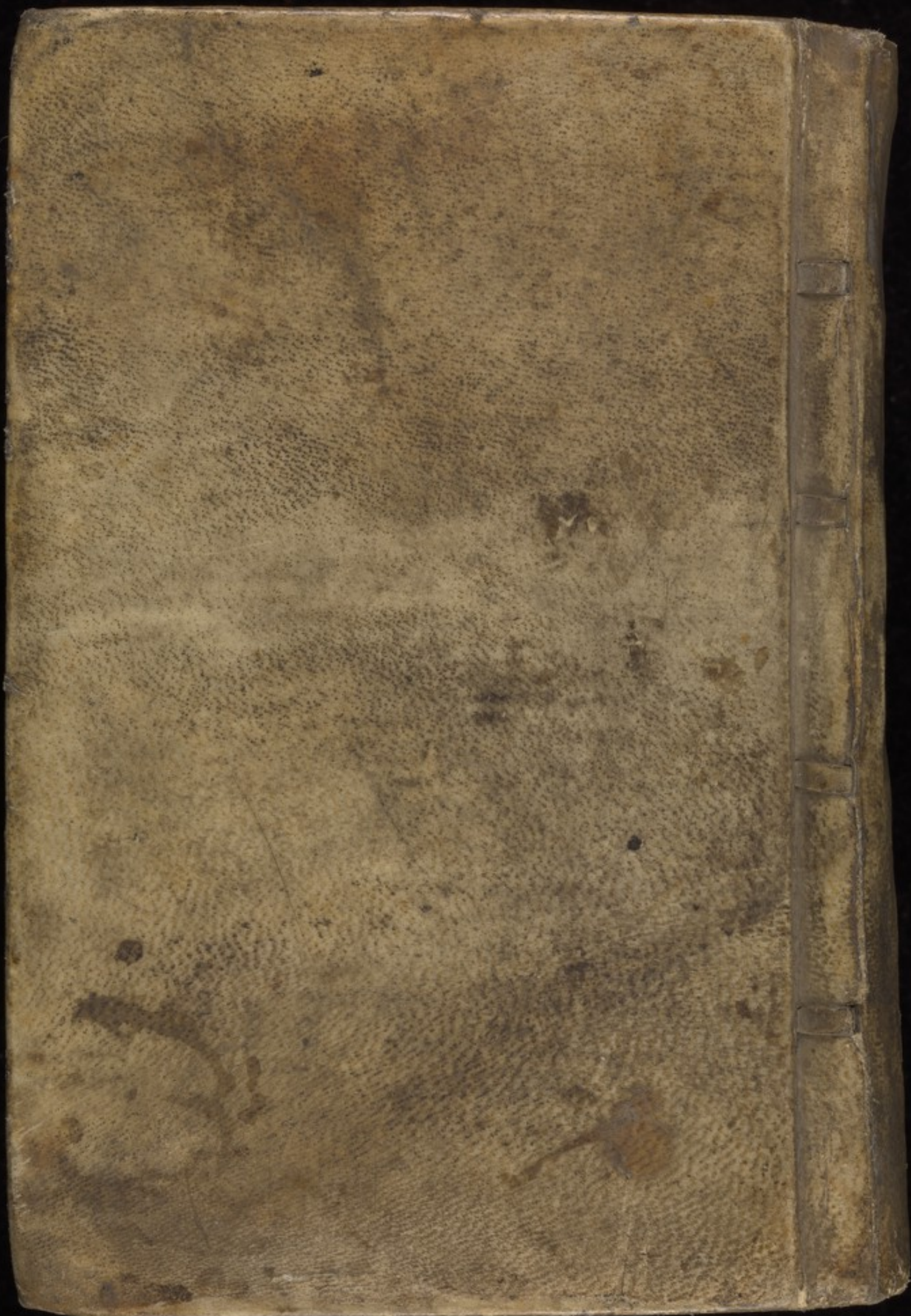
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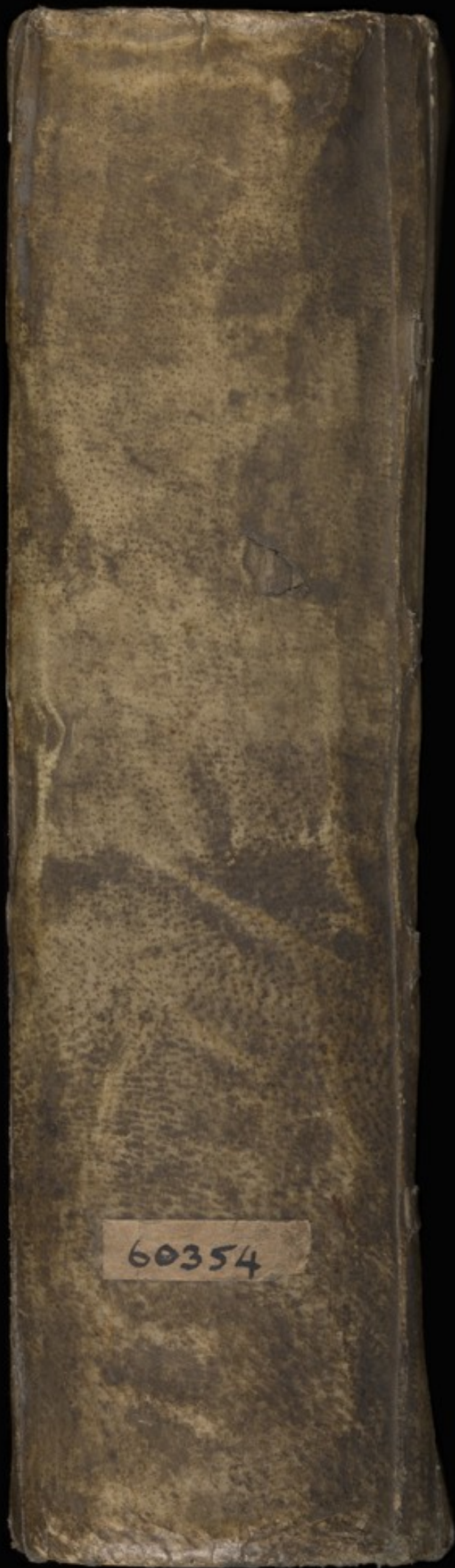
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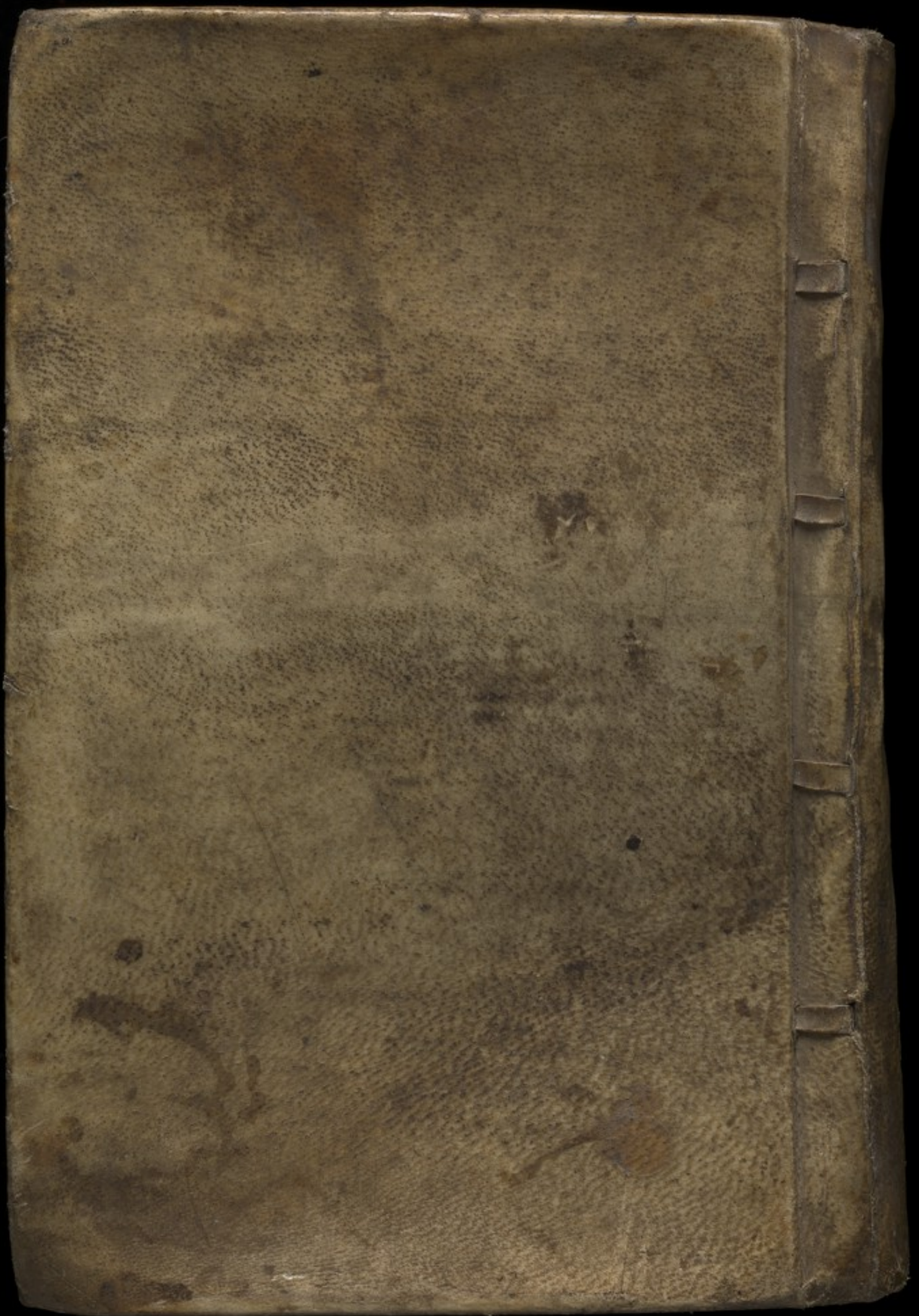




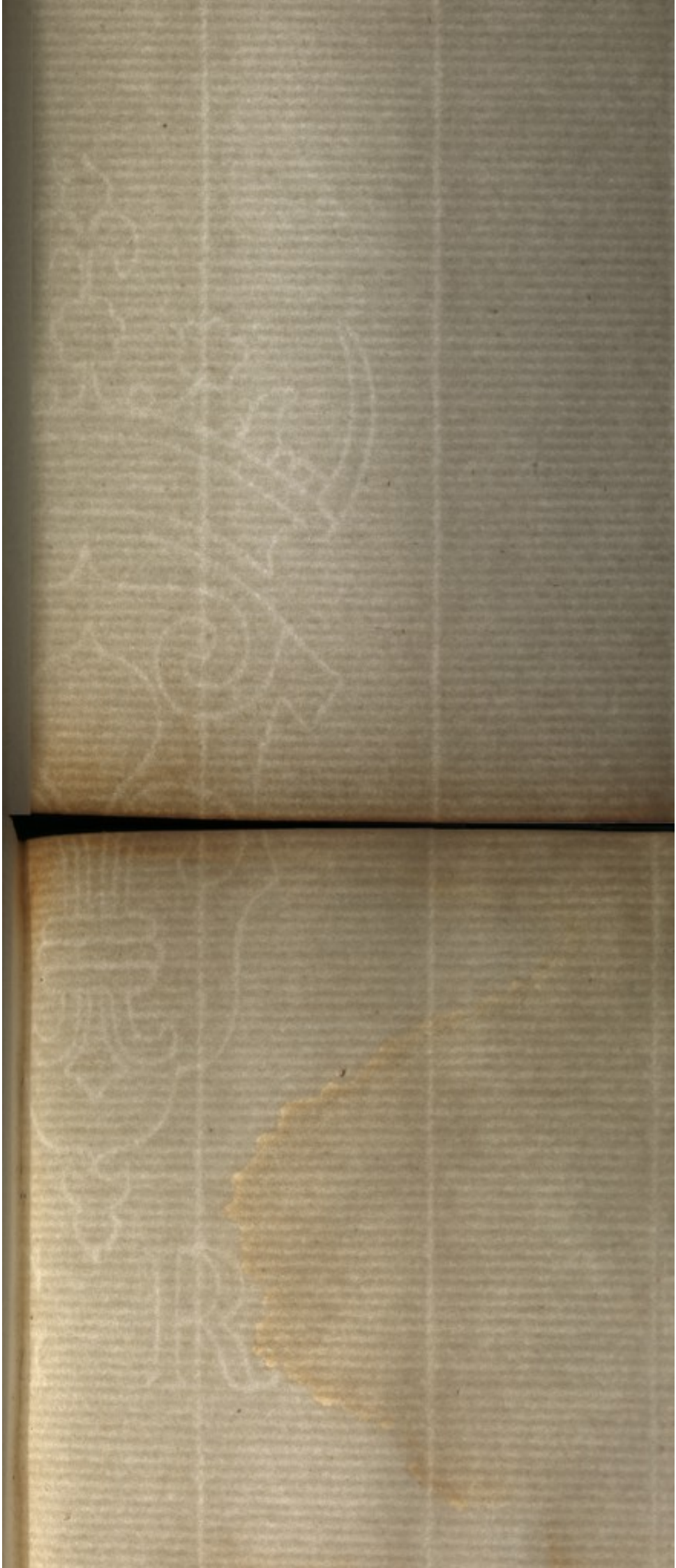


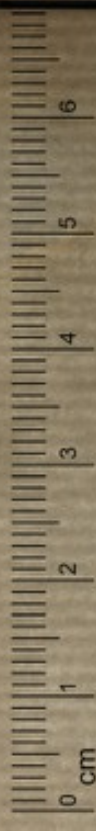
W<sup>m</sup> BLENKINSON'S BOOK





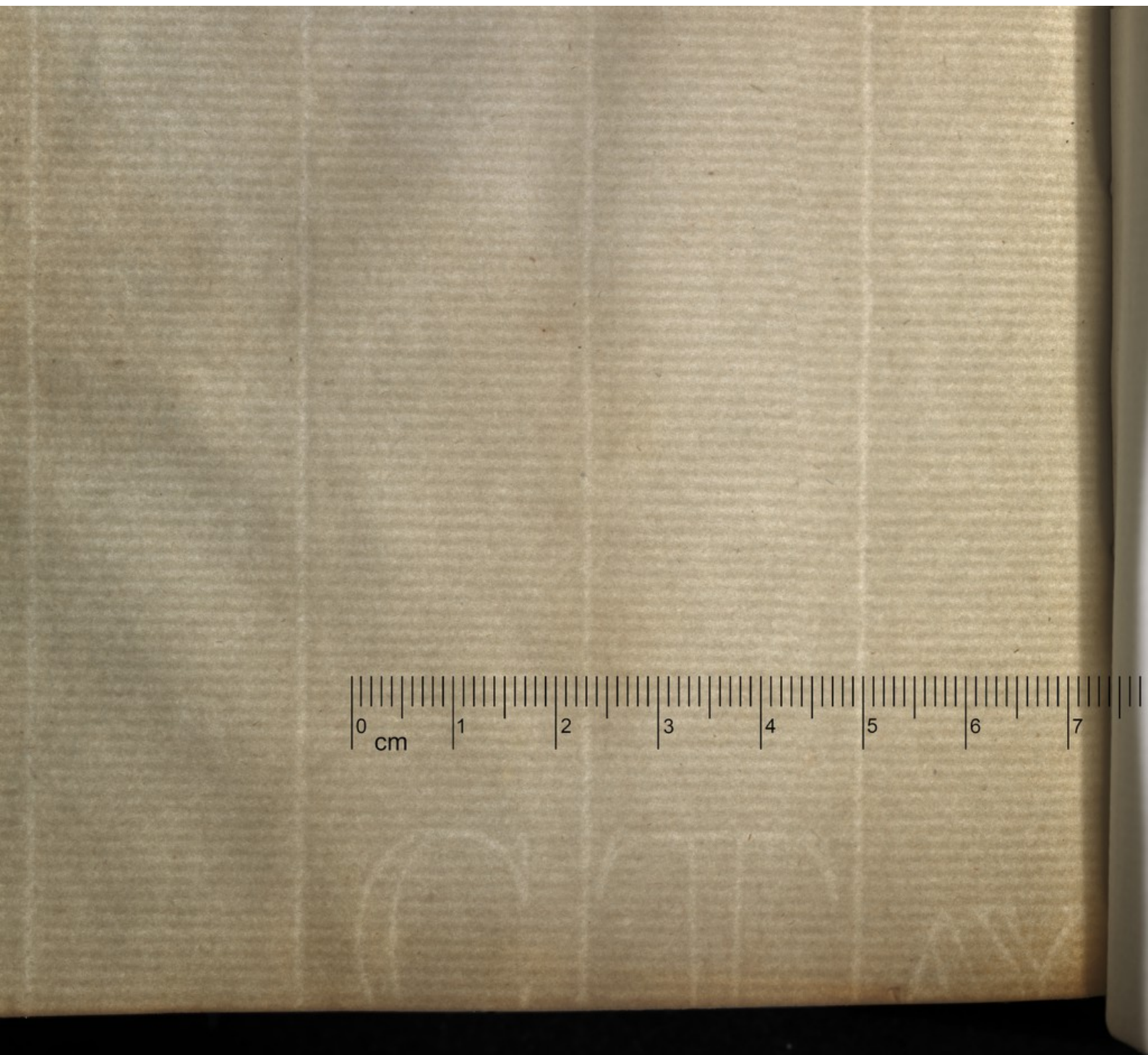






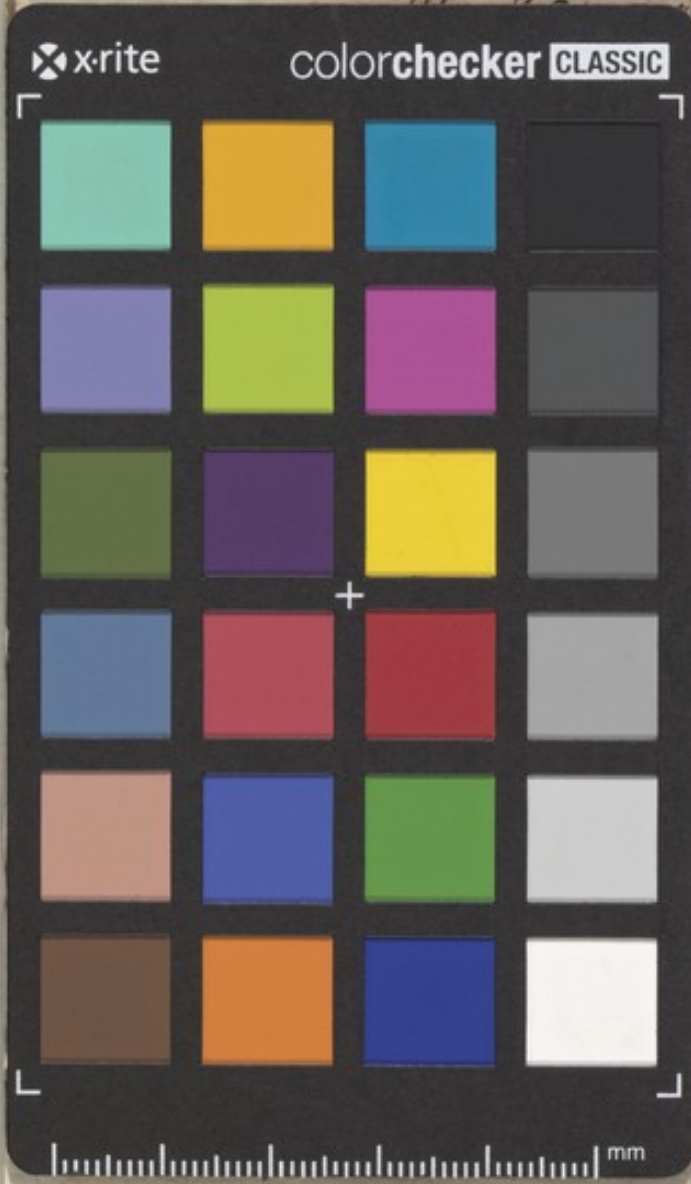




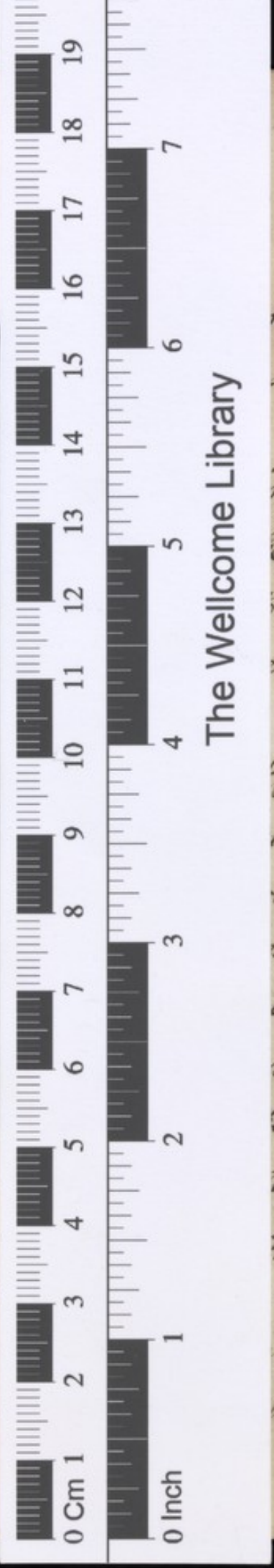




Mr. G.



for the sake of warmth the  
 earth-worms which in a  
 destroy the young crop  
 If the seed is good  
 if so when they have attain



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