

English Recipe Book, late 18th century

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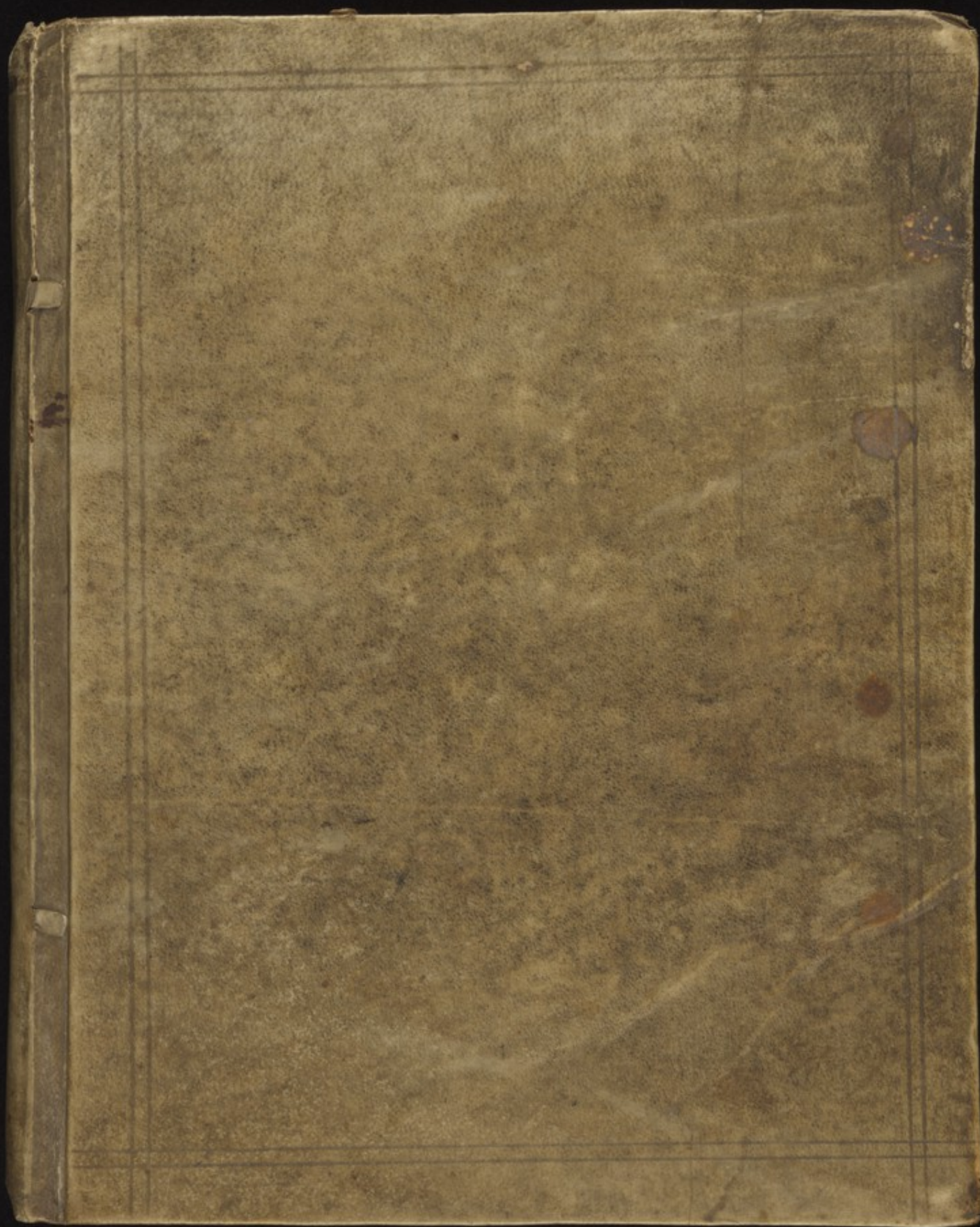
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jar & place it in a cool
oven till they burn, when
cold cover them with a
paper saturated with
Brandy, & pour over the
paper, liquid such - abt
an inch

or

Place the jar full in
a Saucepan of Water &
summer them till they
burn, when cold proceed
as before

Place the Dammions in a
jar & place it in a cool
oven till they burn, when
cold cover them with a
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Brandy, & pour over the
paper, liquid such - abt.
an inch

or
Place the jar full in
a Saucepan of Water &
simmer them till they
burn, when cold proceed
as before

1654

The Intention of Marriage between
William Bumbie and Elizabeth Crane both of
Linton Parishi was published several market days
at Skipton cross without any manner of lett Exe-
cution or denyall According to y^e Order of y^e Act
made for y^e purpose and y^e time limited therein
viz. the 1st time last day of September the 2^d
time y^e 7th day of October the 3^d time y^e 11th of
November And were married y^e said 11th day of
November

In the presence of
George Bumbie
Wm Wilson

Roger Coates
Quathur Burton

The above is a true Copy of the Register at Linton,
taken down upon a Tomb Stone by me Jo: Binns
the 28th day of October 1776. and there was one
Elenor the Wife of Frank Blakely buried the same
day, she was buried in the South side of the Church
because she died ^{or 2^d time} ~~age~~ Child bed.

To Make a Cow Clean
Take Parsnips and Shred them
and Boil them in Milk and give them
to the Cow

2

For a Cow that has the Fellon

Take half an ounce of Dypente and
Gillingoall Birkwort Grains of Paradise
Turmarack Ginger London Treacle Long
Pepper Anniseeds Commin Seeds. Of
all an equal quantity. all in Powder—

For a Cow that has new Calves

Take Alicompany Bay Berries
Dypente Turmarack Miderat Aniseeds
Commin Seeds Licquaris Curander Seeds
of each half an ounce all in Powder—

For a Cow that cannot
Clean.

Myrrh Spurrmaity Saltprunella
Aniseeds Cominseeds Powder them that
will Powder & dissolve the rest in warm
ale. Of each take half an ounce and
two pennyworth of Safron —

It is the most proper way to Bleed the
Cow before any of the afore mentioned
drinks are given to a Beast but not
quite so much from a new Calved Cow as
at other times —

The fore mentioned receipts has
been Practised by John Jackson
of Sherifhutton for forty years
and never failed

To Stop Bleeding

13

Take the decoction of Bass Wood and lay it upon the Wound and after that the Bark to be laid upon the place affected. —

The following is said to be an almost infallible Remedy for an Ague

Take a like quantity of Venice Turpentine and Frankincense, about two peniworth of each, which will spread several Plaisters.

Melt them gradually together in a Pipkin of Ladle; then prepare a Bit of white Leather, about the Size of a Crown Piece, cut it in the shape of a Hart or an Oval; prick the middle full of Holes with a large Pin or a Fork; then pour the Mixture (not too hot) so as to run to the Extremity of the Plaister, about the Size of a Half Crown if for a grown Person, less in proportion according to the age of the Patient.

While

2

While it is still hot, grate thereon a little Nutmeg, and apply it to the Pit of the Stomach as hot as can be borne, pressing it close with your Hand.

N. B. Some times one or two slight Fits may happen after the Application; but such Instances are rare. It is to be put on as soon as the Fit is over, and kept there as long as it will stick.

Petersburgh, March 27th. The Commission at Moscow having, in the last Year, invented a Furnigation Powder, which, from several lesser experiments, had proved efficacious in preventing the infection of the plague; in order more fully to ascertain it's virtue in that respect, it was determined, towards the end of the year, that ten malefactors, under sentence of death, should, without undergoing any other precautions than the fumigations, be confined three weeks in a Lazaretto, be laid upon the beds, and dressed in the cloaths which had been used by persons sick, dying, and even dead of the plague, in the Hospitals. The experiment was accordingly tried, and none of the ten malefactors were infected, or have been since ill.

4
The Fumigation Powder is prepared
as follows:

Receipt for making the Powder of
Fumigation, to prevent the infection of the
Plague, invented by the Commission at
Moscow in the year 1771.

Powder of the First Strength.

Take leaves of Juniper, Juniper Berries
pounded ears of Wheat, Guaiacum wood
pounded, of each six pounds; Common Salt
Peter pounded, eight pounds; Sulphur pounded,
six pounds; Smyrna Tar or Myrrh, two pounds;
mix all the above ingredients together, which
will produce a pound of the powder of
Fumigation of the First Strength.

N. B. A pound is 40 pounds Russian,
which are equal to 35 pounds and an half
or 36 pounds English Avordupoise.

Powder of the Second Strength.

Take Southern wood cut into small pieces, five pounds; leaves of Juniper cut into small pieces, four pounds; Juniper Berries pounded, three pounds; Sulphur pounded, two pounds and an half; Myrra Tar or Myrrh, one pound and an half; mix the above together, which will produce half a pood of the Powder of Fumigation of the Second Strength.

Odoriferous Powder.

Take the root called Galbanus cut into small pieces, three pounds; Frankincense pounded grossly, one pound; Styrac pounded, and Rose Siftowers, half a pound; Yellow Amber pounded, one pound; Myrra Tar or Myrrh, one pound; Common Salt Peter pounded, one pound and an half; Sulphur, a quarter of a pound; mix all the above together, which will produce nine pounds and three quarters of the Odoriferous Powder.

Remark on the Powder of Sumigation.

If Guaiacum cannot be had the Cones
of Pines or Firs may be used in its stead;
likewise the Common Tar of Pines and
Firs may be used instead of the Smyrna
Tar or Myrh: and Mugwort may supply
the place of Southern Wood.

How to make a Salve to cure a green
Wound a burn or a Scald or a Soar Breast
according to Dorothy Nots method.

Take one ounce of Oxaceratosa two
ounces of Red Deminian one pennyworth
of Oil of Roases and Camamile one
pennyworth of Beeswax one pennyworth
of Burgany Pitch. Boil all the above
mentioned together and then you will
have a sark brown Salve.

They must be Boiled sometime.

An Infallible cure for the Bite
of a Mad Dog
Brought from Tonquin by S^r George
Cobb. Bar.^r

Take 24 Gr. of Native Cinabar 24 Ditto
of Tactitious Ditto. 16 Grains of Musk

N.B. Take all imaginable care that the
Musk be genuine

Grind all these together into an exceeding
fine Powder and put it into a small
Tea Cup of Arrack, Rum, Brandy. Let
it be well mixed and give the Person as
soon after the Bite as possible.

N.B. The above is for full grown Persons
but must be given to Children in smaller
Quantities in proportion to their Age

A certain Cure for the Stone and
Gravel,

Fill a large bottle, or any other
vessel adding as much Lisbon sugar as
will render the infusion palatable;
then fill the vessel up with Brandy
or for want of that spirit with Rum;
let it stand close corked for six weeks,
when it is fit for use: A glass of it
will give immediat ease in the severest
fit. and by continuance entirely cure
the patient. Pour off the first infusion
at the expiration of six weeks; and the
same berries will make a second; if suffered
to stand two months, squeezing the
fruit when taken out.

A Receipt to cure the Itch

Take Elliber Root two penny worth
Green Soap 3 oz.
Hogs Lard 8 oz.

Warm them and mix them together
then greas all over for three or four
Nights.

How to make a Black Ball.

Take Bees Wax 11 ounces.

Tallow 4 Ditto.

White Soap 11 Ditto.

Lamp Black 3 Ditto.

Gum ~~Arabic~~ Arabic 2 Ditto.

Boil them all together in a Pan till
they are well mixed then make them into
Balls.

A Good thing for a cold or a
Sore Throat.

Take one Gill of Mountain Wine
Divide it into two, two ounces of double
Refined lump Sugar Divided into two,
13 Drops of Harts Horn.

Take the above at two Nights together
when going to Bed.

A thing for a Rupture or broken
Body.

Hart bone Root Solomons Seal root
The Stone of a Bull mixed in equal proportion
Dry'd till they will grind to powder
take a quantity five mornings together in some
liquid. (a Cure for a break)

Of Hopp Hopadilcock rub on the place with a warm hand is good for a pain.

A Receipt for a Cold

Take a large tea cup full of linseed, two penniworth of stick liquorice, a quarter of a pound of sun-daisies. Put these into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire till it is reduced to one quart, then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugary pounded, a table spoonfull of old rum, and a table spoonful of the best white wine vinegar or lemon juice.

Note, The rum and vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity that you are immediately going to take, for if it is put into the whole it is apt in a little time to grow flat.

Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when ever the cough is troublesome.

This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time may be said to be almost an infallible remedy.

12)

A Receipt for the Pluray.

Bleeding frequently till the ~~patient~~ pain abates; apply a blister to the side, and take a pint of the following infusion twice a day;

Take fresh horse dung six ounces, and pour on it a quart of boiling penny royal water; strain it when cold, and add a quarter of an ounce of Venice treacle; mix for use.

Sydenham and Quincey

A Receipt for the cure of the Ale when it is Summerbarred.

Take ~~Sefton~~ Jalop ~~Sefton~~, about a penny worth or more; pound it small and before you stir in the fat sprinkle the Sutchonell upon it and then stir it well together.

(13)

A Receipt to Refine Ale.

Take five or six Egg shells a handfull of Coales Sand and a handfull of Salt roast them all before the fire in a Drippin pan untill the egg shells are brown then take them all together and put them into the Barrell and make it up close as possible you can and let it stand twenty four hours before you draw any off.

When Ale is to pale take two ounces of fine Loaf Sugar; grate it into a pot and set it upon a fire until it is become a brown jellie then take it and set it in the cellar and when you draw pour the ale into the pot and take it out quickly into your pint ^{Quart} Gla.

14)

The following was the means of
preserving a great number of Cattle
in George the Second's reign, at a
Farm in Yorkshire, where the Cattle in
every adjacent place were ill, but not
one in that farm died:

Take rue, sage, wormwood, and lavender,
a handfull of each infuse them in a
gallon of white wine vinegar, in a stone
pot covered close, set on wormwood ashes
for four days; after which strain the liquor
through a fine flannel, and put a quarter
of an ounce of Camphire, the herbs the
liquor is made from set in a tub in the

cow-houses (the cowmen fear of the smell,
and every morning and night, when the cows
come to be milked, dip a sponge in the liquor,
and rub the nostrils and mouth of the
beast well.

A Receipt for good Bitter.

Take one quart of Brandy and into it put
Grains of Paradise 2 Pennyworth
Saffron 1 Ditto
Camomile Flowers 1 ounce
Orange Peel 1 Pennyworth
Snake-root 1 Ditto
Gentian Root 1 Ditto
Saxifrage Chips 1 Ditto
Bruise those that are hard and put them
all into a Bottle together and cork them
up for use

16)

A Receipt how to raise the Devil

Take Sol. armoniack & Ounce Camphire 10z.
Aqua vitae 20z. put them together into an
earthen Pot something narrower at the top
than the bottom, then set Fire to it

How to make a Pussing
light without Eggs

Take Turmeric Powder.

A Plain, Simple, Easy, yet Valu-
able Receipt for the Cure of
Scorbutic Complaints.

Take cow's milk, skimmed (beer measure)
one pint, boil it, and immediatly pour therein,
unstrained, the juice of one large thin rinded

Seville orange; let it boil a few minutes,
that the curd may properly separate; and
after standing a little for the curd to harden,
strain it clear off. -- Drink the whey
every morning fasting about an hour
before breakfast, and the last thing at
night going to bed.

How to cure a Cow for pinking her Calf

Take a handful of Salt and give it her a day
or two before the Moon is at the full

How to prevent ^{a Cow} or Calf from Shivering

Take a handful of fine Flour and grip it as
hard as you can and then put it into some boiling water
and boil it a good while and after that grate it into
Milk and give that to the Cow or Calf. and it will prevent
from Shivering for a week.

How to make Sealing Waters

Take very fine Flour, mix it with glair of eggs, isinglass, and a little yeast; mingle the materials; beat them well together, spread the batter, being made thin with gum-water, on even tin plates, and dry them in a stove; then cut them out for use.

You may make them what colour you please, by tinging the paste with Brazil or vermillion for red; indigo or verditer, &c. for blue; saffron, turmeric, or gamboge, &c. for yellow.

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How to make Sealing-Wax

Take one pound of bees-wax; three ounces of fine turpentine; olive-oil, and rosin, finely powdered, of each one ounce: when they are well melted, and the dross taken off, put in an ounce and a half of

vermillion, or ~~read~~ red-lead, finely ground, and stir them together till they are well incorporated: and when this ~~is done~~ mixture grows a little cool roll it into sticks, or in any other form. If you would have it black, instead of vermillion, or red-lead, put in lampblack.

The soft red and green wax used in large seals to some of our law-writings, are thus made: melt bees wax over a gentle heat, with such a proportion of Venice turpentine as, when cold, will give it the due consistence: this is determined by repeated trials, first putting in but little turpentine, and afterwards more and more, till by dropping a piece upon a marble to cool, it is found of the true consistence. They then colour it with red-lead, or vermillion, or with verditer, or whatever colour they please; the mixture in this state receiving any.

C E M E N T

The cements which has been most approved for uniting glass, china, or earthen ware, as also the parts of metalline bodies, where soldering is not expedient, is thus prepared:

Take two ounces of good glue, and steep it for a night in distilled vinegar: boil them together the next day; and having beaten a clove of garlic with half an ounce of ox-gall, into a soft pulp, strain the juice thro' a linen cloth, using pressure, and add to it the glue and vinegar.

Take then of sanderae powdered, and turpentine, each one dram and of sarcocol, and mastic, powdered, each half a dram; and put them into a bottle with an ounce of highly rectified spirit of wine. Stop the bottle; and let the mixture stand for three hours in a gentle heat; frequently shaking it.

Mix this tincture also with the glue while hot; and stir them well together with a ~~pipe~~ stick or tobacco pipe, till part of the moisture be evaporated; and then take the composition from the fire, and it will be fit for use. When this cement is to be applied, it must be dipped in vinegar; and then melted in a proper vessel with a gentle heat; and when stones are to be cemented, it is proper to mix with it a little powdered tripoli or chalk; or when glass is to be conjoined, powdered glass should be substituted.

For the uniting the parts of broken china or earthen ware vessels, as also glass where the rendering the joint visible is not of consequence, the following composition, which is much more easily prepared, may be substituted for the foregoing.

Take an ounce of Suffolk cheese, or any other kind devoid of fat, grate it as small as possible, and put it, with an equal weight of quick-lime, into three ounces of skimmed milk: mix them thoroughly together, and use the composition immediately."

Where the broken vessels are for service only, and the appearance is not to be regarded, the joints may be made equally strong with any other part of the glass, by putting a slip of thin paper, or linen, smeared with this cement over them, after they are well joined together by it. This method will make a great saving in the case of glass employed for chemical, or other similar operations.

Drying oil with white lead is also frequently used for cementing china and earthenware; but where it is not necessary the

vessels should endure heat or moisture, isinglass glue, with a little tripoli or chalk, is better.

The ~~common~~ preparation of common cement for joining alabaster, marble, porphyry, or other stones, is this:

Take of bees-wax two pounds, and of resin one pound; mix them, and add one pound and a half of the same kind of matter ~~it~~ powdered, as the body to be cemented is composed of; strewing it into the melted mixture, and stirring them well together; and afterwards kneading the mass in water, that the powder may be thoroughly incorporated with the wax and resin.

The proportion of the powdered matter may be varied, where required, in order to bring the cement nearer to the colour of the body on which it is employed."

This cement must be heated when applied; as must also the parts of the subject to be cemented together; and care must be taken likewise that they be thoroughly dry.

When this composition is properly managed, it forms an extremely strong cement, which will even suspend a projecting body of considerable weight, when it is thoroughly dry and set; and is therefore of great use to all carvers in stone, or others who may have occasion to join together the parts of bodies of this nature.

A variety of compositions are used as cements for rock-work, reservoirs, and other such purposes, in the application of which, regard should be had to the situation where they are employed with respect to moisture and dryness, as well as to the magnitude of the bodies to be conjoined together, or the vacancies or fissures that are to be made good.

Where a great quantity of cement is wanted for coarser uses, the coal-ash mortar, or Welsh terras, as it is called is the cheapest and best, and will hold extremely well, not only where it is sometimes dry and others wet; but where it is liable to be exposed to wet and frost, it should at its being laid on, be suffered to

dry thoroughly before any moisture have access to it; and, in that case, it will likewise be a great improvement to temper it with the blood of any beast.

This mortar, or Welsh terras, must be formed of one part lime, and two parts of well sifted coal ashes; and they must be thoroughly mixed by being beaten together: for on the perfect commixture of the ingredients, the goodness of the composition depends.

Where the cement is to remain continually under water, the true terras is commonly used, and will very well answer the purpose. It may be ~~found~~ formed of two parts of lime, and one

part of plaster of Paris; which should be thoroughly well beaten together, and then used immediately.

For the fixing shells, and other such nice purposes, putty is most generally used: but it may be formed of quick-lime, and drying oil, mixed with an equal quantity of linseed oil; or, where the drying quicker is not necessary, it may be made with lime and crude linseed oil.

The stone cement, prepared as above of the bees-wax and resin, is also an extremely good composition for this purpose: but resin, pitch, and brick-dust, in equal parts, melted together and used hot, are much the

cheapest cement for shell-work; and will perform that office very well, provided the bodies they are to conjoin be perfectly dry when they are used.

How to cure the outward Piles;

Take blew golles beat them to a fine powder and then mix them with fresh butter and anoint the part afflicted.

How to cure the inward Piles;

Take flour of Brimstone and Sweet Oil inwardly.

Ink.

Composition of common Black Ink.

Take one gallon of soft water, and pour it boiling hot on one pound of powdered galls, put it into a proper vessel; ~~and~~ stop the mouth of the vessel; and set it in the sun in summer, or in winter where it may be warmed by any fire, and let it stand two or three days. Add then half a pound of green vitriol powdered; and having stirred the mixture well together with a wooden spatula, let it stand again for two or three ~~hours~~ days, repeating the stirring; when add further to it five ounces of gum arabic dissolved in a quart of boiling water; and, lastly, two ounces of alum; after which the ink should be ~~stirred~~ strained through a coarse linen cloth for use.

The galls should be good, or the ink will fail; as it very frequently does from an error in this point. The marks of their goodness is, the appearing of a bluish colour, and feeling heavy. Where they are light in weight and of a whitish brown colour, without any blue they should be rejected; or a greater proportion should be used.

In most of the receipts^{es} for the making of ink, gum-arabic is ordered to be put undissolved into the mixture of water, galls, and vitriol; but however common it is, certainly a very injudicious^{cious} practice; for as the gum-arabic is with some difficulty dissolved in simple water, and much more so in such as acidulated by salts like the vitriol, and clogged likewise with the solid part of the galls, it is certainly much better to make a solution of it in part of the water of which the ink is to be formed, previously to its being commixed with the other ingredients; which would otherwise, in spite of the most frequent stirrings, keep it at the bottom of the vessel; and prevent its being ever wholly freed from them, and dissolved.

Boiling either the infusion of the galls, or the mixture after the addition of the ~~vitre~~ vitriol, has likewise been frequently ordered, and practised:

but it is not only ~~needless~~, but injurious to the preparation of the ink; as it can have no effect on the vitriol, besides conducing to the solution of it, which is easily effected, in the proportion of water proper to be used, without any heat; and with respect to the galls, their tinging power residing in an essential oil that is volatile and rise with less heat than that of boiling water, it is necessarily lessened by the evaporation; and consequently, though more of it may be extracted from the galls, yet less will be retained in the fluid, than if infusion with a gentle heat be used, instead of decoction.

Improved Composition of Black-writing INK.
 "Take a gallon of soft water; and boil it in a pound of chips of logwood for about half an hour. Take the decoction when of the fire, and pour it from the chips while boiling hot on a pound of the best Aleppo galls beaten to a powder.

two ounces of pomegranate peels, being put
into a proper vessel. After having stirred them
well together with a wooden spatula for some
time, place it in the sun-shine in summer, or
within the warmth of ~~the~~ any fire if in winter, for
three or four days, stirring the mixture again as often
as may be convenient. At the end of that time
add half a pound green vitriol powdered; and let the
mixture remain four or five days more, stirring it as
frequently as may be necessary; and then add just
ther four ounces of gum-arabic dissolved in a quart
of boiling water; and after giving the ink some
time to settle, strain it off from the dregs, through
a coarse linen cloth; and keep it well stoppered for use.
If the ink be desired to shine more, the proportion of
the pomegranate peel must be increased; and in the
country, where the logwood cannot be so easily procured, a
pound of the ripe privet berries may be substituted
for it.

In order to secure the ink from growing mouldy, a quarter of a pint of or more of spirit of wine may be added; but to prevent its containing any acid, which may injure the ink, a little salt of tartar or pearl-ashes should be added previously, and the spirit poured off from it, which will render it innocent with regard to the colour of the ink.

Preparation of a Powder for forming good Black INK extemporaneously by the addition of Water. — “

Infuse a pound of galls powdered, and three ounces of pomegranate peels, in a gallon of soft water for a week, in a gentle heat; and then strain off the fluid through a coarse linen cloth: add then to it eight ounces of vitriol dissolved in a quart of water, and let them remain for a day or two; preparing in the mean time a decoction of logwood, by boiling a pound of the chips in a gallon of water till one third be wasted; and then straining the remaining fluid while it is hot. ~~and~~ Mix the decoction and the solution of galls and vitriol together; and add five ounces of gum-arabic; and then evaporate the mixture over a common fire, to about two quarts; when the remaining fluid must be

put into a vessel proper for that purpose, and reduced to driness in *balneo marie*; that is, by hanging the vessel in boiling water. The mass left, after the fluid is wholly exhaled, ~~must~~ be well powdered; and when wanted for use, ~~may~~ ^{must} be well powdered into ink by the addition of water."

Preparation of Red-writing **INK.**— "Take of the raspings of Brazil-wood a quarter of a pound; and infuse them two or three days in vinegar, which should be colourless, where it can be so procured. Boil the infusion, ~~where it can~~ then an hour after over a gentle fire; and afterwards filter it, while hot, through paper, laid in an earthen cullender. Put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it, first half an ounce of gum-arabic; and afterwards of alum, and white sugar, each half an ounce." Care should be taken that the Brazil-wood be not adulterated with the Brazilotto or Campeachy, commonly called peachy-wood; which is mostly the case when it is ground: and and though a very detrimental fraud, in all instances

of the application of Brazil-wood to the forming bright red colours, cannot yet be perceived after the mixture of the raspings, but by trial in using them; it is therefore much the best way, when it is wanted for purposes like this, to procure the true Brazil-wood in pieces; and to scrape it with a knife, or rasp it with a very bright file; but all rust of iron must be carefully avoided, by which means all possibility of sophistication is of course prevented.

Red ink may likewise be prepared, by the above process, of white wine instead of vinegar: but it should be sour, or be disposed to be so; otherwise, a third or fourth of vinegar should be added, in order to its taking the stronger tincture from the wood. Small beer has been sometimes used for the same purpose; but the ink will not be so bright: and when it is used, vinegar should be added, and the quantity of gum-arabic diminished, and the sugar wholly omitted.

Preparation of Red INK from Vermilion. -

Take the glair of four eggs, a tea spoonful of white sugar or sugar candy beaten to powder, and as much spirit of wines and beat them together till they be of the consistence of oil: then add such a proportion of vermilion as will produce a red colour, sufficiently strong; and keep the mixture in a small phial, or well stopp'd ink bottle for use. The composition should be well shaken together before it be used."

Instead of the glair of eggs, gum-water is frequently used: but thin size made of isinglass with a little honey, is much better for the purpose.

Preparation of Black-printing INK for engraving on Copper, or other nice Purposes. - "Take any quantity of the best nut oil and put it into an iron pot with a cover well fitted to it; of which pot it must fill ~~one~~ only two thirds.

Place it on the fire, and put on the cover till it makes an ebullition; when it must be very well stirred to prevent its boiling over. Suffer it then to catch fire, or kindle it by a lighted paper; and when it flames, take it from the fire, and place it in a corner of the chimney; where let it continue to burn half an hour; frequently stirring it. Extinguish then the flame, by putting a wet cloth over it. This produces the wax oil which has the principal part in the composition of the ink; but a strong oil must also be prepared by the same means, only instead of extinguishing the flame at the end of half an hour, it must be continued till the oil be rendered very thick and glutinous, which must be examined by taking a little out of the pot, and suffering it to cool; when, if it be found to be extremely adhesive andropy, so as to be drawn out of the pot, and suffering to cool; when, ~~if it be found to be in long threads, it is sufficient~~ ly burnt; and the flame must be put out.

This is the strong oil, of which a proportion is to be used along with the other in the printing ink. Having prepared these oils, take half a pound of the Frankfort, or any other good black; and grind it with the addition of only so much of the weak oil as is necessary to make it work on the stone, which will be generally something less than half the weight. The whole being incorporated together, and afterwards thoroughly well mixed by a second grinding, having only a small quantity on the stone at a time, a quantity of the strong oil must be added; which may be as much as is equal to the size of a small hen's egg. It will then be fit for use; and must be put into a proper pot, and covered with paper or leather.

There are some who add an onion or crust of bread to the oil while boiling, in order to take off the greasiness; but the burning will sufficiently do that office when properly managed.

Instead of Frankfort, or other black commonly used, the following composition may be substituted; and will form a much deeper and more beautiful black than can be obtained by any other method.

"Take of the deepest Prussian blue five parts, and of the deepest coloured lake and brown pink, each one part. Grind them well with oil of turpentine: and afterwards with the strong and weak oils in the manner and proportion before directed."

The colours need not be bright for this purpose; but they should be the deepest of the kind, and perfectly transparent in oil, as the whole effect depends on that quality.

The preparation of Indian ink, as well as of the other compositions used by the Chinese as paints, is not hitherto revealed on any good authority: but it appears
clearly

clearly from experiments to be the coal of
fish bones, or some other vegetable substance,
mixed with isinglass size, or other size; and,
most probably, honey or sugar-candy, to prevent
its cracking. A substance therefore, much
of the same nature, and applicable to
the same purposes, may be formed in
the following manner:

Take of isinglass six ounces, reduce
it to a size, by dissolving it over the fire
in double its weight of water.

Take then of Spanish liquorice one ounce;
and dissolve it also in double its weight of
water; and grind up with it an ounce of ivory
black: add this mixture to the size while hot; and
stir the whole together till all the ingredi-
ents be thoroughly incorporated: then

(41 e
evaporate away the water in balneo marie,
and ^{cast the} remaining composition into leaden
moulds greased; or make it up in any other
moulds."

The colour of this composition will be equally
good with that of the Indian ink: the isinglass
size, mixed with the colours, works with the
pencil equally well with the Indian ink: and
the Spanish liquorice will both render it
easily dissoluble on the rubbing with water,
to which the isinglass alone is somewhat
reluctant; and also prevent its cracking and
peeling off from the ground on which it is laid.

How make Black Ink to write
with for the Engraver's.

Take Indian Ink, and in fair

~~fair Water~~ and steep it in fair
Water for ~~six~~ six or eight hours; then
~~pour~~ pour off the water, and then
put ~~to the Ink~~ fresh to the Ink as
at the first which operation must
be repeat half a dozen times or until
the Gum is all sucked out of
the Tinks, and then you may
mix it to a proper consistence
fit for use.

Phosphor. or Phosphorus
 Alum and Flour mixed together
 will, when exposed to the air on a
 piece of Paper will set it on fire

Buggs - Strong Soap. Lees ^{or Lyes} will
 kill buggs.

Rats
 Take Corrosive Sublimate, Dust or
 flour of Malt mix them together and
 sent them well with the Spirit of
 Lavander = tis instant death!

44

A Receipte.

for Coughs and asthmatic complaints.

Liquorice root, sliced thin, four ounces;

True Canadian maidenhair,

Coltsfoot leaves, of each two ounces;

Aniseeds, powdered, one ounce and a half;

Rasins of the Sun, stoned,

Pearl barley, of each a quarter of a pound;

To be boiled in five quarts of soft water, over
a slow fire, till somewhat more than

one quart is consumed; then strain off
the decoction, and bottle it for use.

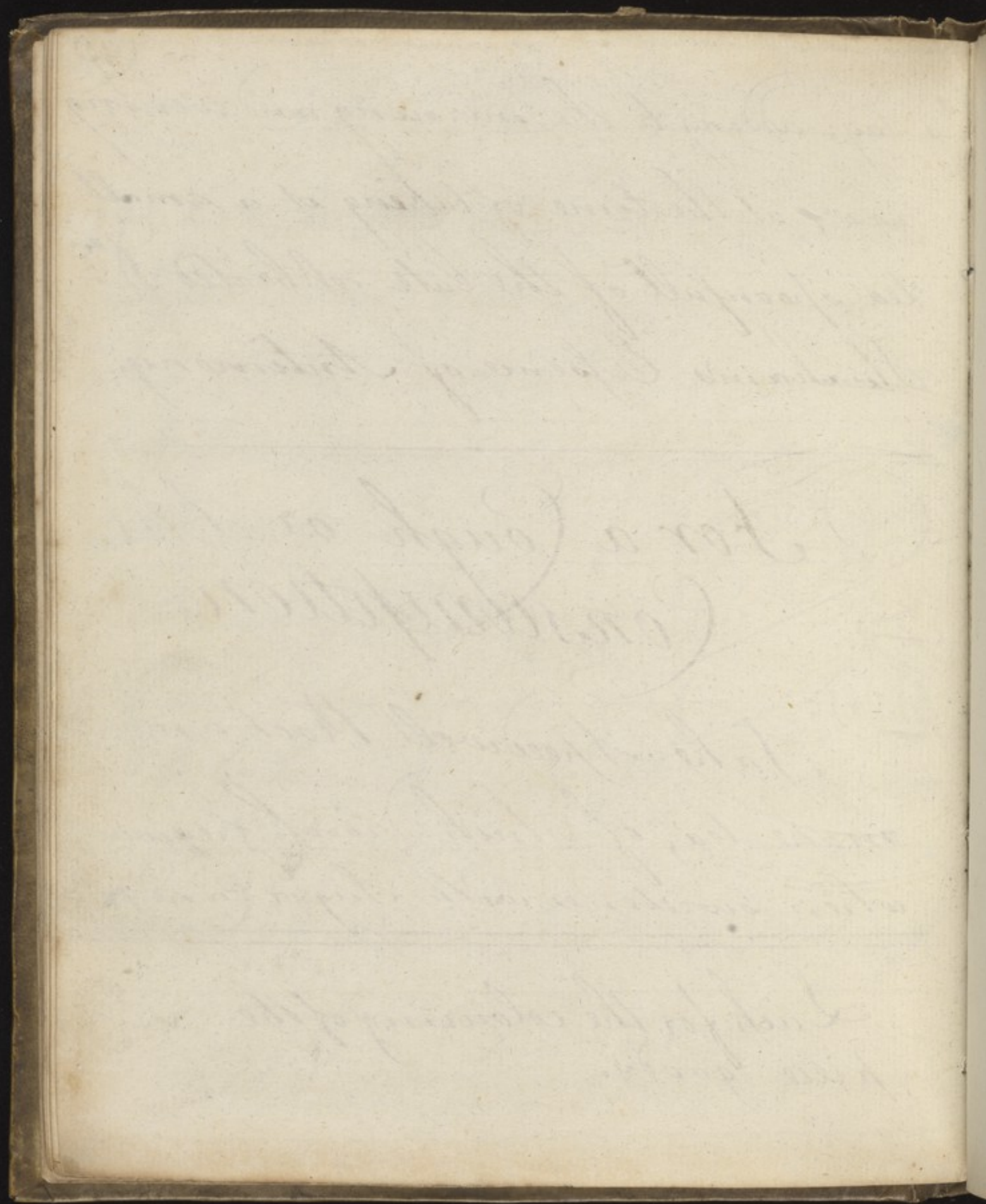
Halfe pint to be drank three times a

a day; adding to the morning and evening
 dose, at the time of taking it a small
 tea spoonfull of the late celebrated Dr.
 Huxham's Essence of Antimony.

For a Cough or the
 Consumption

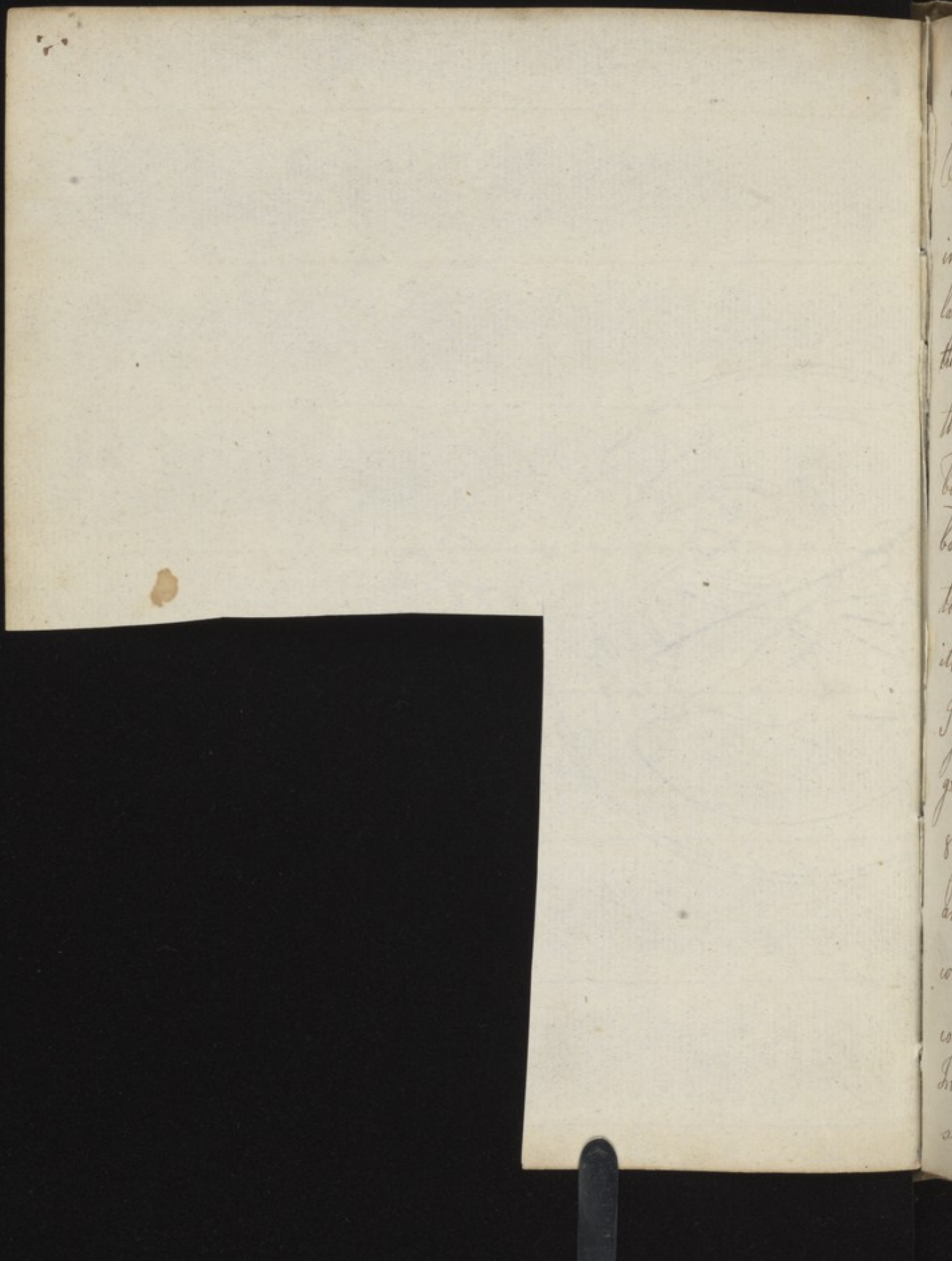
Take Speedwell Root and
 make tea, of which drink frequently
 when sweetened with Sugar Candy.

Lick for the colouring of the
 piece goods.



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26



The Method of Cure, for the bite of a mad Dog.

Was to lessen the convulsions, and calm his inquietude, which was performed by creating large and copious sweats, in order to relax the structure of the nervous part and open the pores of the skin, which before was dry, recall the blood from the brain to the surface of the body, to restore a free motion of it, and assist to expell the poison by transpiration from its most interior recesses. To perform this, I gave of native and factitious cinabar 12 grains, ~~mosch~~ each, opium 3 grains, camphire 8 grains, mosch 12 grains in a wine glass of sack and brandy, keeping his neck and throat very warm, and ordered him to be, and to be well covered with cloaths.

In less than an hour he fell into a calm sleep and profuse sweat, he slept about

about six hours, and awoke greatly refreshed,
the skin moist, and pulse stronger and
quicker, but complained much of his throat
being sore, and his swallowing very pain-
ful. Upon which I ordered it to be chafed
with sweet sassa oil well camphorated,
and afterwards laid on a mucilage plaister;
(or maillage) the night following I repeated
the draught, and he slept twelve hours,
sweated as before, and the symptoms
much lessened; after I administered the
medicine every other night for twelve
days; the leg I ordered to be rubbed daily
with one dram of the unguentum ceruelli
sort. which is nothing more but strong
mercurial ointment.

On the fourth day a number of pustules appeared on the surface of the skin, where the saliva or froth had run down, full of yellowish matter, which in two days after turned black and ~~and~~ crusted, then dried and fell off; the parts under became the natural colour of the skin; the place that was bit ~~was~~ on the 4th day ulcerated, and the wound enlarged a little, which I dressed with the unguentum basilic. niger, adding to it a small quantity of real precipit. as a digestive, and in twelve days all symptoms disappeared.

For the Stone and Gravel
Take Black Berries before they are ripe,
when turn'd red, Pick them into a

~~58~~ ~~58~~ Pott, tie them up close, and put them
in a Kettle of Water, let them stand
over the fire until they are reduced to a Pulp,
then strain them, and to a Pint of Juice
put a pound of powder Sugar, boil it to
a Jelly and put it up for Use.

Take every Night going to Bed the
Quantity of a large Nutmeg.

Powders for the
Gravel and Stone.
To be had of M^r. James Sperry,
Linen Draper, at Lamb, in Vere Street,
near Oxford Chapel, London, and nowhere
else: Price Three Shillings.

For a Cough

Take Balsom of Sulpher trinitiated; twenty Drops, in Loaf Sugar at Night going to Bed.

For a Pain in the Side

Take Oats and bake them upon the Fire or Roast them before it untill they are Crisp, then apply them to the Part affected at going to Bed and lie upon them all Night or at least bind them to the Part afflicted
Also drink Tea made of the whole Plant of Cellary, as often as you find occasion

A Cure for Love

To one Grain of sence add one Grain of Prudence, 1 Dram of knowledge, 1 ounce of Patience, one pound of resolution, and a handfull of disgust - all these ingredients must be well intermixed and close them up in the Limbeck of your Brain for 24 Hours, then set them on a slow fire of Odiousness, let them be well strained and cleared from the dregs of Melancholy —

For a quickness in the Head

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ounce of the Salt of
Wormwood along with a little of the
Juice of a Lemon

Cold or Cough

Take 30 Drops of the Elixer of
Viteroil and increase them as
occasion requires to the number of 60
in a glass of Clear Water —

62) Cut or Bruise

Apply Argubazade to the place
affected -

To rub bad Silver with
Take Silver Lave, Agueforties,
and Cream of Tarter -

A certain radical cure for the
Scurvy, which will not cost more than
three pence per week.

Two ounces of cream of tarter, one ounce
of sulphur, one ounce of Ethiop's

Mineral; pound them fine, and mix them
 in half a pound of treacle, taking half
 a spoonfull an hour after breakfast,
 and the same quantity going to rest.
 If this should purge too much, take
 it only once in 24 hours, every even-
 ing. Continue ~~to repeat~~ the prac-
 tice, and the effect will soon demon-
 strate its utility.

From the Morning Chronicle, of Jan^y. 13th. 1783.

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Case of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Taken from the Morning Chronicle
of Monday the 20th of January 1783.
In July last, M^r. Daniel Johnson,
an apothecary of great skill and ex-
perience in his profession, at Great
Torrington, in Devonshire, was called
to woman aged about 30 and three young
children, who had been much bit and
torn in several parts of their bodies
by a dog supposed to be mad at the
time, and which being thereupon
chained up, had soon all the sym-

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toms of madness and died the third
day raving mad. The sores from the
bites were attended with high infla-
mations and much matured. Mr.
Johnson immediately made cuticu-
lar incisions upon the parts and
let them bleed till they stopt of
themselves. He then rubbed into
them, and all round, mercurial oint-
ment ~~every night and morning~~
and covered the sores with mercurial plaister.
~~He ordered them into a cold bath, continuing~~
At night the patients took each a bolus
with calomel, and the next morning a

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a gentle laxative. He ordered them into a cold bath continuing the mercurial ointment every night and morning, with the plaisters over it as before, and the calomel boluses repeated every other night with the laxative the next morning.

The mercurials produced a gentle salivation on each patient, and the use of the cold bath was continued on the intermediate days of taking the boluses. This practice was continued for ten days, at the end of which they were put on the cinnabarine and musk medicines for three days; after which each had a dose

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of the Ormskirk medicine. There never
appeared the least symptom of the hy-
drophobia on any of the patients, and
after the inflammation ~~ce~~ ceased,
which continued for about a week,
they remained perfectly well in
last December, 1782.

The medicines were,

Culomet ppt. gr: iij Consero Cyosb: q:
s: ft: Bol.

pulo: Laxans (se: pulo: Scun: cum Tart:
aa: gr. x) di. Syr: Aurant q: s: ft: Bol.
The Cinnabar Medicine is, Cinnab: Native
Cinnabar fait: aa gr: xv.

(contd)

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Mosch: gr: v. ft: ~~pl~~ pulv.

This is not published by M^r Johnson,
but by a gentleman well satisfied of the
fact and a well wisher to mankind.

Take a pewter plate and lay upon
it. Oil of Viteroil and Salt

Take a little Chio Turpentine in a
small Quantity of powdered Sugar, about
the bigness of a large pea two or three
times a day. = To stop a running after
ceasing to take medicines for the venereal
Disease. = Dr. Sutiliffe.

69
How to make good Blacking
for Shoes

Take 2 an oz of Lampblack 2 an
oz. of Ivory Black 2 an oz of Gum
Dragon a small quantity of ~~these~~
Brown Sugar, Small Beer a quart.

Eggs and Lampblack make
very good Blacking for Shoes

70 How to make Artificial Yeast.

Boil Potatoes, of a mealy sort, till they are thoroughly soft, skin and mash them very ~~small~~ smooth, and put as much water as will make the ~~of~~ mash of the consistency of common beer yeast, but not thicker, add to every pound of potatoes two spoonfuls of yeast: keep it warm till it has done fermenting, and in twenty-four hours it may be used.

A pound of Potatoes will make near a quart of yeast, and, when made, will keep three months. Lay your bread eight hours before you bake it.

Receipt for the Stone and Gravel.

Take a sufficient quantity of blackberries, in their unripe state, while they are red; put these into a jar well covered, and set it in a kettle of water over the fire; let it continue there five or six hours; then pass the pulp or juice through a sieve, and to every pint of it add two pounds of white lump sugar, powdered; then boil and scum it as you do other jams or jellies. Take a teaspoonfull of this every night going to bed, when in pain; repeat it in the morning if necessary. —

72.

Stone and Gravel
Make Pills of Castell Soap
and Rhubarb the Powder of
Rhubarb; and take five or six
of them morning and evening.

Antidote against the effects of
~~ARSEN~~ ARSENIC, and Verdegrie.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

Dr. George Frami, physician to the Hospital
of Cadillac, in Bohemia, has discovered
the following simple antidote against

the effects of arsenic and verdegriis, and (73)
which is said to be very effectual.

The recipe is as follows: — Squeeze
the juice of three citrons into a large
glass of beer, and mix with it two
drachms of crabs eyes powdered, just
before you administer the draught,
shaking the whole well together.

And in case the pains return,
repeat the remedy, which may be
done two or three times, in twenty-four
hours, if the poison be suspected to
have been strong. It may be likewise
be administered with success in several
sorts of cholics, the pains of which

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it eases in an instant; but in case of poison it operates as an emetic; in case of cholic, as a purgative.

Afterwards it will be proper to give the patient a doze of manna in oil of olives or sweet almonds; and in case it be necessary to repeat the remedy, it is better to give it in milk than beer.

{ Silver = 10 penny wt.
 Tontony = 7 ℥.
 Brass = 3 ℥.
 Pearl Ash and Salt Peter $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ounce.

A Receipte

or a most excellent ~~Remedy~~

Restorative Remedy;

it being singularly beneficial in all
derayed, debilitated, and consumptive
constitutions;

Take Ginseng root, reduced to a fine
powder, two ounces; Cynago root, care-
fully dried and powdered, one ounce;
powder of Elecampane root, half an
ounce; English Saffron and Cochineal,
of each, in fine powder, two drachms;
Confection of Ternes, as is sufficient
to make them into an electuary of a

76)

a proper ~~consistence~~ consistence.

The dose is the size of a large nutmeg; to be taken twice or three times a day, according as the disorder and constitution may require; drinking after it, about half a pint of decoction of Liquorice root,

Taken from the Gazetteer and new daily Advertiser of Friday Nov^r: 10th: 1780.
Signed by Christopher Weston.

To cure the Cramp:
also to prevent it.

Inlase between two rags a good quantity
of powder of brimstone, which at bedtime
fasten on the instep, confined by a
tape or ribbon.

To Make cooling Drink
to be used in Summer

Take 2oz. of Cream of Tartar and
put it into one Gallon of Water
with a little Sugar; also add the
Rind of two Lemmons; which
being all boiled together will make
the Drink required.

How to entice Dogs

Take Crued Antimony and the Nut
of a Bullocks Liver dipped in the
Urin of a Bitch when proud; will
entice any dog.

Crued Antimony will entice a Spaved
Bitch.

A certain Cure for Corns

Take plaister of gum galbanum
with saffron, gum ammoniac,
gum diachylon, of each half

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an ounce; camphire, two scruples;
mix them together. Spread it
very thick on a piece of linen
cloth; but put no more on the
corn than will exactly cover it;
for if it be larger, it will be
apt to excite blisters on the
skin of delicate persons. The
effects will be expedited, if the feet
are dipped in water, and the hard
skin of the corn got off before
the plaister is applied.

80

A Singular cure for the Dropsy

Two ounces of bark, two ounces of battle gunpowder, and one ounce of coarse mustard seed, steeped in a quart of mountain wine, and well shaken together. — Let three wine glasses be taken every day.

How to entice a Dog
Take a Red Herring and a Slice of Bacon; fry them together and then mix them up with some Flour into Balls &c.

Murrain in Sheep

The antidote for the sound, and medicines for the sick, is equal parts of soot, gunpowder, brimstone, and salt; a spoonful of this is the dose; mix it with as much water as will wash it down, first taking a copious quantity of blood from the animal. Maddor root is highly recommended in the murrain. As soon as you find any of the cattle infected, examine the tongue, scrape off the

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the blisters with a silver instru-
ment made with sharp teeth,
until it bleeds plentifully in all
parts, wipe away the blood with
a cloth, and wash the tongue
several times with vinegar
and salt; after this give the
above ~~drachm~~ drachm three
or four times a day, and
sneep will be found to attend
the labour. ✓

Scurvy

Put an equal quantity of cream of tartar and flour of sulphur into a vessel, and then pour in boiling water, keep it covered for one night. The patient, if adult, must drink half a pint every morning fasting; and, if not disagreeable, the same quantity at night when going to bed.

A quarter of a pound of each will be sufficient for two Gall. of water. ⁴¹

Bite of a Mad Dog

A correspondent recommends the following receipt for the bite of a mad dog, which he always found successfull, and which, for humanity sake he wishes should be made publick: — Take 24 grains of cinebar, 24 grains of fictitious cinebar, and 10 grains of musk, reduce them into a very fine powder, and give them as soon as possible,

in a teacup-full of any kind 83
of spirits; if the person has any
symptoms of madness, they are
to take a second dose immediate-
ly; and whether they are afflicted
or not, the same must be re-
peated in thirty days after.

Taken from the Morning Chronicle of Sept.
17th 1787.

Ague

Take a large Table Spoon full of
Flour of Brimstone in a Gill of
mountain Wine when the fit is
coming on; a second Dose has never
been known to fail of a complete cure. 42

To cure the Eye Lids.

Take Rose Water, two ounces;
Sugar of Lead 15 grains, mixed;
put a little in a tea-cup, and with a
rag frequently apply it to the eyes.

Goulard is a preparation from
the Sugar of Lead, and preferable
to it; care being taken that the
chymist mixes it properly.

Salmon says that

Oberin, male and female, is
seguotic, splenetic, and uterine;
it kills long flat worms, drunk
in mead with gr. x. of Scammony,

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— *Nymphaeoptis, Thuypteris,*
female fern; it has the same
operations with the former.

To cure chaffing, occasioned by riding, and to
prevent its happening ever after. — Wash
the part affected with warm milk and
water: then anoint it well with the
following ointment: One spoonful of
milk, one spoonful of honey, one
spoonful of brandy, well simmered to-
gether; then apply some white dia-
chylon plaister, spread on white-
brown paper. — An infallible remedy. 43

Sting of a Wasp. — The oil of
Tartar will entirely remove the
pain in a minutes time.

For the bite of a gnats. — Apply a
common diachylon plaister.

To take off Spots of Grease, Oil, &c.
from Woollen Cloth, Silk, &c. —

Take one part of pure essence of
lemon, and two parts of the purest
and strongest spirits of ~~white~~ wine
or alcohol; after mixing them,
put a few drops upon a piece of

flannel, and rub with suffi- 85
cient quickness upon the spot
to be removed. If this is not
sufficient, pour a few drops more
upon the flannel, and rub again.
An oily spot will be left upon
the stuff or cloth by the ~~the~~
liquor itself, which is owing to the
essence of lemon, but it will en-
tirely vanish in a few hours time.
The Scouring Drops is nothing more
than the above.

Inflammation in the Bowels
or uncomm. costiveness

Take one Table Spoonful of
genuin Castor Oil, and if its ef-
fects are not felt in three or
four hours time take another.
The above is for a grown person.
Is a never failing Remedy.

A new discovered remedy for the
Scurvy in the Gums.

Take half a pint of red sage tea, add
a piece of allum the size of a large
nutmeg, and as much bole armoniac;
of honey a table spoonfull; the same

of vinegar; set it over a slow fire, untill the allum is dissolved; wash the mouth often. If the teeth are loose, add more honey, vinegar, and allum, with port wine.

A Remedy for Consumptions.]

A liquor made of mares milk, which among the Tartars is in general use, called *Hourniso*, having been found of singular efficacy in consumptive disorders, experiments with the milk of cows have been substituted for similar purposes in this and other countries with the same happy effects. ⁴⁵

The following is the process for making it:-

"Take of new milk four quarts, add to it four naggins (one eighth) of butter-milk; but at any future preparation, an eighth part of old Thommifs will answer better the purpose of souring as a ferment. Cover the vessel with a thick cloth, and set it in a place of moderate warmth; leave it at least twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the milk will have become sour, and

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a thick substance will be gathered on
the top; then, with the churn-staff,
beat it till the thick substance above-
mentioned be blended intimately with
the subjacent fluid: In this situ-
ation leave it again for twenty-four
hours more; after which pour it into
a higher or narrower vessel, or a
second churn, where the agitation
must be repeated as before till the
liquor appears to be perfectly homo-
geneous (when it is fit for use) and in
this state it is called *Thoumifs*, of
which the taste ought to be a pleasant
mixture of sweet and sour.

Agitation (or stirring) must be employed every time before it is used."

Bleeding at the nose.

A few years ago in the autumn, John Herbert, of the parish of Welbourn, Warwickshire, was seized with an extraordinary bleeding at the nose, which attacked him, at several times, for near three weeks, in which space of time he was often attended by an apothecary, but with so little success, that his blood was so pale as to give very

little colour to white linen.

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His friends desired to know if any thing could be thought of that would stop the bleeding; and being desired to try a decoction of ground-~~ivy~~ ivy, which was made, and as often as it was taken inwardly, the bleeding stopped, until it produced the desired effect, and health was restored; which the aforesaid John Herbert, and ^{also} his wife, say they are ready to attest; and that since that time there were two more people who have been cured of the same disorder by the same medicine.

To stop a violent Purging
or even the flux.

Take one Pint of new Milk
and about 2 Oz of Mutton Suit;
boil them well together and
let the Patient drink it as
soon as cooling for that
purpose.

n.B: a less quantity of
Suit will do in most cases.

A new discovered remedy for the
Scurvy in the gums. — Take
half a pint of red sage tea, add a
piece of allum the size of a
large nutmeg, and as much
bole almoniac; of honey a table
spoonfull; the same of vinegar;
set it on a slow fire, until the
allum is dissolved; wash the
mouth often. If the teeth are
loose, add more honey, vinegar,
and allum, with port wine.

Tooth ache

Take Saladine leaves and
chew them, it will take away
the pain. The Root dried and
ground to powder put into a
hollow Tooth will fetch it
out.

Sowness of Spirits
Garlick and the seed to

Swelling upon the Knee :

The following did cure a Swelling
upon the Knee, as published in the
Morning Chronicle Jan: 25th 1785

Of D.^r James's Fever Powder
And prepared Crabs Eyes, Six
Grains each, well rubbed together.

The Draught
Of Nutmeg - Water two Drams
Spring - Water an Ounce and a
Half, Laudanum 14 Drops and
a little Syrap mixed.

10
A certain Cure for the Stone
or Gravel.

Take a large handful of the fibers
of Garden Leeks; put thereto two
quarts of soft water; let them be
close covered, and simmer gently
over the fire, till reduced to one;
then ~~pour~~ pour it off, and drink
a pint in the course of the day,
divided morning, noon, and night;
this is a sufficient quantity for a
man or woman.

Gravel

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Take a common Flint-Stone
and burn it in a Fire for the space
of three Days; then take it and
beat it in a Mortar until it be
reduced to a fine Powder, (the finer
the better) sift the Powder through
a fine Lawn Sieve, but not so as
to let any thing through but the
very finest of the Powder, or Flour.
When you want to use it mix a

a small quantity, (about as much
as a small Tea Spoon will hold)
with any Liquid you like and
drink it off as quick as possible
to prevent its settling to the bottom.

The above Recipe was told to me
by M^r. Peter Hall who has used
it himself for a considerable time
and has always found relief from it
he farther says that he has given it
to many People who have all ex-
perienced its good effects. Sept. 17th. 1790.

Bruise

Take Sixpenniworth of Fryer's
Balsom and One penniworth of
cool Drawn Linseed Oil shake
them well together in a Bottle
and then rub them well on to
the Place affected: it never fails
of curing provided there be
nothing broke viz neither Skin
nor Bone. it must be repeated once

once a day at least until well.
Towards the conclusion of your rubbing you should rub it downwards.
It has been known to cure the
Gout, and other Swellings.
This Recipe as well as the preceding
one for the Gravel I had of M.^r Peter
Halland Sept.^r 17th 1790 -

Bleeding at the Nose
Put the end of your long Finger
to the nostril from whence the

Blood issues and press it close so
 that none can come out hold it there
 for some time and be assured that
 the bleeding will or the Blood must
 find another channel which in
 either case will prove a certain cure
 N.B. If needfull, this easy and cheap
 remedy must be repeated.

Rhurnatism

Take Two table-spoon-fulls of the best
 Sweet Oil

The same quantity of Water -

Twenty five drops of Hartshorn.

Sweeten these with the best sugar -

This quantity to be taken at twice,
and repeated morning and evening.
Shake the bottle every time you use it.

Dropsey

Take double refined Gunpowder
in a Glasse of Red Wine

Piles

Take the ashes of burnt Cork
and as much Sweet Oil as will make
an Ointment of it and then apply
it to the parts affected.

Shittering

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The Ashes of Cork are likewise
good to prevent the Shittering, or
Shittering of Cows

Furlington's Drops

Take one ounce of Ginguacum
and four ounces of Sal Volatile.
commonly called Salvolating.

Pound the Gum and mix them

together in a Bottle, and then you will
have the true Furlingtons.

Burn or Scald

Take Linseed Oil and Salad Oil
an equal quantity of each, a
Handfull of Elder Flowers, and
a few Marsh mallow Leaves,
simmer them all together over a
Fire untill the ~~L~~ Flowers
and leaves are dissolved; then
strain the Liquid through a coarse
Cloth and then while warm shave
so much Bees Wax into it as will

bring it to the consistancy of a
stiff Ointment or soft Salve.

M.B.

The two foregoing Receipts M^r J^r Drier
 of Milford Old Town was so obliging
 as to give to me. They are most excellent

Shining Black
 for Shoes
 Take Gum ^{or Tragacantha} Trecantha, and steep
 it in warm Water for two or three
 Days; then mix with it a sufficient
 quantity of Lamp Black and a

a small quantity of ^{brown} ~~brown~~ Sugar candy
boil them gently up together then
when cold the Liquid is fit for use
N.B. The Shoes must be shined as soon as
laid upon them.

N.B. The price of Lamp Black is 7. p. lb.
and the Price of Ivory Black is 3. or 4. p. lb.
From M^r Drier. —

Aque

Take 35 grains of salt of wormwood,
25 grains of powder of snakerooot, half
an ounce of bark, put into a pint of

(96)
red port; shake it well, and take a
wine glass full every three hours,
when the fit comes on.

Whooping Cough

Take about a tea spoonful of
Tutimonical wine, in a little
water, just as the cough is coming
on. By persevering in giving this
medicine as directed, you may depend
that it will remove the disorder.

The person afflicted should abstain
during the whole time from fat
meats and butter, as being very hurtful 55

in that disorder.

Bloody Flux

Charles Binns says that when he was at Bombay he had the disorder for twelve weeks a score or more ⁽²¹⁾ of their Ships Crew died ^{at Bombay} of it; when after being under the Doctor's care for the above time without receiving the least benefit: A Woman of the Place gave him to drink the following Liquid Vix
He took three Shells of ^{gastrea} Marjolein

(27)
(A Fruit) and cut them in Slices
and boiled them in a quart of Water
until it was reduced to a Pint
which pint was divided into four
draughts and taken at three
draughts each day: It compleetly
cured him in about three days
he gave it to several others who
all experienced the same happy
effects from it.

Bloody Flux

The Leaves of Brambles made into
Tea will cure the flux.

If in winter when no Leaves are to be
had take the Roots instead thereof.

Venercal
Wood Laurel and Trinitaty or
Saint John's Wort

Fever

(98)

Oct. 10th: 1792. A Fever that is prevalent
at this time in and about London.

Recipe

Take 3 ounces of the fresh juice of lemons,
2 Drums salt of wormwood,
1 Grain emetic tartar,
5 Ounces simple spearmint
water; sugar as much as may be
palatable.

The whole of this mixture will make
four doses, for an adult person, and
may be taken at the distance of three,
four, or five hours between each dose;
younger persons may take two table
spoonfull at the same distance of
time.

Cancers.

Made public in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, after having appointed a Committee to make a trial of its effects, and receiving the report of its success.

The Powder

Take a peck of Garden-Sorrel, and better than half as much Celandine, beat them in a mortar, and press the juice through a fine cloth into a pewter bason. Take a large handful of the inner bark of Persimon from the south side of the tree; beat it

(99)
it as fine as it can be; pour a little
spring water to it, and let it stand an
hour; then squeeze it as tight as can
be, through an open cloth, into the
other juice in the bason. Heat an iron
pestle very hot, and with it run four
ounces of allum to the juices; mix
them all well together, and set the
bason in the hot sunshine, and let
it continue there till the juice be
dried away, and the powder as dry as
it can be made by the heat, and
being stirred two or three times every
day. If it be too white or too crumbly,
repeat the operation with a small
quantity of all the juices. If it be

be too hard and too sticky, repeat it
with a little more allum; and, in
either case dry it, as before, in the sun.
When it is rightly prepared, and the
ingredients in due proportion, it will
beat to powder in the middle of a
hot day; but not in the morning
or evening; and in the middle of the
day, when it is dry, it will be of a
darkish white colour, but in the
morning dark. The best time for
making this powder is in the end
of May, or beginning of June.

The Water

Take the inner bark of Sassafras ¹⁰⁰
Root, the inner bark of Logwood
Root, the inner bark of Spanish
oak from the south side of the tree;
of each boil a handful. Boil these
barks in a stone vessel, with a gallon of
rum, until it come to a quart; then
pour it off, and sweeten it with honey;
mix in half a gill of spirit of turpentine,
and dissolve in it the quantity of a large
nutmeg of fine alum, and the quan-
tity of a small nutmeg of white
vitriol.

This powder and water are to be applied
in the following manner. — Sprinkle
the powder over the part affected, and cover

and cover it with lint, which must
be picked, not scraped, and wetted in the
water warmed in an oyster shell.
Over all apply a piece of lead, and bind
it on as tight as the person can
endure it. This must be repeated
every morning; and at every dress-
ing observe to cleanse the sore per-
fectly, and keep it from the air as
much as possible. Let not any water,
except that here directed, ~~to~~ touch
the wound, not even for a considerable
time after it ~~is~~ is healed; for these
cancers are very apt to break out
again, unless healed carefully and
effectually. The patient is frequently
inclined to fevers, and to be costive;

costive; then I generally give a purge
or two of Pill. ex duobus, but beware
of Mercury. To persons of very
full blood, I give a few pills of conserve
of Red Roses every day, and now and
then let them bleed. Sometimes
these cancers, when imagined
near cured, will be flush of blood.

I then apply a plaister of cedar, made
by drying the leaves in a luke warm
oven, and rubbing them, and sifting
them through a tiffany, or a very
fine search, and afterwards mixing
the powder up to a consistence for
spreading with honey. This plaister

plaister will drive the blood back,
but should not be applied to any
part of the body, in either sex, blow
the stomach. During the cure, the
patient should carefully abstain from
strong liquor, and food seasoned with
hot spices; and for his general drink,
use tea made of beet-root.

Jaundus = yellow.
Take Burdock Root scrape it and
then slice it as you would a Cucumber
untill you have got as much as
you can hold in both Hands when
placed together in form of a Dish.
Then steep the Root so sliced in half

a Gallon Ale Half a Pint of 102
The Lignor drunk night and Morning
is said to be an infallible cure.

Rheumatism

Take one quart of the best
Geneva, and one ounce of sal
ammoniac, mix them in a bottle
very well, and let the patient
take half a gill each morning,
(shaking the bottle), and lie in
bed one hour after.

Rheumatism

Take one Pint of the very best Brandy that can be got, put into it one Ounce of Gum Guaiacum in powder: —

Take two or three Spoonfull three or four times a day at the option of the patient.

N.B. Goos Grease well rubbed onto the part affected for a $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour will remove the pain. —

I had the above from W. Welch.

N.B. The above Gum is to be steeped in the Brandy 24 Hours before used, and as much longer as you please. It has cured the Gout in the stomach.

Sore Breast

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of white Rosin,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a Pint of sweet Oil,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of Deers Suit,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of Sheeps Suit,
 2 ounces of Honey,
 melt them all together, but take
 care to put the Rosin in the last,
 and when all is well melted and
 mixed together take it off the fire
 and put it into an earthen Pan
 and stir it for four hours without
 intermission, and then it will be fit
 for use. — W^m. Gascoign. good for swellings. ⁶²

Equal to Daffies Elixer.

Take of senna, one ounce; jalap,
coriander seeds, and cream of tartar
of each half an ounce. Infuse them
in a pint and a half of French
Brandy for a week; then strain the
tincture, and add to it four ounces
of fine sugar.

The Dose is from one to two or
three ounces.

For a stoppage in the Breast
attended with a Cough & shortness
of Breath &c &c

Take 6 oz. of the Milk made

of from the Gum of Ammonic
with Penicill Water, and one
of the oxymal of Squills -

Two Table Spoonsfull to be taken
when the Cough is troublesome -
The above will fill a 7 oz Bottle.

Prescribed to by Dr. Petry for
Mr. Jas. Thirley who has for
years found great benefit from it.

To polish with

Steel or Iron = First with ~~coarse~~
House Sand, coarse Emery, with a
Rag and Oil; then with Trip.
Crocker is a fine polisher.

Bleeding at the Nose
Catons Stiptic
Dip Lint into it and put it up
the nostrils.

Horseiness or a sore
Throat.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb of Honey
2 Eggs well beaten
Juice of two Lemmons
Sweet Oil 2 or 3 Spoonfull
Beat them all well together, and
take a Spoonfull or two every now
and then at pleasure.

(105)

Purg
Take Rochell Salts and Manna

Rhumatism

Take of garlic two cloves, of gum ammoniac one dram; bruise them together, and make them into ^{bolus} ~~bolus~~ pills, with fair water; swallow one of them at night, and one in the morning; drink, while taking this recipe, sassafras tea, made very strong.

This is generally found to banish the Rheumatism, and even contractions of the joints, in five times taking.

To join Glass, China &c:
Make a Solution of Ising glass
in Spirits.

With the same to take off Impressions.
Voz: In the first place, the Medal is
supposed to be very clean; then, having
dissolved the Glee by placing the Phial
at a small Distance from the Fire,
and placed the Medal very level on the
Table, I pour the Glee on the Surface
till it has covered the Whole, and with
the Point of a Pen carry it nicely
round upon the Edges of the Medal;

I there let it stand to dry, or to evaporate the humid part; the Remainder, which will be pure Isinglass, will be so transparent as not to be seen on the Face of the Medal, and will, of itself, come off without giving you any Trouble in that Respect: And thus they appear, of the Colour and Transparency of Glass.

To Gild them

first pour on the Glee, and then
let an expanded Leaf of Gold or
Silver gently fall upon it, and
thus the Impression will be gilt on
the concave or convex part; or you
may put the Leaf of Gold on both
Sides, and so gild it thoroughly:
And thus they look like Gold or
Silver Medals.

Take two each night at going to bed
and in the Morning one Ounce of
Salts: You may drink as much
Liquor and Water as you please, but
no Beer; nor eat any Salt provision.

Burn or Scald

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of cold drawn Linseed
Oil, the White of one Egg and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a
pint of Water. mix them well together.

A Plaister of the same
Oil simmered up with Bees Wax.
Put the Salve upon the Sore and the
Oil Cloth upon it.

For the Itch
Humbro Ointment

Scarlot

Beetle Nut which comes from
the East Indies and China is used
in Dying Scarlot, and am told
that it is the very best thing in
the World ~~for~~ to strike and fasten
that Colour with.

Black Tin is also used to dye
in grain with.

Gout, Rhumatism &c
Take one Quart of Coniac Brandy,
three Sticks of Horse Radish scraped fine,

two ounces of Mustard Seed bruised,
after being kept in a gentle Heat for
three or four Days, put to it $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce
of Gum Guaiacum.

Take a Wine Glass of it morning and
Evening. = A certain Remedy.

To prevent the Yellow fever

An easy and cheap remedy that
is to wash yourself night and
morning in Salt water —

It has been found a certain Cure
Even by a whole ships Crew

(15)

the course of the river

after being left in a gentle slope

the river flows in a gentle slope

the river flows in a gentle slope

the river flows in a gentle slope

the river flows in a gentle slope

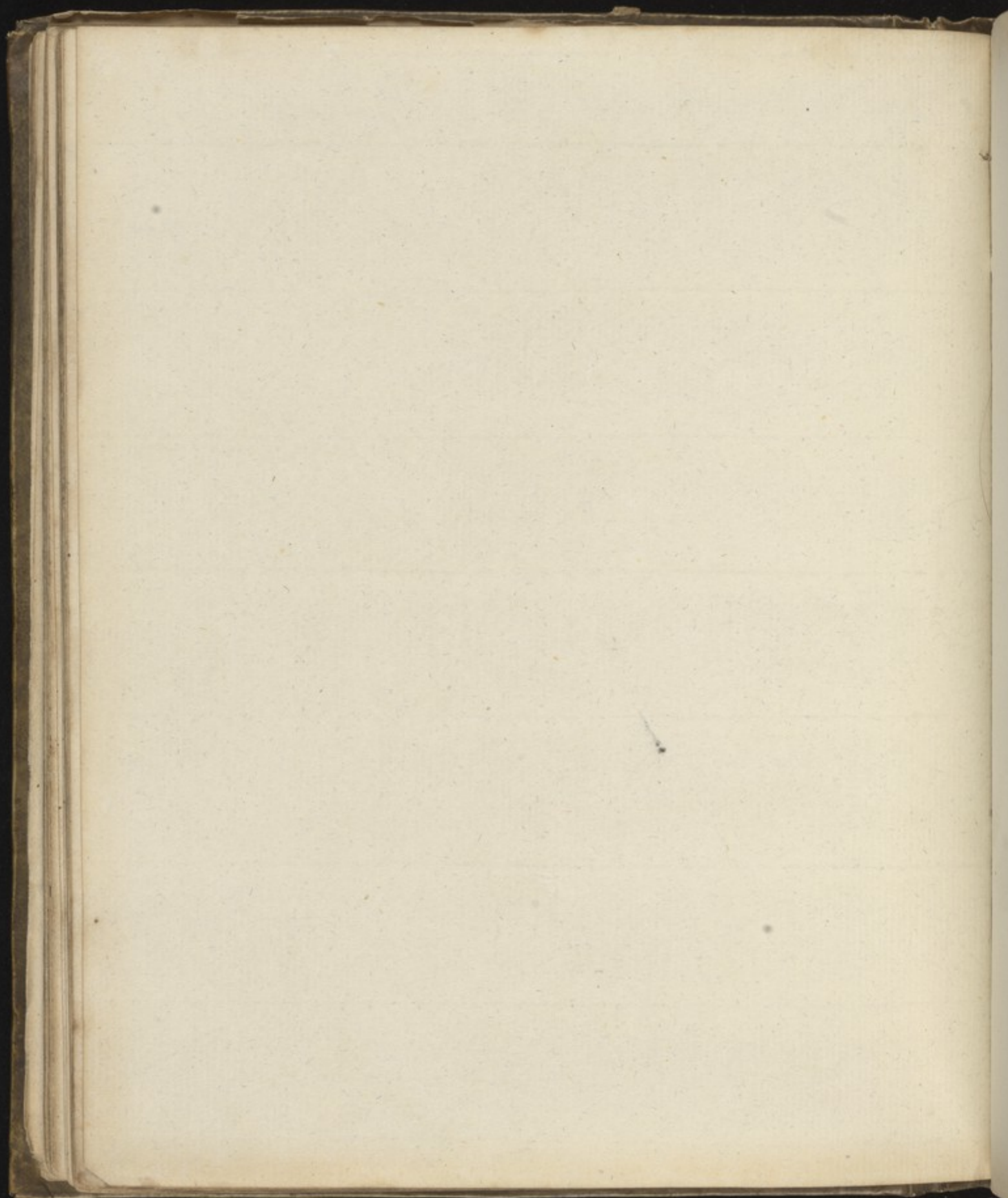
the river flows in a gentle slope

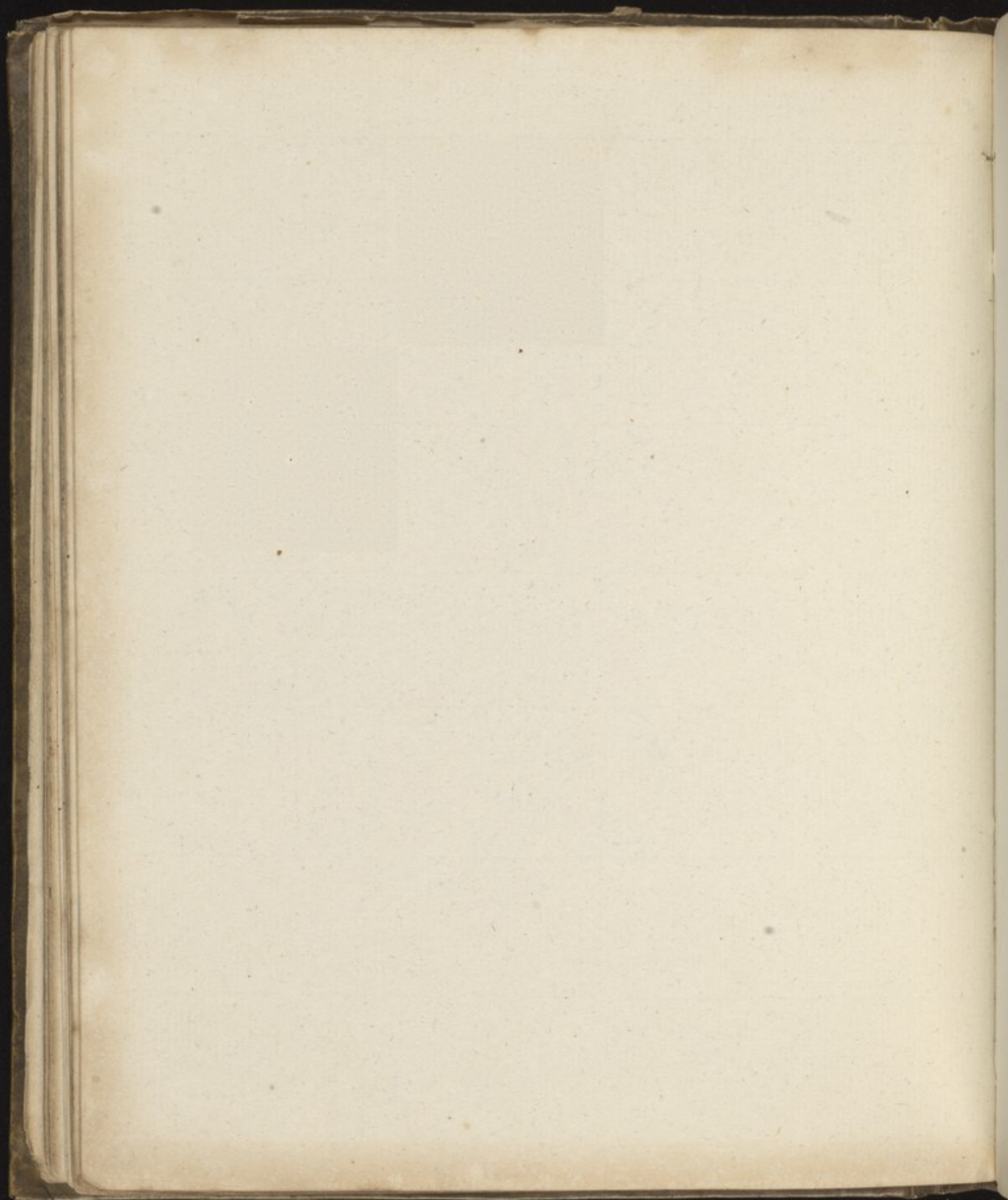
the river flows in a gentle slope

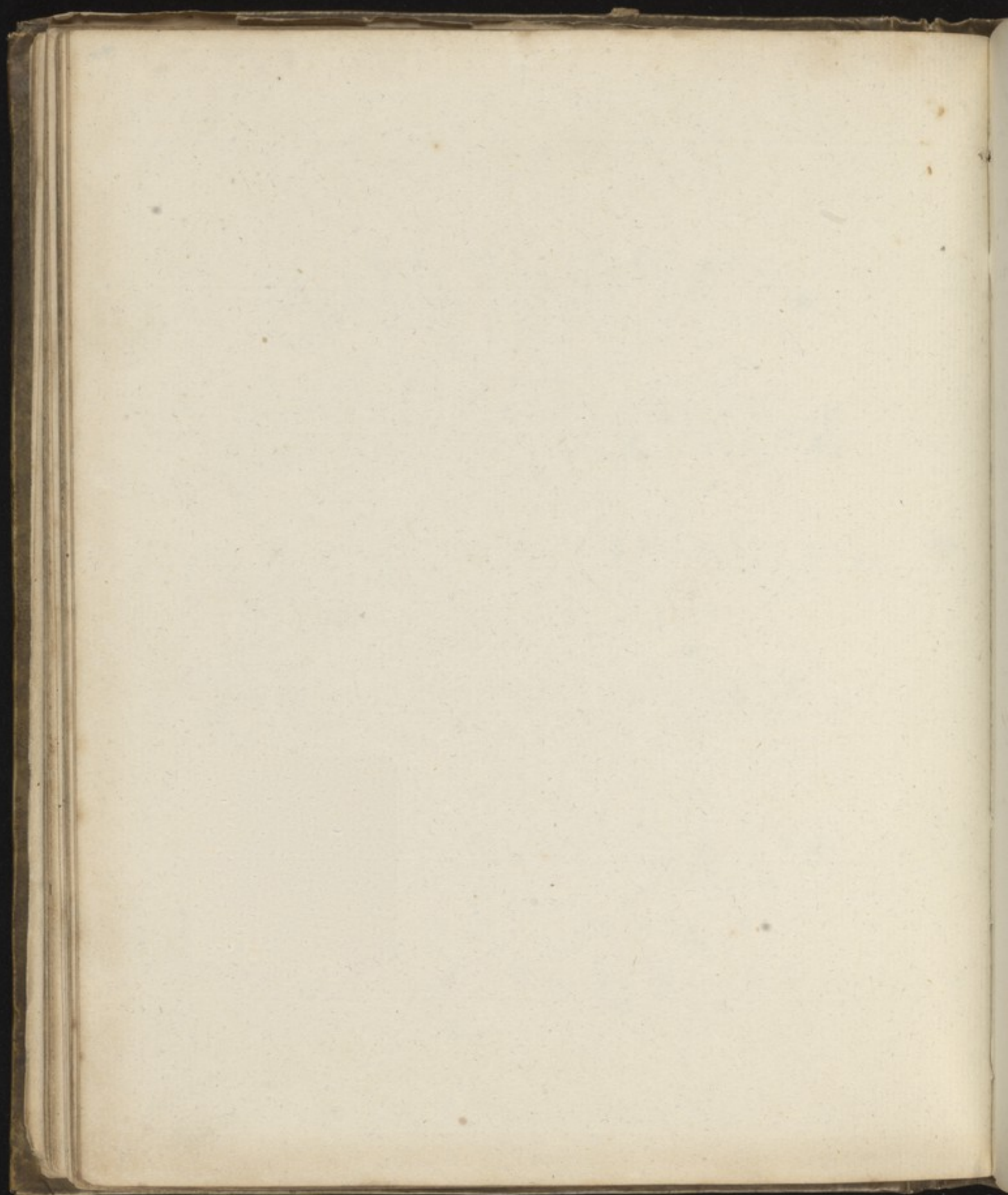
the river flows in a gentle slope

the river flows in a gentle slope

the river flows in a gentle slope



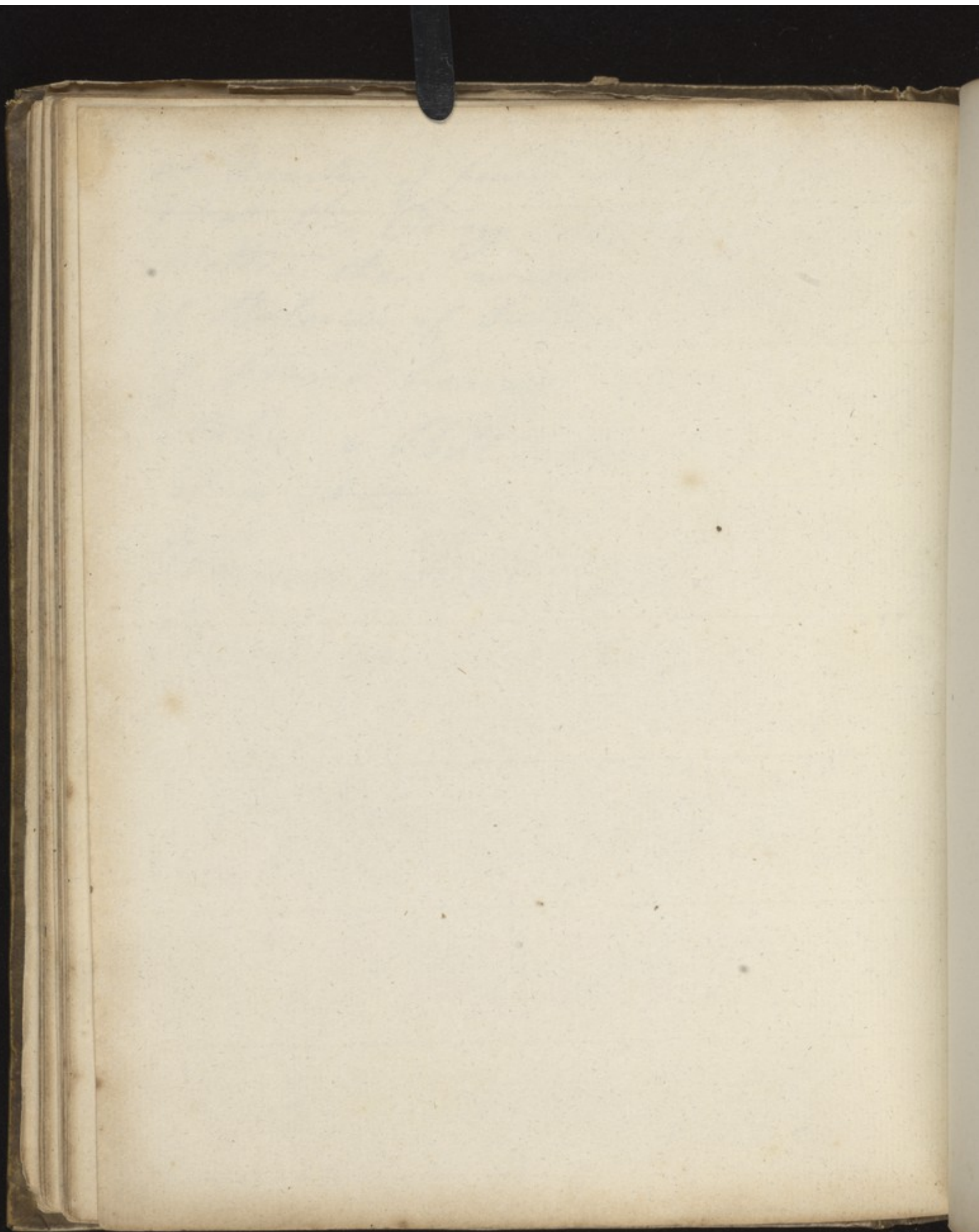


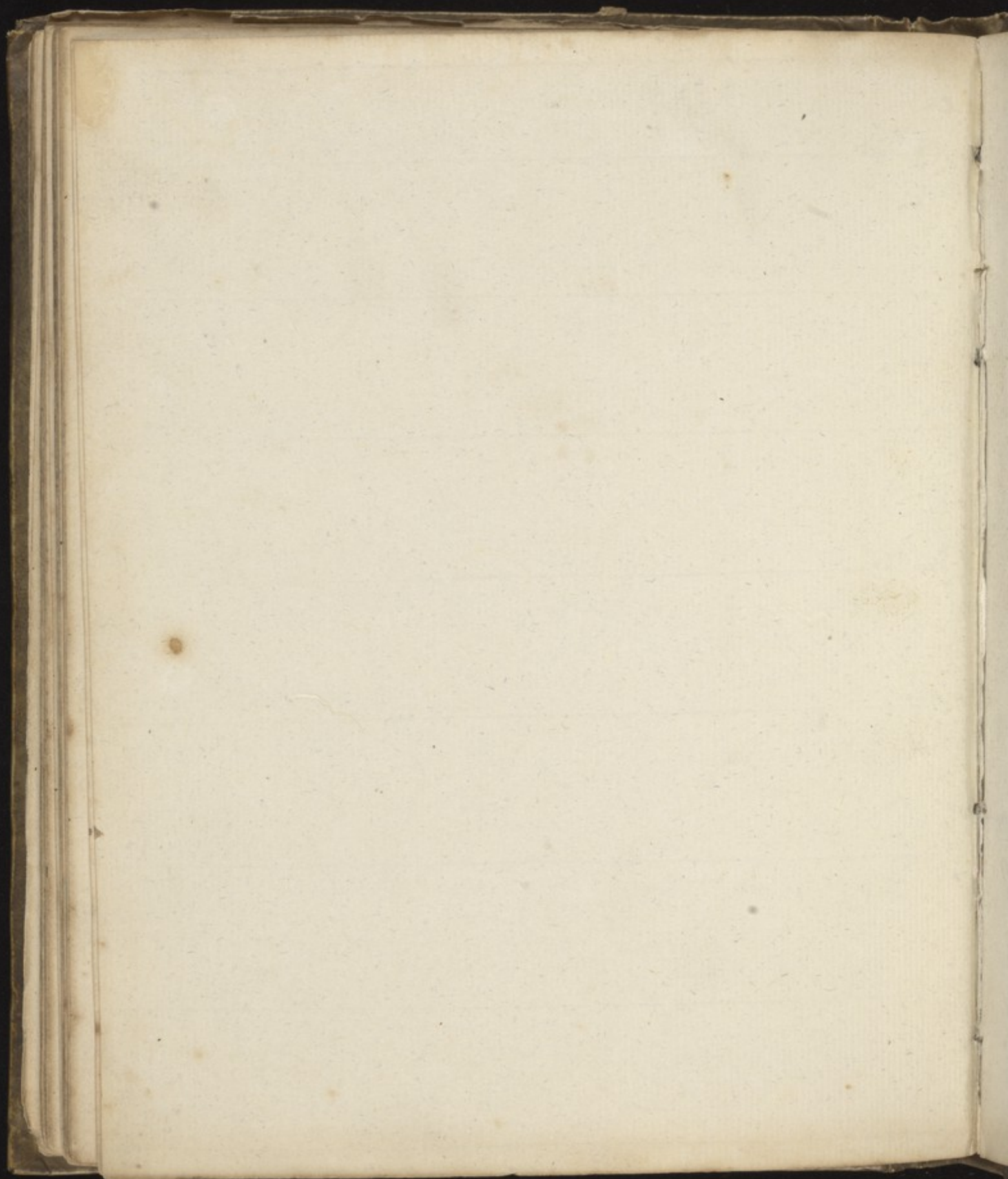


a Quarter of pound Mutton Suet
Next the Gidney Chopd fine and
Melted then mixt with 2 Drams
of Balsom of Sulfer and Quarter
of pound honey

take a Bitt about the size
of a Nutmeg in a Cup of
Warme Milk when the
Cough is trubisom

Mr Smith No 20 Wilber
St Paul St Finsbury Square





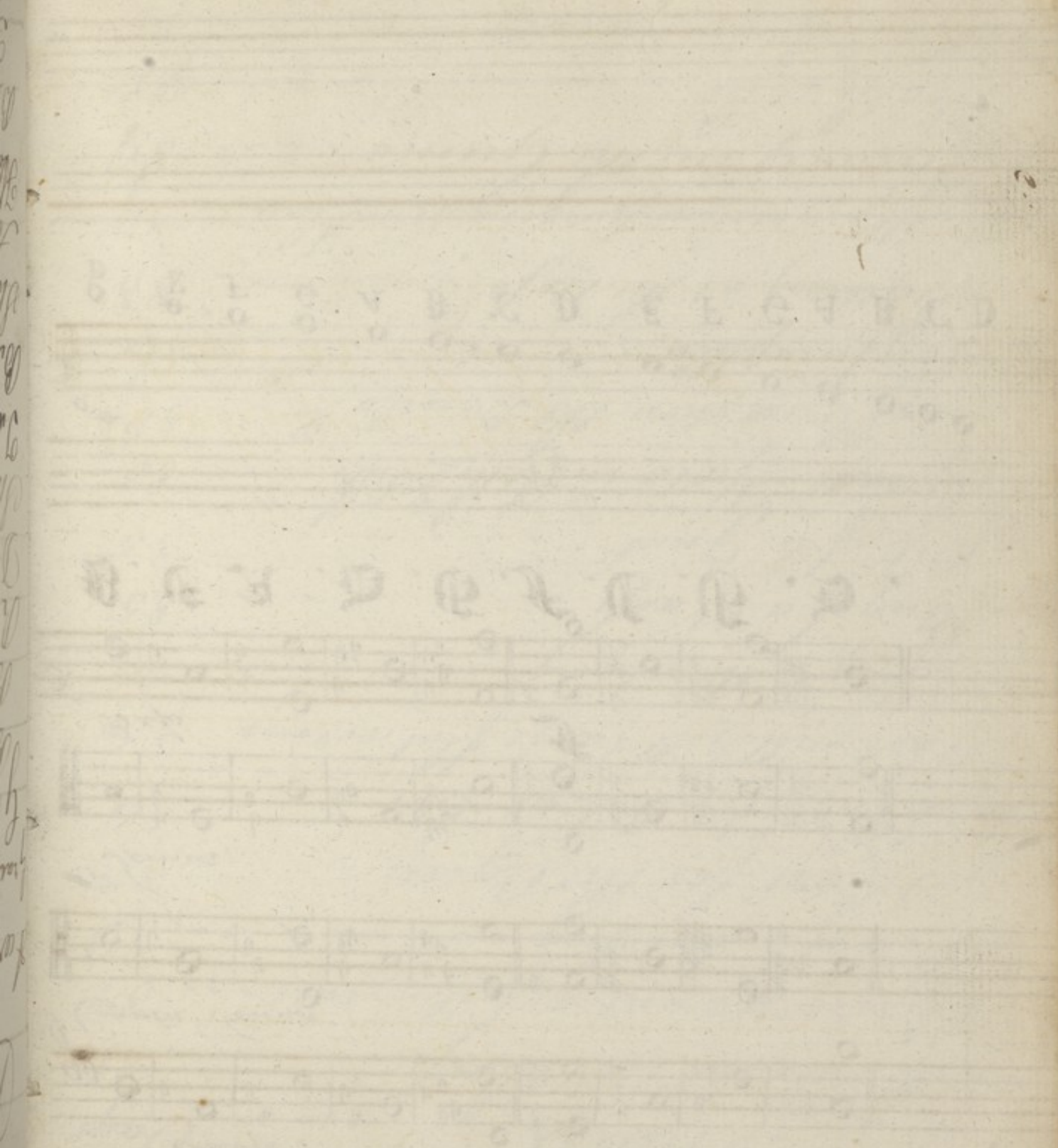
A. Sen.
Wherefore take unto you the whole
armour of god, that ye may be able
to withstand in the evil day, having
~~all~~ done all, to stand, the Chap. of Saul

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E^{*} F G A B C D
E F G A B C D
C D E F G A B C D

B. V. A. D. B. F. V. B. D.

Basso

Tenore

Seconda Tenore

Soubrette

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Nova-Scotia.

All Persons (particularly those
living in the neighbouring Colonies) who are
desirous of making their Fortunes by going
to settle in that famous and flourishing
Country, may see a Plan of the same, and be
fully inform'd of all Particulars, on applying
to Thomas Nichol at Castle Howard, who is
superintending them after a Voyage of five
Weeks, and will give good Encouragement to
those who are desirous of settling in that
Land of Liberty, where there are neither
Game Laws nor Land Tax.

When Lady Strathmore was first married that is
when she was Miss Beres the Fortunes she inherited
from her Father was seven hundred thousand Pounds
she was universally admitted to be the first heiress
in point of Fortune in England

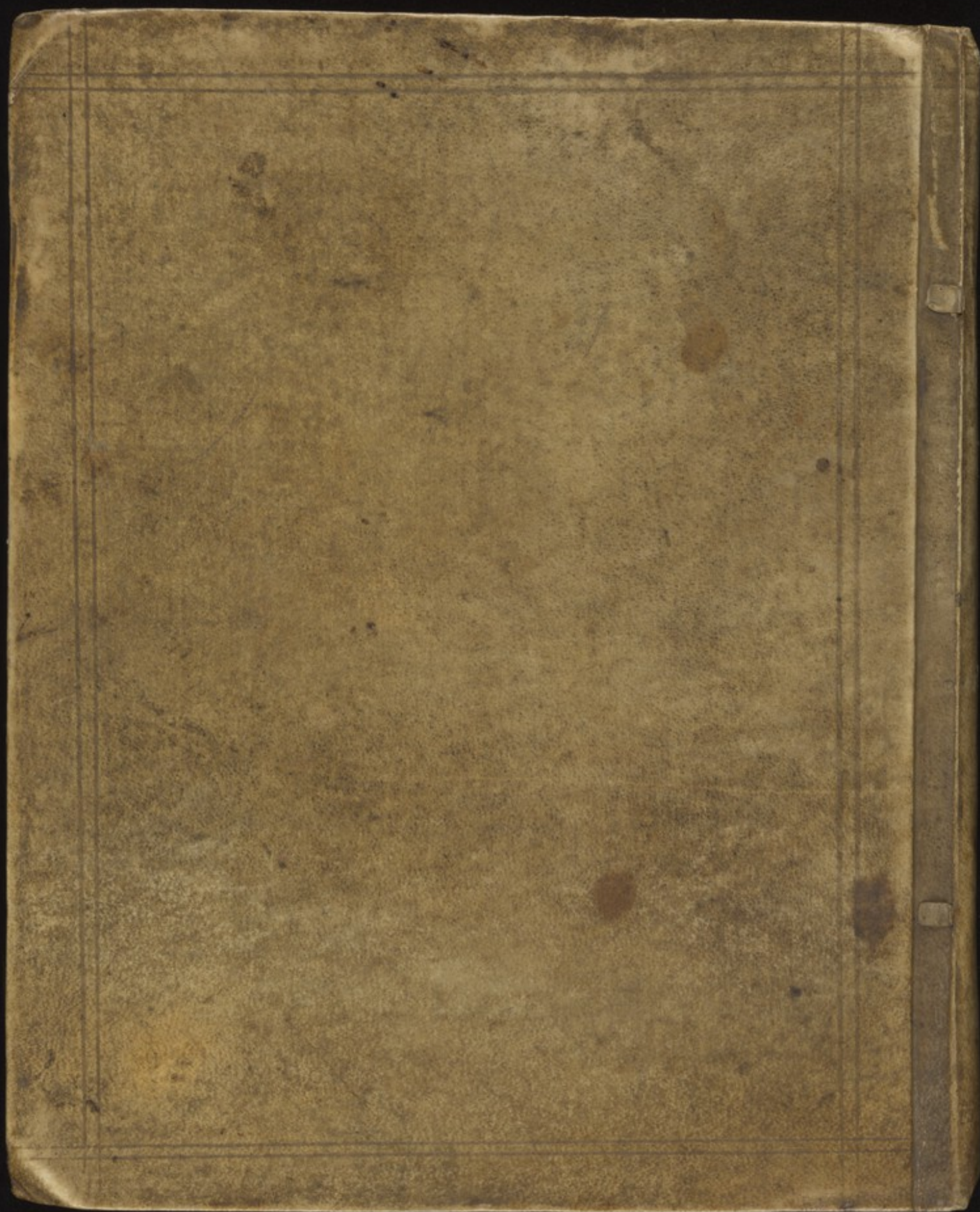
1. The fur of the wearing throat must be set
under the fly's Aarthee.

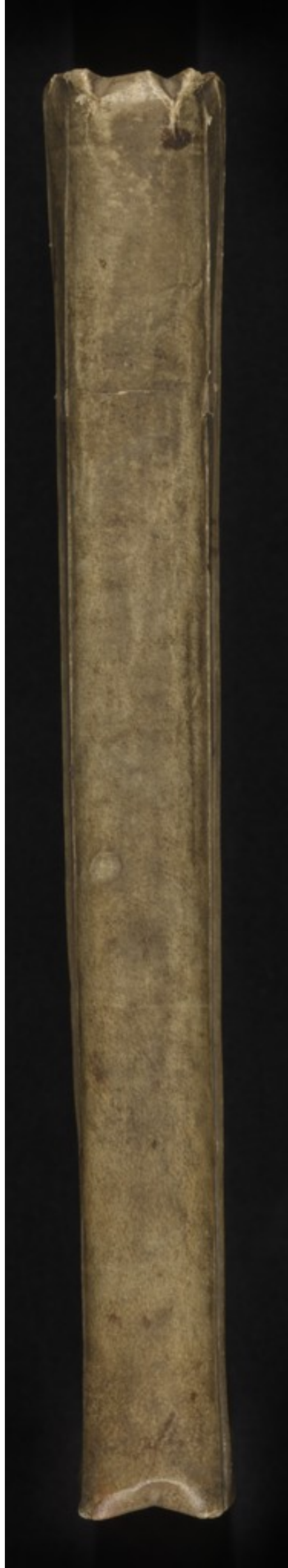
2. The tail of the Hammer must be left in the
space between any two joints of the Stummb
there.

3. The neck of the junction of throat must be
set to the mark on the arislin or the Clock
cannot strike right.

If there is no mark the finger must be
set at twelve.

Figure 2a India
John Part













The Method of Cure, for the

Was to lessen the conu

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covered with cloaths.

In less than an hour

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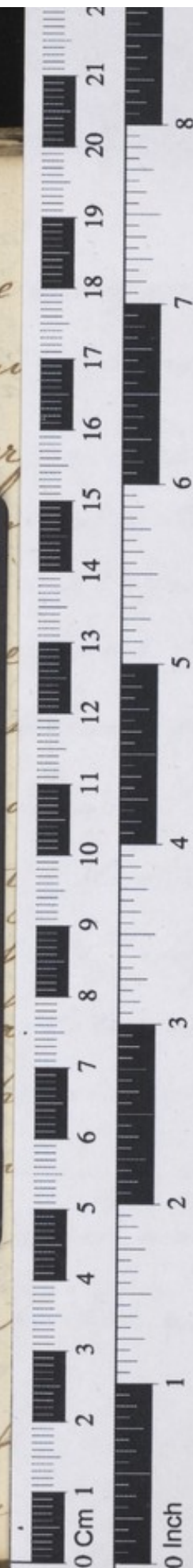
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