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Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
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T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
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SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

disorders produced by spiritu
Sickness at the stomach; d
liver; madness; the palsy; and apoplexy. So says Benjamin Rush, M.D., who in 1785 was Professor of Chymistry in the University of Philadelphia. The same gentleman further observes, that it is not extravagant to suppose that spirituous liquors destroy more lives than the sword. War has its intervals of destruction; but spirits operate at all times and seasons upon human life, and not unfrequently upon persons who are exempted from the dangers of war by age or sex. If we look to the effects of spirits upon property, we shall find that among the inhabitants of cities they produce debts, disgrace, and bankruptcy; and among farmers and other classes of society they produce idleness and ruin. In short, spirituous liquors fill our church-yards with premature graves; they fill the sheriff's docket with executions, and crowd our jails. It belongs to another profession to shew their terrible consequences in a future world.

See P. 29

30 to 32

A

B

X Page 11

Y Page 1

Z

Page

Page 1. Scald Head (Tinea Capitis) successfully
treated by the Application of an adhesive Paste.
by Wm Thos Harrison, Surgeon, Dublin.

A Boy, aged 13 years, had been afflicted with Tinea for four years, and various Applications tried ~~applied~~ in its Cure without Effect. The Disease was become inveterate. After shaving the head, & applying an emollient Poultice to soften the Crusts, the Author used a Paste, consisting of Ale, Flour, & Bees-wax, boiled and intimately blended together. The dressing was removed every day. At the End of fifteen days the Boy was completely cured, "and continues," the Author says, "perfectly free from the Complaint. I have treated," he adds, "several other Cases in a similar Manner, with the same Success".

Receipe for the Cure, or at least Alleviation of y Rheumatism, communicated to Parker by his Brother, Surgeon at Woburn, Bedfordshire, and experienced by himself and others to be very efficacious.

A rheumatic patient recommends repeated embrocation of beef brine to the affected parts, which, after few repetitions, has proved infallible.

Two Drachms of Guiacum in very fine Powder, mixed with two Ounces of Conserve of Se-

– ville Orange peel, and a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Saffron to make an Electuary. Of this Electuary take the Quantity of a Nutmeg twice or thrice a day, not dispoloed. Take w.th it Huxham's Tincture of the Bark, a tablespoonful w.th every Dose of the Elect: mixed in a little cold water.

Note— the Guiacum, as usually given, in Solution, is of little Service: it is so volatile, that all its Virtue escapes. see P. 77, 127, 151, 190.

The Florists in Devonshire have an effectual and ready way of destroying Earth worms, in their Pots and Borders, by the Means of an Infusion of Walnut-tree Leaves. The Process is this: Fill a Vessel nearly full, with Leaves, gathered in the first or second Week of September; — cover them with water, and let them stand two or three days, until the water has acquired a blackish green Colour. With this Infusion, the Beds and Alleys are watered by means of the common watering Pot. The Worms presently arise to the Surface, and die in apparent Agony.

Marshall's Rur. Econ.

3

Perscription for Spasms. by Dr Frasier, Bath.

Twelve Drops of Oil of Amber mixed well with a small Tea-spoonful of Gum Tragacanth ground fine, with two table-spoonfuls of Pepper-mint water.

Miss Davenport.

Poultry to fatten.

Potatoes boiled, & mixed with the Skimmings of the Pot, or with any other fat or greasy Substance, is the cheapest Food that can be given to all kinds of Poultry, & fattens them in a few days, making the Flesh of a most delicate Colour & Flavour.

Billingsley's View of Som.

Preservation of Shoes & Boots from being penetrated by Water or Snow.

Mutton Suet, 8 Oz. – Lard 4 Do. – Turpentine 2 Do. – new yellow Bees' wax 2 Do. – Oil of Olives 3 Do. – Melt and mix these slowly over the fire, adding a little Lamp Black. Lay

this Composition or warm with a clean new brush, the Leather being previously moistened and warm. Rub it well in, holding the Shoes, & near the fire, to work it in well on the Sole and Seam particularly. See P. 37 & 44

To take Grease Spots out of Leather Breeches.

Apply the White of an Egg to the Part affected, & dry it in the Sun. Or,

To two Table-spoonsfull of Turpentine, put half an Oz. of mealy Potatoes, to wch add a small quantity of the best Durham Mustard, & rub the Composition into the Spots. When dry and rubbed off, the Spot will be removed. The Composition may be rendered still more effectual, by the addition of a little Vinegar, but this last is seldom necessary.

Important, public & humane Cautions published by the Royal Humane Society.

1. Fevers, &c.—In great sinking of the Strength, especially near the end of Fevers, and other acute Diseases, Patients in consequence of accidental Circumstances, frequently lie in a state resembling Death. If the Bed-cloaths be soon removed, the heat of the Body will be suddenly dispepated, and the enfeebled spark of Life for ever distroyed. Relatives, &c. not attending to this interesting and important object, the Lives of thousands of our fellow-creatures have been sacrificed and their Bodies prematurely committed to the Grave. By a more kind and humane conduct, sensation would have often returned, vital action would

have been regained, and Life perfectly restored.

2. Breweries & Distilleries. — Men rashly go down into large vats, emptied of fermented Liquors, in order to clean such Vessels. — Dr Hawes earnestly recommends that pecuniary Fines be levied, by Brewers, Distillers, &c. if ever such imprudent acts be again attempted. A lighted Candle should be first let down, which continuing to burn clear, the Men may then venture with safety. — With certainty to save and secure valuable Lives, it will be adviseable to put an Iron-pot with quick Lime to the Bottom; then pour boiling Water on it, which will instantaneously drive out the destructive and deleterious vapours. —

3. Still-born Infants, it is to be lamented, are too generally considered as dead. — The Transactions and Reports

of the Humane Society record various Instances of the resuscitation by Warmth, Friction, and Inflation of the Lungs; though some of the Infants had been given up at least two hours by Midwives, &c.

4. Lightning.- Never stand near to Leaden Spouts, Iron gates, Rails, Trees, Brooks or Rivers. (See Page 79)

5. Prevention of premature Burial. — Under proper Restrictions no Danger can possibly arise — — to the Living, as the first stage of putrescency is always distinguished by a perceptible clamminess of the Skin, and an acid Gas, which marks the earliest Time for Interment. In the second stage of putrescency, an alkalescent Vapour escapes, attended with an offensive Odour. It is these alone which prove noxious to the Attendants and Survivors. The Reality of Death, in all Cases, may therefore be thus

known from its semblance. By an earnest Attention to these important Circumstances, premature Interment will be prevented, and an immense number of our fellow Creatures restored to Life, provided the resuscitative process of the Humane Society be assiduously employed. If the least doubt remains, Relatives, &c. should consult the Faculty, as they will readily form an accurate Discrimination of the Exudations, &c on which the absolute Criteria of Life and Death depend.

Wm Hinley.

A good Salve for Chilblains or Burns.

Take two pennyworth of Neat's-foot oie, & the weight of the oie in Bees-wax, to which add Frankincense of the Size of a Walnut. Simmer this twice together, stirring it during the time; then pour it into a Tea-cup or Gallipot. When cold, it is fit for Use. — Its Efficacy has been tried. —

~~Cure for Chilblains before they are broken.~~

Wash the Parts affected in Water as hot as you can well bear: and after drying them well with a clean Cloth, rub them with Spirits of Hartshorn before the Fire, keeping them warm afterwards. This is best done going to Bed. —

9 Camphire Mixture, serviceable in flatulent, hysterical, or spasmodic Affections of the Stomach. (Mr Kelly)

Take Camphire a qs of an Oz. Spirit of Wine one Table Spoonful, mix them together till the Camphire is dissolved in the Spirit, and add half an ounce of White Sugar, after which pour on them one quart of boiling Water, & cover ye Vessel well over till the Liquor is cold; then strain it off through a Linen Cloth, & bottle it up (well corked) for use.

The Camphire, Spirit of Wine, & Sugar should be mixed in a Mortar, before the Water is added boiling hot in a Mug well covered over.

N. B. Half of a common Wine-Glass is a proper Dose for an Adult, into which twelve Drops of Laudanum (or more if necessary) may be occasionally dropped.

Pickled Salmon. (the Newcastle Method)

Take two Quarts of strong Vinegar, half an Oz. of black Pepper, as much of India Pepper as you think proper with other Spices, near a Pound of Salt, - bruise the Spices. - a small quantity of water but just enough to cover the Fish. - Cut the Fish in three or four Pieces according to it's Size, boil it well, then take the Fish out of the Pickle & let it cool, & when cold, put your Fish in a Barrel or Jar, shewing some Spice and Bay-leaves between every Piece of Fish. when the Pickle is cold, skim off the Fat & pour it on the Fish, & stop it down close, & it will keep for three years.

Currant-Wine. (Mrs Partridge Kemble)

Put 4 Pounds of Currants to 3 Quarts of water, let it stand 24 hours, bruising the Currants well; strain it off, and add 3 Pounds of Lisbon Sugar to 4 Quarts of the Liquor. Put it into a Cask & let it stand a Year. When bottled, put a Lump of Sugar into each Bottle. Vide P. 21, 92

Soup for the Poor.

50 Pounds of good Beef — 5 Beeve's Cheeks, or Legs of Do — 30 Lb of Rice — 23 Quarts of Pease — 5 1/2 Ounces of black Pepper — half Do Cayenne Do — 2 Do ground Do — 13 Lb Onions — 7 1/2 Lb Salt, with Celery, Leeks, dried Mint &c. — These Ingredients will make 400 Quarts of excellent Soup, estimated at 1 1/2 per Quart.

Efficacy of Spirits of Wine, in relieving Pain & Inflammation occasioned by burning or scalding any Part of the Body. (See P. 50)

Mr D. Parkinson, Surgeon at Leicester, covers the Parts with Pieces of Bladder, softened by dipping them in warm Water, then keeps the outer Surface constantly wetted with the Spirit. The Pain usually ceases in half an hour, but in deep & extensive Burns the Application must be continued for 12 or 24 hours; at the end of which time, the Inflammation will be found to be entirely removed. A Crate

of Wax & Oil may be then applied to heal 12
the Ulcer. Memoirs of y^e Medical Society. Vol. 5.

Ether, as evaporating more speedily, & produ-
cing a greater degree of Cold, would, we presume,
be more efficacious than the Spirit of Wine.
Mr Earl, in a late Publication, recommends
covering the Parts with Ice; but the Applica
tion here proposed seems much more
convenient, not only as more easily &
generally to be obtained, but as less cum-
brous to the Part. The Spirit of Wine has
been applied, in the Manner here directed,
to inflamed Eyes, with singular advantage.
Remark of y^e Reviewer.

The following Recipe for Soup, sufficient to
feed 220 People at a Pint each, has been tried with great
Success by the Rev. Mr Dampier, Rector of
Codford St Peter, Wilts.

look over

13

	S	D
Leg of Beef 7 lt	2	6
Shin & Pole 7 lb. 20 Ozs - 10 oz Meat - 9 oz bone	2	0
30 Gall. of water	—	—
3 lbs of Rice	1	3
½ lb Peare Barley	0	3
1 Oz. Pepper	0	2
1½ lb Salt	0	4½
1 lt Onions	0	2
Potatoes pared	0	9
¼ Peck Turnips pared	0	2
Parsley		
	6	7

Note. — The fire was lighted at One o Clock, boiled at two, & continued simmering like Night, when a little Fire was left under it. If you add to the above Ingredients half an Ox Cheek & half a Pd. more of Peare Barley, it will greatly improve the Soup. — The Potatoes are to be boiled first, & the water thrown away, & the Peare Barley done in the same Manner. —

Recipe for Pickled Pork. (Mrs Fleming)

Cut your Pork in pieces, & rub them well with Salt — lay them as close as possible in the Tub or Crock, & cover them entirely with the Salt. The bloody Pieces should be salted in a Pan by themselves, to drain the blood from them before they are put into the Pickle, and your Pork should lie two Months in the Pickle, before you begin eating it. -lub with the others:

N.B. A middle-sized Pig will take a Pound and ½ of Salt-petre, and a larger one a Pound and a half of Do mixed with the Salt.

Vermin Trap, on a new Principle.

It consists of a wooden Box, or Hutch, resembling the Dog-hutch or Kennel, which is usually provided for the Yard Dog, to hide & sleep in; its form being that of the Barn. It is divided in the middle by an open Wire Partition, running from End to End, & reaching from the ridge of the Roof to the Floor. One Side of this Partition is again

15 divided into two Parts or Cages; one of them for a tame Rabbit, the other for a live Fowl, to allure the Vermin: the other half of the Hutch being formed into a falling Box-trap to take them. Great Numbers of Weasels, Stoats, & Polecats (as well as domestic Cats) have been caught, in Coppices and Hedge-rows, by this most simple & ingenious, yet, when known, most obvious Device.

Marshall's Rur. Econ. of Southern Count.

Process of manufacturing Black Currant-wine, wch in Colour & Flavour, & perhaps in Wholesomeness, approaches nearer to Red Port than any other Wine.

The Process is merely that of macerating the Fruit, in an equal Quantity of cold water, two or three days; then boiling the whole slowly, until the Fruit is dissolved; when the Liquor is strained off. Recoil the Liquor, gently, a short time, & add a quantity of Sugar, proper-

tioned to the given richness of the Fruit. ferment, & lay up, agreeably to the Methods practised, w.th other Fruit liquors. Do

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"A common knife-board, covered with buff leather, on which is put Emery and Crocus Martis, mixed, equal parts, with Lard, or a little Olive Oil, into a stiff Paste, the thickness of a Shilling/— give a far superior polish and edge to knives; and it does not wear the knife a quarter so much as the common method of using brick-dust on a board."— These buff-leather boards, with Emery and Crocus Martis, are sold at 1o. 6d each, in London, under a Pretence that something more than Emery and Crocus is used.

N. B. When buff-leather cannot conveniently be had, a piece of old woollen-cloth might answer the same purpose, if lightly nailed on the board.

17

Receipt for the Cure of a Cancer.

"Take one Part of Red Lead, in fine Powder, and two Parts of Hog's Lard; mix them well together, and with the Salve thus prepared, spread on Lint, dress the cancerous Sore twice a day."

I am the more solicitous for the Publication of the above Receipt, having lately been a Witness to it's happy Influence in curing a most inveterate Cancer in the Lip of a Person now living in this Neighbourhood, to whom a personal reference can be given if required. I have also heard of several other Instances of its wonderful Efficacy from the most respectable Authority.

Edw. C. Jenner

Berkeley Wilts
Feby 8th 1802

From the Salis. & Winches.
Journal Feby 15th 1802

The following is stated to be an infallible Cure for a hooping-Cough. —

Dissolve a Scruple of Salt of Tartar in a Gill of Water; add ten Grains of Cochineal, finely powdered; sweeten this with fine Sugar; — give to an Infant the fourth Part of a Table-spoonful four times a day; to a Child of two or three years old half a Spoonful; & from four Years & upwards, a Spoonful. — The relief is immediate, & y Cure in general within five or six Days. See the next Page — and P. 18 L

Discovery of a Preventive for Turnips ag.st the Insect call'd the Fly (disclosed at Mr Coke's Sheep-shearing Meeting at Holkham, Norfolk, in June 1802, for the Sum of 200 Guineas.)

The Secret is simply this — "To sow Two Pounds of Radish Seed on every Acre of Turnip Land, with the Turnips; wch the Inventor declared,

Soil wice so attract the Fly, as to pre-
vent its proving at all injurious to the
Turnip."

Regimen to be observed in the Hooping-
Cough. (prescribed by Dr A. Fothergill, Bath)

1. Diet light and easy of Digestion, as New
Milk, Spoonmeat — Eggs — boiled Vegeta-
bles. — Animal Food at dinner only, — but
a full meal must never be hazarded
of any kind of Aliment. — Drink at
Meals Toast and Water.

2. Exercise daily in the open Air be-
fore Meals, when the Weather will permit

3. The Air of newly-opened Earth, or of
a Lime-kiln is beneficial.

Medicines

1. A gentle Emetic, every third Morning, of Ipecacuanha Wine — One to Three Teaspoonfuls according to Age &

2. Paregoric Elixir a teaspoonful at Bedtime, or occasionaley in the Day — in a Cup of Hyssop or Coltsfoot Tea.

3. A Burgundy Pitch Plaister between the Shoulders

4. The Body to be kept open by Sulphur and Magnesia.

Recipe for the Hooping Cough prescribed by an eminent Physician for the Daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Three male Table spoonfuls of weak Cinamon Water and One Teaspoonful of Oxymel of Squills. — Mix them and

21 give a Tea-spoonful of the Mixture when the Cough is troublesome. [this is chiefly meant to mitigate ye Cough.]

See P. 54

Sir Stephen Fox's Eye-water.

(from Mr Field, Shepton Montague, Somerset)

In six Ounces of rectified Spirits of Wine dissolve One Dram of Camphire, — then steep in it two smale handfuls of dried Elder Flowers. — In twenty four hours it will be fit for use. — Wet the Temples and over the Eye-brows several times in a day, and dab the Eyes Morning & Evening with dead smale Beer milk warm.

Currant Wine (Mrs Silas Blandford, Wilts.)

To three Pints of Juice add five Pints of Water and three Pounds of Lump Su-gar.* The Sugar should be dissolved in

* Mrs Spencer of Monkhill puts 3 Pounds of Honey.

the water boiling mixed with Juice of the Currants hot. Let it stand some days to ferment, skim it well, & then fill y Cask. Put one Quart of Brandy to sixteen Gallons of Wine, & do not bung the Cask tite the Wine is perfectly quiet. (See Pages 18 & 92.

The Influenza (in 1782 & 1803.)

James's Powder is found to be particularly efficacious in this Disorder — eight or ten Grains should be given on the first attack of the Fever, and four or five grains every six Hours for the first day or two if it does not remove subsidie — in the meantime the irritating Cough when very trouble-some should be allay'd by a tea-spoonful of Syrup of Poppies or by ten or fifteen Drops of Laudanum as occasion may require —

Look over

23 Of the Influenza.

(N.B. This Recipe is said to have been found very efficacious.)

Take a handful of Angelica Root, boil it down gently for three hours, strain it off, and add liquid Harbonne Honey to make it into a Balsam or Syrup; take two tea-spoonfuls Night and Morning and often in the day.—

If any hoarseness or sore throat add a few bitter Drops —

Dr Fothergills Prescription for the Influenza

Take every Night at Bed time with weak Wine Whey, about two Grains and half of James's Powder, That is a Packet divided into seven or eight Doses — to allay the tickling Cough, drink twice or three times a day a wine glass full of Linseed Tea, made by infusing one ounce of the

Seed in a Pint of boiling Water, and sweetening it with clarified honey — The same may be used often as a Gargle, adding an equal Portion of pine Vinegar

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To cure an Ague (Mrs Harding Berwick)

Take two Ounces of Jesuits Bark
Two Drams of Snakeroot
Two Do. of Salt of Wormwood } all in Powders

mix the Powders in a qt. of Red Wine, Port and take a wineglass full every four hours, Shaking the Bottle before you pour it out — Begin to take it as soon as the hot fit is over, and continue taking it every four hours, night and day till the whole is taken, excepting the fit should happen to return, which is very seldom the case —

Note, it must not be taken when the cold or hot fit is on the Patient.

See P. 135

To make Breakfast Cakes

To half a Gallon of Flour, add a qr. of a pound of fresh Butter, rubbed in finely with a little salt, four large Tablespoonfuls of good Thick Yeast, mix'd in a quart of Skim Milk, somewhat warmer than Milk from the Cow — stir in a handful of Bran, and strain it thro' a hair Sieve, then beat up an Egg with another Pint of warm Milk, mix them very soft beat them well, and set them before the Fire an hour, take them on tins, and wash them over with a bunch of Feathers with a little Egg and Milk — The above quantity will make nine Rolls — in a good quick Oven, rather hotter than half an hour will bake them.

When Baked set they must be wrapp'd in Flannel —

To make Biscuits (Ship Form)

Rub half a Pound of Butter, one pound and ½ of Flour, and half a pound of Sugar, mix it with ½ a Pint of Cream and one Egg — Caraway Seeds if you like

Moles may be completely expelled ~~from their~~ from their subterraneous Haunts by the Introduction of a few Heads of Garlick, to the Smell of which they have an utter Aversion

Directions to make Mead of an agreeable Flavour. by ye celebrated Mr Daniel Wildman.

To every Gallon of Water put four Pounds of fine Honey; boil this Mixture, & skim it while any Scum arises. Into a Hogshead of this Liquor put eight Ounces of Hops, twelve Ounces of Ginger beaten into small pieces

27 but not pulverised, & four Ounces of
All-Spice, and boie it about ten Minutes,
before you take it off the fire. Put it into
a Tub, and, when almost cold, spread a
Toast round the Quartern Loaf with
sweet Ale Yeast, and lay to your Liquor.
Two days afterwards put it into a Cask,
and let it ferment, filling it up every
day thee it has done hissing, then bung it
close down. In about two Months let it be
racked off from the foul Lees into a fresh
Cask, & let it stand in a cool Cellar. If you
love it sweet, it will be fit for fining in
six Months, but if you let it stand a Year
it wice fine itself, & be little inferior to Sack.
Then bottle it off, and it wice not only keep for
years, but improve by Age.

Recipe for Boiling Potatoes.

after the Lancashire method — See Page 82

Sort out your Potatoes as to size, scrape off the rind, put them in an iron pot, (if cast iron the better,) simmer them until they begin to crack, and a fork will pierce them easily; after this, pour off all the water, put away the lid of the iron pot, sprinkle over them salt, and shake upon it; after this place the pot at the side of the fire, and there let it remain for an hour, or more; in this time, all the moisture of the potatoe will gradually exhale in steam, and you will find them, (be the sort or growth what it may,) white and flakey as snow, and in such a state of eating, as those only can judge who have tried them, — take out with a spoon, or ladle. —

29 Potatoes à la Maitre d'Hotel.

After your Potatoes are put into the dish for the Table, pour on them some melted Butter, into which a few (unboiled) Parsley Leaves are finely chopped.

N. B. An Iron pot is indispensible.

Dram-drinking.

In tracing the Effects of ardent Spirit on y human Body, we find that it exerts its pernicious Influence first on the Stomach, the inner Coat of which is exposed to its full Action. It soon deadens that exquisite Sensibility of its Nerves, wch gives the keen Edge to Appetite, so essential to Digestion. But this important Organ, from its intimate Connection with all the noble Parts, may be considered as the Key

Stone of the Fabric; for whatever tends to injure this, endangers the whole, and in Process of time lets down the goodly Structure. On the Liver it seems to exert a specific Power, by indurating & enlarging its Substance, vitiates the Bile, interrupts its Course, and renders it incapable of performing its Functions.

From its Action on these two important Organs, its Effects are propagated far & wide to other Parts of the System. Hence may be explained the Principal Symptoms, viz. the Morning Qualms — the loathing and Sickness — the Abhorrence of all Foods except such as are highly seasoned — the Sense of Faintness and Debility — the Sinkings, Languors, & Horrors, wch habitual Dram-drinkers so often experience.

31 Hence also it is that they so rarely survive the attack of an inflammatory or acute Disease. For this Abuse not only creates Maladies peculiar to itself, but renders others more complex, more dangerous, and more difficult to cure.

The Liver being diseased, & the Constitution enfeebled, the Jaundice ensues. This gradually slides into an incurable Dropsy, wch at length closes the fatal Scene. Some, who escape Jaundice or Dropsy, contract Gout or Stone, Palsy or Insanity, while others are suddenly taken off by Apoplexy. For this Poison, whether quick or slow in its Operation, is always sure at the last.

Some few hardy Veterans, indeed, in-

used by degrees to a sort of regular Intemperance, seasoned by their Liquor, as they term it, now and then hold out much longer than could be reasonably expected. Poor Encouragement this to a Life of Intemperance, which at best is but to drag on a "feverish State of Being," deformed by vice, & chequered w. th Infirmities! For be it remembered, that where one of these grey-headed Sots, through dint of Constitution, arrives at sixty or seventy Years of Age, thousands, in the very Act of seasoning, are cut off in their Prime.

Dr Fothergill's Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors.

Note – See a curious Enquiry into the pernicious Effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the Human Body, by Benj. Rush, M.D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Philadelphia, in Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1785

A few days since, the Gardener of Thos. Mary Esqr. of Littlebourn Court, incautiously threw the Clippings of a Yew Tree into the Farm-Yard, 10 ch. were soon devoured by the Hogs; in the course of a few Hours thirty-two of them dropped down dead.

To make Black Currant Rob

Mrs Tomkins.

Gather your Currants in a dry Day, when quite ripe — draw the juice from them as for Jelly, to two quarts of juice put half a pound of lump Sugar powder'd, set it on a clear fire, boil it gently till it becomes thick as Honey — it will take perhaps three hours in boiling, stir it often, lest it should burn, when sufficiently

boil'd down it into a slippery, cover it with Paper, and keep it in a dry cool place, it may be best to set it in the Sun for two or three ~~Days~~ Days before you cover it, and to oil the Paper you put on — about 6 oz of Fruit produces a convenient quantity —

Letter to the Printer of the Salis. & Wilts. Journal, dated Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, Nov 12th 1804 (under the Authority of a M. P. of the first Consequence & Respectability.)

A Surgeon in this Town was lately so ill of a violent Fever that he was spotted all over, & his Throat very sore. All the Extremity of the disorder Barm (or Yeast) was given him, as much as could be got into him; & he began to recover from the time he took it, and

35 was able to visit his Patients in about a week.

A young woman about 4 miles off was soon after reported to be dying of the spotted Fever. She was given over, I had taken nothing the day I enquired after her. — I recommended Barm, and she began to mend as soon as she had taken it. — Several of the Family were afterwards taken unwell of what was thought to be the same Complaint. Barm was administered to each, & all recovered in a very short time.

Note — The Barm must be diluted with cold water to enable the Person to take it.

It appears to me that fixed Air does the business, being an Enemy to all kinds of Putrefaction. Jam. L

* Yeast may be dried on Tin Plates in a

slow Oven, & then taken off, & packed in sealed Bottles. Mall may be close packed in good Casks, or be reduced to an inspissated Extract from the Wort, which, with dried Yeast, Hops & Water, wice make good Beer at any time. — Old Cerbetto, the Musician, was cured of a putrid Fever by drinking bottled Porter, after his Physicians had given him over as past all recovery.

Sir I send you the Recipe for making the Green wash for Rooms, Papages &c. which you wice find to answer exhemely wele, & to make a very beautiful Colour. I had it from [illegible] at Bath. You had [illegible] a small Scale.

R. Mepsiter

[illegible]ash used in colouring
[illegible] See P. 58]

Eight Pounds best Spanish Whiting two Pounds — Boil them

THE entire prime STOCK, UTENSILS in TRADE, and valuable PLANT. The Stock comprises about 2000 gallons in casks, and 500 dozen bottles of very curious liqueurs, cordials, and compounds; consisting of strong and second Gin, Foreign and British Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Usquebaugh, Aniseed, Peppermint, Bitters, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Carraway, Cinnamon, Shrub, Noyau, Parfaitamour, Vespetro, Huile de Venus, Rosewater, &c. The Plant, which has been recently erected, consists of copper stills complete, with worms and tubs, the brick erections and iron work of the same; the various pipes and cocks; copper flow-pans, pumps, coolers, vats, measures, puncheons, pipes, hogsheads, casks, scales and weights, with other articles, which may be viewed two days preceding the sale, when the Stock may be tasted, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock; catalogues may be had on the premises; at the Corn Exchange, Mark lane; and of Mr. Burrell, No. 5, Throgmorton-street.

Spacious handsome Shop and domestic Premises, in a situation peculiarly desirable for a Retail.—By Mr. MUNN, at Garraway's, on Saturday, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, by direction of the Assignees, with the consent of the Mortgagee, before the Commissioners, named in a Commission of Bankrupt issued against

35 was able to visit his Patients in about a week.

A young woman about 4 miles off was soon after reported to be dying of the spotted Fever: She was given over, & had taken nothing the day I enquired after her. — I recommended Barm, and she began to mend as soon as she had taken it. — Several of the Family were afterwards taken unwell of what was thought to be the same Complaint. Barm was administered to each, & all recovered in a very short time.

Note — The Barm must be diluted with cold water to enable the Person to take it.

It appears to me that fixed Air does the business, being an Enemy to all kinds of Putrefaction. Sam. L

☞ Yeast may be dried on Tin Plates in a

slow Oven, & then taken off, & packed in sealed Bottles. Mall may be close packed in good Casks, or be reduced to an inspissated Extract from the Wort, which, with dried Yeast, Hops & Water, will make good Beer at any time. — Old Cerbetto, the Musician, was cured of a putrid Fever by drinking bottled Porter, after his Physicians had given him over as past all recovery.

Sir I send you the Recipe for making the Green Wash for Rooms, Passages &c. which you will find to answer extremely well, & to make a very beautiful Colour. I had it for Bath. You had small Scale.

R. Mepsted

ash used in colourings
ee P. 581

ght Pounds, best Spanish Whiting two Pounds — Boil them

It is much to be lamented that a remedy, which has been administered in putrid fever with almost invariable success, is not better known, or more frequently resorted to. It possibly might have saved the life of that amiable and interesting young Nobleman, Lord TRAFALGAR. The remedy we allude to is the carbonic acid gas, in the form of yeast, one amongst many of the valuable discoveries for which the world is indebted to the Rev. Dr. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT. In the spring of the year 1806, two sons of the present Archbishop of YORK were both seized with putrid fever at the same time. When every other remedy had failed, and they were given over by the faculty, the yeast was resorted to. The elder was unfortunately too far gone to have the power of swallowing. The younger took this very simple remedy, and immediately recovered. — *Star.*

35 was able to visit his Patients in about a week.

A young woman about 4 miles off was soon after reported to be dying of the spotted Fever: She was given over, I had taken nothing the day I enquired after her. — I recommended Barm, and she began to mend as soon as she had taken it. — Several of the Family were afterwards taken unwell of what was thought to be the same Complaint. Barm was administered to each, & all recovered in a very short time.

Note — The Barm must be diluted with cold water to enable the Person to take it.

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Sir I send you the Recipe for making the Green Wash for Rooms, Passages &c. which you will find to answer extremely well, & to make a very beautiful Colour. I had it from an eminent Brieder at Bath. You had better try it first on a small Scale.

R. Mepsted

To make a green Wash used in colouring Rooms. (See P. 58)

Take of blue vitriol Eight Pounds, best Spanish Whiting two Pounds — Boil them

37 in two Gallons of Spring water for an Hour or longer tiee the vitriol is dissolved, stiring it all the time. – Use Glue* for Size.

*White leather Shreds is better.

Onions.

A smace Piece of Bread fixed on the Point of the Knife while peeling Onions, will, in a great Measure, if not wholly, prevent any disagreeable Effect to the Eyes.

A Receipt for making Shoes or Boots resist water.

Half a Pd of Tallow, 4 Oz. of Hogs Lard, 4 Oz. of Turpentine, Bees Wax 2 Oz, & 2 Oz. of Olive Oil. Melt y whole together in a Vessel over a Fire, and stir it while melting. N.B. It must never be laid on unless y Boots or Shoes are perfectly dry.

Shooting Directory
by R. B. Thornhill Esq.

See P. 3rd #144

To keep Fire-Arms frm rusting.

Take six Oz. of Camphor, & 2 lbs of Hogs Lard, dissolve them together, take off the Scum, mix as much black Lead as will bring them to an iron Colour, rub your Arms over with this, and let it lie on 24 hours, then clean them as well as possible with a linen cloth, and they will keep, without the least Rust, for a Length of Time. Do

---

To preserve the Inside of Barrels frm Rust, during the Sporting Recess.

Fill up the Barrel w.th the best Suet, till will keep off rust for Years, if it remains in it. Do

---

Dr Blachly gives the following Recipe as highly efficacious in Dropsy, by external Application: —

Saponis, Aceti, et Spt. Vini ana Partes aquales. The whole Body is to be rubbed with it at Bed-time, as long as the Patient can bear the Application,

39 occasionally giving him Brandy or Wine. This Remedy, joined to the other Remedies of Dropsies, cures generally in two or three applications; the Water disappearing by Perspiration. Adematous Legs bound up, with the Mixture plentifully rubbed on them, are quickly reduced in Size.

Mr Simpson, Surgeon, at Skipton, pronounces the application of Nitre, in Sphacelus (Gangrene, Mortification) "a sovereign Remedy" after all regular Practice had failed.

Dr Rowley's Preventive for Persons who are about Patients labouring under putrid infectious Fevers.

To a bottle of red Wine, or White Wine, add three q^rs of an Oz. of true Peruvian Bark, in Powder; one q^r of an Oz. of powdered Snake-root, and three tea-spoons full of

Acid Elixir of vitriol: Shake up, and take three or four table spoonfuls three or four times daily. This excellent Preparation will secure the Health of those who are not infected, & thereby prevent Infection from spreading, especially if great Attention be paid to Cleanliness, and all infected Clothes be removed, cleansed, baked in an Oven, or fumigated.

Mild opening Physic recommended by Dr Butt Warminster.

A large teaspoonful of Rhubarb & 1/2 of Cream of Tartar 10 Drops of Spirit of sweet Nitre & 10 Drops of Spirit of Lavender.

Stains of White Wax, &c sometimes fall upon the Clothes from Wax Candles, are removable by Spirits of Turpentine, or Sulphuric Ether. The Marks of White Paint may also be discharged by the last mentioned Agents.

41

Ink Stains.

The Stains of Ink on Cloth, Paper, or Wood, may be removed by almost all Acids; but those Acids are to be preferred wch are least likely to injure the Texture of the stained Substance. A Solution of Citric Acid (Acid of Lemons) in Water, may be applied to the most delicate Fabrics without any danger of injuring them; and the same Solution will discharge Writing, but not printing Ink. See P. 181

Gingerbread-Nuts to make. Mrs Reade, Devizes.

1 Pound of Treacle
6 Ounces of Sugar
6 Do Butter
3 Do Grated Ginger
2 Pounds of Flour
Brandy, & Lemon-peel if liked.

Melt the Butter in a little Milk.

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* Laudanum is a sure & certain Cure for all slight Kinds of Stings, rubbed on the Part affected; and in a Moment takes away the Pain if used immediately. Oil of Tartar, or Eau de Luce will relieve the Pain, & cause the Inflammation to subside.

Dear White Mould (a race of Insects) on the
Bark & Branches of Trees, may be cured by
brushing Tar & Fish-Oil (equal Quantities)
Father
renewed on the Bark with a Brush.

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Rats & Mice will immediately quit Barns,
&c wherein you shall place the
dried Plant called Dog's Tongue (Cynoglo-
ssum Officinale of Linnæus) gathered when
in Sap, & bruised with a hammer.

Sea-Kettles, furred with Stony Concretions,
may be cleaned by occasionally boiling Po-
tatoes in them: — Potatoes being boiled in
new Kettles, no Concretion will afterwards
form.

See Pp. 51, & 128, & 139

Wasps are in great Abundance at this Season
(Aug.st 1805) — * The Juice of Onions is recommended
for allaying the Anguish of their Stinging. As Death
has followed the Swallowing of this Insect, so all Persons
should take their Drink out of Glass Vessels. The best
Remedy, perhaps, is to keep the Part affected immersed in cold Spring Water.

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2 Pounds of Flour
Brandy, & Lemon-peel if liked.

Melt the Butter in a little Milk.

---

* Laudanum is a sure & certain Cure for all kinds of slight Stings, rubbed on the Part affected; and in a Moment takes away the Pain if used immediately. Oil of Tartar, or Eau de Luce rubbed thoroughly in will relieve the Pain, & cause the inflammation to subside.

White Mould (a race of Insects) on the Bark & Branches of Trees, may be cured by rubbing Tar & Fish-Oil (equal Quantities) on the Bark with a Brush.

To destroy Mice wch immediately quit Barns, Granaries, &c wherein you shall place the dried Plant called Dog's Tongue (Cynoglossum Officinale of Linnæus) gathered when in Sap, & bruised with a hammer.

Tea-Kettles, furred with Stony Concretions, may be cleansed by occasionaley boiling Potatoes in them. — Potatoes being boiled in new Kettles, no Concretion will afterwards form.

See Pp. 51, & 128 & 139

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Gingerbread-Nuts to make. Mrs Read, Dorking.

1 Pound of Treacle
6 Ounces of Sugar
6 Do Butter
3 Do Grated Ginger
2 Pounds of Flour
Brandy, & Lemon-peel if liked.

Melt the Butter in a little Milk.

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* Laudanum is a sure & certain Cure for all slight kinds of Stings, rubbed on the Part affected; and in a Moment takes away the Pain if used immediately. Oil of Tartar, or Eau de Luce rubbed thoroughly in will relieve the Pain, & cause the inflammation to subside.

White Mould (a race of Insects) on the Bark & Branches of Trees, may be cured by rubbing Tar & Fish-Oil (equal Quantities) upon the Bark with a Brush.

Rats & Mice will immediately quit Barns, Granaries, &c wherein you shall place the Field Plant called Dog's Tongue (Cynoglossum Officinale of Linnæus) gathered when full in Sap, & bruised with a hammer.

Tea-Kettles, furred with Stony Concretions, may be cleaned by occasionaley boiling Potatoes in them.— Potatoes being boiled in new Kettles, no Concretion will afterwards form.

See Pp. 51, & 128 & 139

Wasps are in great Abundance at this Season (Aug.st 1805) — * The Juice of Onions is recommended for allaying the Anguish of their Stinging. As Death has followed the Swallowing of this Insect, so all Persons should take their Drink out of Glass Vessels. The best Remedy, perhaps, is to keep the Part affected immersed in cold Spring Water.

43 A bracing & strengthening Medicine.

Take One Oz. of the best Peruvian Bark, bruise it well, and boil it slowly in a Pint & half of water (in either an Iron or Tin Sauce-pan) till one third is evaporated — Strain it off, & take a ½ of a Pint at a Dose, adding thereto two Tea-spoonfuls of Huxham's Tincture of Bark.

If the Body should be costive, 8 or 10 Grains of Rhubarb with the same Quantity of Magnesia to be taken occasionally.

N.B. Dr Fletcher, an eminent Physician at Bristol, recommends a moderately-sized Beer-Glass full of the above Medicine (to wch may be added 18 or 20 Drops of Elixir of Vitriol) to be taken twice a day by any adult Patient in a weak debilitated State.

See Pages 123 & 236 of the other Receipt Book — & P. 50 of this

Diet Drink to make.

Sarsaparilla 3 Ounces
Magerian Root ½ Do
Sassafras - - - 1 Do
Liquorice Root - 1 Do
Burdock Root — 1 Do
Vervine - - 1 Do / Purple Blow, not the Yellow

boiled in four Quarts of water till reduced to three — Strain it off, and bottle it for use. A wine Glass is a Dose with twenty drops of Antimoniac Wine in each Glass — to be taken the first and last thing each day.

Lime water to make.

Pour twelve Quarts of boiling water upon two Pounds of Lime-stone, & when the Grit has subsided pour off the clear — to wch are to be added three Ounces of Raisins stoned, two Do of Sassafras Bark, & one Do of Coriander Seed. — Die whole to infuse three or four days

when it is fit for Use.

To make Camphire Julep. Mr Tudor, Apothecary.

Put half an Oz. of Camphire into a Marble Mortar with 13 or 14 Drops of rectified Spirits of Wine — pound it till it becomes a Powder, then put it into a Bason pouring upon it three Pints of boiling Water, — cover it over with a Dish, & let it stand till it is cold, then strain it through a piece of Muslin & turn it into a Bottle. Take a Tea-Cup of it 3 or 4 times a day*. — Add a few Lumps of the finest Sugar.

* adding, if you please, one teaspoonful of red Lavender.

Mr Cartwright's Remedy for Putrid Fevers.

Two Spoonfuls of Yeast (which if very thick must be diluted with a little Water) to be taken every two or three hours. The Patient about an hour after taking the Yeast

must take a little good Caudle of Sago, 1/16
made good with some Lemon Juice, Wine &
Ginger. Bark may be taken in about an
hour after the Sago, & in an hour the Yeast, do
and on till the Patient is recovered. See P. 145

A Complaint in the Bowels being at present (Octr 1805) pretty general, the following Receipt, wch has been found very efficacious, is recommended viz. 15 Grains of Rhubarb - 16 Do of Magnesia. Let the Rhubarb be put into a Table Spoon, to be filled up with Rum, to wch set fire till it will burn no longer. Mix the whole in a Wine Glass full of Peppermint Water, with five Drops of Laudanum. See P. 164

Receipt for making Durable Ink. (See P. 56)

Take 4 Ounces of the best Galls; powder them, & put them wth two do Copperas, into a Quart of dead Red Wine, Malt-drink, or Water; let them stand ten days, & then put in One Ounce of Gum arabick. Take special Care if Galls are exceeding good. (Vide another Receipt in Gent. Mag. March 1806)

47 Receipt to recover Old Writings.

Or One Ounce of Galls, bruised, pour half a Pint of hot water; add half a Pint of White-wine Vinegar; let them stand a few days, & then strain the liquor off for use. Trace the Lines over with a Camel's hair brush dipped in the above Liquid. Vide Phil. Trans. Vol. 77 - & 3d Cast Vol. of 3d Encyclopædia Britannica, P. 917. Art. "Writing."

Andover.

Gout Cordial — or for Cold in ye Stomach. Wm Harries'

Take 10 Ounces of ye best Turkey Rhubarb
4 Pounds of Sun-raisins chopped
4 Oz. of Senna
2 Oz. of sweet Fennel Seed
1 Oz. of Coriander
2 Oz. of Stick Liquorice sliced
4 Oz. of Juniper Berries
4 Oz. of Guaiacum Chips
2 Oz. of Lesser Cardamums
1 Oz. of Saffron.

Bruise the Seed, Infuse the whole in eight

Bottles of the best French Brandy & two Bottles of old Mountain Wine in a large stone Bottle for 8 or 10 days before the Fire, then strain it off through a piece of Flannel; then put 4 bottles of Brandy & 2 of Mountain on the same Ingredients, & let it stand as before in a warm place for 3 weeks, then strain it off, & mix it with what was first drawn off. Shake the Bottle two or three times a day while infusing; it must not be too near the Fire, but in a moderate heat. —— Take 3 or 4 table Spoonfuls, or a small Wine-glass full at Night going to Bed, or at any other time when the Pain is in the Stomach.

N.B. I filtered it thro' blotting Paper after it was mixed, besides straining & two Portions drawn off through Flannel, for it should be perfectly clear and bright. It is an expensive but useful Medicine, & has, I think, been of much service both to Mr Harries & myself. —Mem. It has been approved of by two eminent Physicians to whom it has been submitted. —— Harries

49 Elder Wine to make.

put them into a Stone Jar & set them in the Oven or a kettle of boiling Water till the Jar is quite hot through

Pick the berries & boil them one hour in water, strain them & put one Gallon of Elder Juice to three Gall. of water; let it stand 24 hours, & add three Pounds of powder Sugar to a Gall. of Wine — Dip a Toast in Yest & put into the Liquor, let it remain a week, then put it into a Cask with a Pound of Raisins. Add one Quart of Brandy to five Gallons of Wine. See P. 141

Extract of a Letter fm Mr Brickenden, Decr 16th 1805

"The Perspiration wch takes place in the Morning * is entirely the Effect of Debility & should be guarded against; that is to say, he should if convenient rise before it comes on, & not sleep wth too many Blankets on his Bed. — 2dly respect to Medicines, I will give you my Opinion: — His Body should of

* On Edwards recovery fm a dreadful Fever in London.

necessary be kept open by any convenient
Medicine; & three times a day take a Dose of Tonic
Medicine, for wch I will give you a Formula.

Take of Peruvian Bark bruised One Ounce -
boil it in one Pint & half of Water to a Pint,
strain it. — A large Wine Glassfull to be taken
three times a day, adding to each Dose 40 Drops
of Elixir of Vitriol, or, what is the same in effect,
the diluted Vitriolic Acid.

This should be taken for one week, and then
discontinued. — See P. 43.-

It may not be an unacceptable Communication to
Farmers who have any Quantity of Cider not suffi-
ciently acid to make good Vinegar, to inform
them, that by exposing it in shallow Vessels
during a severe Frost, so that it may be
thoroughly frozen, there will be a complete
chemical Change from bad Cider to excellent
Vinegar.

There is not a more efficacious remedy for
a Scald or Burn, than levigated Chalk mixed

with Vinegar, laid on a Rag on the suffering Part; and if the Pain continue, sprinkle with, or immerse it in Vinegar repeatedly. — For the Sting of a Bee or Wasp, nothing is a better or more easy Remedy, than a constant Application of cold Water. (See Gent. Mag. Dec^r 1793, P. 1076) John Hunter. See P. 11 & 88 & 128 & 139

Note — In all cases of Burning, Cold Water is the best immediate Remedy; and avoid Oil beyond all other things.

A Preventive ag^t the Scarlet Fever & other infectious Diseases. (See P. 89 & 121)

Mix a little Magnesia w^th Oil of Vitriol in a glazed earthen Vessel w^ch being put in the Apartments of the Sick, the Fumes arising therefrom will effectually prevent the Attendants and others from being infected with the Disorder.

An excellent Emulsion for a cold Cough.

Put one Oz. of Oil of Sweet Almonds, of the very best Quality (as the Efficacy of the Medicine depends chiefly on that) into a Six Oz. Phial —

Boil pure Spring water, & when hot sweeten it to your Palate with Lump Sugar, & when quite cold pour it to ℈ Oil of Almonds till the Phial is nearly full, & then add two to Tea spoonfulls of Sal volatile. When shaken well together it will appear perfectly white. Take a table spoonful the last thing at Night & the first in ℈ Morning, and occasionally during the Day whenever the Cough is troublesome. (See P. 124)

Recipe for a Cough (Catarrh) by the Revd Josh. Townsend, Author of "Elements of Therapeutics, or a Guide to Health," &c.

Flowers of Sulphur
Powders of Elecampane
and Liquorice
} ℈ of each one Ounce *

Clarified Honey four Ounces.

A Bit the Size of a Nutmeg to be taken

* Note—One quarter of these Ingredients is sufficient to fill a moderate-sized Gallipot.—

53 Three times a day.

N.B. This Medicine (adds the Author) in the space of five and thirty years, I have prescribed to many hundred Patients, in some protracted, obstinate, & most distressing Cases; yet I can affirm, that in no instance, as far as I can recollect, has it ever failed to cure.

Ingredients for cleaning Boot-Tops. (Steph. Coombs)

One Oz. of the Spirits of Salts — One Do of Spirits of Wine — Half Do of Spirits of Lavender — Half Do of Gum Powder.

Another & better Receipt for cleaning Boot-Tops.

One Pint of Skim Milk, half a Pint of Spring water, One Oz. & half of Butter of Antimony, 2 Oz. of burnt Alum — Put the burnt

Alum into the Mick, & pour the Antimony into the Water, and stir it two or three times with a Stick. — Let it stay all Night, & the next Morning put it altogether into a Bottle for Use.

Note — I have proved this to be a very good Receipt. — (See P. 123. —)

Receipe for ye Hooping Cough, recommended by Mr Richd Webb Surgeon.

For Children aged

2 3 4 5 } 1 Grain Cicuta (Hemlock) increasing the Dose half a Grain every day.

6 7 8 9 10 } 2 Grains, increasing the Dose 1 Grain.

Note — This is a most valuable Receipe, having been proved to be very efficacious.

Rosella Webb

55

Casks, Tubs, & other Utensils for brewing, are often taken from the Cellar, or some other damp place in a very foul or mildewed Condition; — should this be the Case, it is not merely cleaning them with hot water that is sufficient; a small Quantity of Lime should be strewed into each, and filled, or partly so, with water, every now and then stirring it while it remains in them, which should be at least twenty four hours before they are wanted: they should then be well scalded, & be perfectly dry, before the Wort is run into them. Admitting the Coolers or any other of the Utensils be not in a foul State, yet if they have not been used for some time, it will be proper to use the above Method, as it will eradicate any thing of a disagreeable Nature which they may have contracted in keeping by. The Method of Limning the Utensils is an old

and long-established Maxim, therefore many of my Readers most likely have constantly used it, and to those who have never made it their Practice I strongly recommend it, especially in the warmer Seasons.

W.m Ploughman's Complete Farmer
—by Bacwer.

A Good Receipt for making Ink. (D.r Snyderconnbe)
(See Pages 4 & 172)

Take a Quart of strong Beer or Ale, Galls 4 Oz. bruised, green Vitriol 2 Oz., Gum Arabic 1½ Oz. — Add ½ an Ounce of Allum with the Vitriol to make it shine. Put it into a Stone bottle, and shake it every day for a week — Add a little Brandy to keep it from moulding. — The same Ingredients will last a considerable time by adding more Beer, & always keeping them wet in the Bottle.

57 A Composition to give Mahogany Furniture a beautiful Polish. (Mrs Parker, Kemble, July 1810)

Two penny worth of Alkanet Root finely powdered, Do of Dragon's Blood, half a pint of cold drawn Linseed Oil — Mix it well, & let it stand 24 hours, rub it lightly over your Furniture with a Linen Cloth, — let it lie twelve hours — rub it off with a clean Linen Cloth, & use the same till worn out. (See P. 123)

Effectual Remedy for the Ear-Ache.

Take a lighted Pipe of Tobacco, insert the smaller End just within the Ear, cover the Bowl of the Pipe with a piece of Linen Large enough to prevent burning the Mouth, & blow gently for about five seconds, then fill the Ear with warm Cotton, & put the Patient to bed.

Note. Flour & Pepper mixed together & made with Brandy into a Paste, put into a linen Cloth and applied to the Ear, has been found very efficacious.

To colour Walls green. (See P. 36.)

Put four Pounds of blue vitriol & One Pound of Whiting into eight Gall. of water, in an earthen or iron pot Pan, boiling it for three hours & stirring it often with a Stick; let it stand some hours, and when settled pour off the Liquor, throws away the water. The Sediment must be dried in the open Air, and then mixed with Size, as any other Colour. Lay on hot two or three Coats, until it is even. This Quantity will do a very small room. Observe the same Proportion for large Rooms, the Colour will always be the same.

* see the next Page Mrs Halsted

To make the best Japan Water-proof Blacking (Rep. Coombs)

3 Oz. of Ivory Black – One teaspoonful of sweet oil – 2 Oz. of Treacle – 2 Oz. of coarse Sugar – ½ Oz. of Gumdragon – ¼ of an Oz. of Isinglass – ½ Oz. of Copperas – ½ Oz. of Oil of Vitriol – One Pint and half of Vinegar. Put the Gumdragon & the Isinglass together on the Fire & made with white leather Shreds in preference to Glue. Six Pounds of leather Shreds will make Size enough for a moderate-sized Room. They may be boiled in Three Gallons of Water, till it comes to the Consistence of Jelly.

59 Orange wine to make.

Ten Gall. of Water (wine measure) - 30 Pounds of powder Sugar, the Whites of 10 Eggs - boil it 3 qrs of an hour, taking off the Scum as it rises - Pour it boiling hot on the Peels of 100 Seville Oranges pared thin - When almost cold, put in the Juice of the Oranges strained from the Seeds & Pulp, & ten spoonsfull of good Ale Yeast - When it has worked well 3 or 4 days, tun it without the Peels, keep it filled up till it has done working, then stop it, & let it stand a Year before you bottle it. Mrs Silas Blandford, Wiln.

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* The Receipt for making your green wash appears to be a very good one. - I do not see it necessary to make any Alteration in it. - The different Shades of Colour are produced merely by adding a larger, or smaller quantity of Whiting, so that People generaley make the Colour according to Fancy. If the Colour is too deep, a Larger quantity of Whiting will make it lighter. or if not deep enough the Quantity of Vitriol should be increased. It is necessary to lay on three Coats to look well.

Mr Whitney, Bath

Raisin Wine to make (Mrs Dunscombe)

Boil the water the day before, — To one Gallon add seven* Pounds of Raisins of the Sun, in that proportion like you have enough. — To one hundred of Fruit add one Quart of best French Brandy. — Pick the Fruit clean from all large Stalks, & put it whole with the Brandy & Water into your Vessel with as much Gingley as you can take up between your Finger and Thumb. — Stop the Vessel close, — let it remain twelve Months & then it draw it off. — The best time to make it is in March. N.B. by steeping the Fruit after the Wine is drawn off, an inferior sort may be made wch will get fine by standing, and a few fresh Raisins will very much improve it.

On trial, it is found that the Fruit swells so as to occupy one Third of the Cask. — If the Barrel be exactly 36 Gallons, the Quantity

* Six or perhaps 5½ lbs is better — 7 lbs making the Wine too sweet & strong, unless it be kept some years. —

61 of Fruit must be one Hundred & half.
The Barrel should have two Tap-holes.
[I have drank excellent Raisin Wine made according to this Receipt, at Boroughton.]

Light Batter Pudding.

Take two large Spoonfulls of Flour with a Pint of Milk — Mix the Flour with a little of the Milk, & set the rest over the Fire with a little Spice and about an Oz. of Butter (if you have not Cream) — Let it boil, & mix it with the Flour scalding hot. — When it is cool, add three Eggs, & sweeten it to your taste.

Common Batter Pudding.

Three Spoonfulls of Flour to a Pint of Milk. Mix the Flour gradually with the Milk — add two Eggs, — boil it an hour and half.

Baked Pears.

Cut them in Quarters & put them into a deep Stone Jar, a Layer of Pears, then Lisbon Sugar, Cloves & Cinnamon, then Pears, & so on till the Jar is full. Pour in Cider to make as much Syrup as you wish, put them into an Oven not much heated, & let them remain all the time the Oven is used, & do not take them out till the Oven is cold.—If the Syrup is not rich and the Pears of a fine Colour, put them in again. Whilst baking, Paper should be tied over the Top of the Jar, & a Saucer set over that, so that no Steam may evaporate.—

N. B. Stew your Pears an hour or ~~two~~ more before they are baked.

Fritters.

Four Eggs Yolks & Whites, beat them well a Teaspoon full of Salt, Do of grated Ginger Six table-Spoonfulls of Flour, an equal

63 Quantity of Ale & Milk to make Batter of a proper Consistence — Chop some Apples fine what quantity you like, stir them in, let it stand two or three hours before it is fried — Let the Fat boil in the Pan, drop the Batter in Spoonfuls, & fry it a nice brown —

N.B. Buttermilk, if sweet, is preferable to other Milk.

Soles to fry.

Clean, and lay them in Salt & Water one hour — before dressing, dry them in a Cloth — rub them over with an Egg well beaten — grate some very fine Crumbs of Bread over them, lay them one on the other for some time — when your Fat is boiling hot, put them in with the White-side downwards — Let them be well done before they

are turned — do not let the Fire be too 64
quick, lest the Fat burn black.

N.B. Skin Soles, but not Plaice. — Gut them both in the Outside. — Skin Soles both sides

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Stewed Mushrooms.

When quite fresh clean them, take out their Gills, shew Salt over them, & stew them slowly in their own Liquor for two or three hours — mix a little Butter & Flour, stir it in, & take care it does not oil or burn. — Send them in hot.

Veal Cutlets.

Stale Bread sifted and seasoned with Parsley, Pepper, Salt & Nutmeg. Cut the Veal in thick Pieces the Size of a Crown Piece — do it over with the Yolk of an Egg, sprinkle over the Seasoning, & fry them brown in Lard over a quick Fire.

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65 Walnut-Catchup. (Mrs Davies, Oxford)

Take about a Peck of Walnuts (gathered in a State proper for pickling) — Pound them, & strain off the Juice through a coarse Cloth — boil it till quite clear. — To Two Quarts of Juice add a Pound of Anchovies, ½ an Oz. of Cloves, ¼ Do Mace, 2 Ounces of whole White Pepper, ½ of a Pound of Shallots, an Oz. of Ginger sliced, and a small Stick of Horse-radish sliced, and Salt according to your Palate. The Anchovies must be boiled in the Liquor before you put the Spice in, & strained, lest there should be any bones. Give the whole together a gentle boiling about a Quarter of an hour, and bottle it when cold.

Put all the Spice into the Bottle.

Blanc Manger.

Put a Quart of new Milk, an Ounce & ½ of Isinglass, the Rind of a Lemon, two or three bay Leaves into a Stew-pan over a slow Fire, and let it simmer till all the Isinglass

is dissolved; then sweeten it to your taste, and strain it through a double Muslin. When nearly cold, add a Glass & half of any sweet White Wine, and pour it into your Moulds.

Rice Cake.

Take nine Eggs (leaving out two of the Whites) ten ounces of Loaf Sugar, eight Oz. of Flour of Rice, four Oz. of Wheat Flour, two Spoonfuls of Rose, or Orange-flower Water.—beat these Ingredients well together for an hour & half,— add the Rind of a Lemon grated, & a little of the Juice, then mix the whole well together. Bake the Cake an hour and a quarter, send it to the Oven immediately as it is prepared.—It is best when kept a Week.

Raspberry Wine. (Mrs Fox, Mapperton)

Three Pounds of Raspberries to One Quart of Water. Let it stand 24 hours, strain it through a Flannel Bag.— To every Quart of Juice add One Pound of Loaf Sugar; put it in your Cask,

67

and not stop it close tile it has ceased fermenting. — let it remain tile fine before you bottle it — Rinse your Cask with Brandy.

Directions for cleaning O. Oldham & Co.'s Patent polished Steel Stoves — Corner of Brook-Sheet Holborn.

Mix some of the dark powder (sold there) with a little sweet oil, & with a piece of woollen Cloth scour the Bars & parts the Fire may have damaged, tile you have taken all the black off; then with a linen Rag & some of the polishing powder (which is of a light colour) clean all the Grease thoroughly off, using a Brush, such as is made use of for cleaning buckles, to the beaded and engraved parts.

If your Stove is a Japanned or polished Steel Register, the Front (with a very little care) will require no other cleaning than rubbing well every Morning with a soft,

day, linen rag, or smooth Leather. If it is a very elegant, engraved & ornamented Front use a soft plate brush with some of the polishing powder. — Note, — Though the Stove may not be used constantly, it will be more necessary to rub it well off every day, on that Account to prevent the damp Air from staining or eating into the polished Parts which it will soon do, if not properly attended to. — After all nothing can be more easy than to keep the most elegant Steel Stove in good Condition — Only Keep it free from Damp.

Britannia White Metal to clean.

Take a piece of fine woollen Cloth upon which put as much Sweet Oil as will prevent its rubbing dry with these rub the Articles well on every part — then wipe them smartly with a soft dry linen rag, until they are quite clean, & rub them off with soft wash leather & Whiting.

N.B. If convenient washing them in boiling Water & Soap, just before they are rubbed with Wash leather & Whiting, would take off the Oil more effectually, & make the Engraving look brighter.

[A small Quantity of Scotch Snuff sprinkled over the Ashes of a Hearth infested by Crickets is generally found to destroy them in a few Nights.]

69 Black Beetles or Cockroaches commonly called Black-Bobs, to destroy. (See P. 173)

Take one Pound of Treacle, to which add about two Table Spoonfuls of Flour, and as much table beer as will thin it to the Consistence of Syrup; then pour in about twenty Drops of the Oil of Anniseed, just to give it the Scent, but not too powerful, otherwise, instead of attracting, it will drive them away. As much of this Mixture as will cover the Bottom of those white Pots which are used by Pastry-Cooks for Jams and Jellies, is sufficient; these being glazed, the Beetles when once in cannot get out again: but the outside of them must be covered with a Cloth quite to the Edge for them to walk up. As many Or 3 or 4 Strips of Deal may be placed in oblique Directions from y Edge of each Pan to y Floor, of these Pots may be placed about as the & sufficiently wide to allow the Insects to crawl by them into y Pans.

Person thinks necessary, I have always used about a dozen / and the next morning the Beetles should be taken out, & put into a Pan of boiling water to kill them; for, if thrown out any where, they will recover, & get into the House again — Note a few common red-lead Wafers scattered on the Floor at bed-time will generally clear a room of black Beetles, without many repetitions of the Experiment.

An effectual Method of preventing new-sown Peas from being eaten, and scraped out of the Ground by Mice, or eaten by Slugs. — See y next Leaf — P 72 *

Take some Green Furze, Jun.r a pair of large Stable Scissars cut off a quantity of the Prickles about half an Inch long. Strew these moderately thick in the bottom of the Trench, and lay your Peas upon them. After y Peas are planted in the Row, lay a similar quantity of Prickles on the Top of them, & cover them w.th Earth in the usual Manner. The young Shoots will readily find their way through the Furze & continue unmolested by the Mice. Note — a little more effectual method of preserving them fr.m Mice, is this: As soon as you have put in your Peas & lightly covered them w.th Earth shew in powdered Lime from one End of the Rank to the other, & then cover it up Level with the remainder of the Earth —

71

Jalap Nuts to make.

A quarter of a Pound of Flour, 1 Oz. Powder Sugar, 1 Oz. butter, 1 Oz Treacle, & two table Spoonfuls of Cream, 1 Oz. candied Orange, & one of Lemon Peel chopped smale, 1/4 Oz. Ginger, 1/2 quarter Oz. Coriander Seeds, a very little Nutmeg, & 1/2 Oz. Jalap in Powder. — Rub in the Butter very fine, sift the Jalap into the butter & Flour very regularly, add the Sweetmeats then the Spice pounded fine, then the Sugar warm the Cream & Treacle, & mix the bread, role the Nuts exact as to Size, and make of this Quantity Thirty-two Nuts — bake them in a pretty quick Oven, Take One, one & a half, or two of them an hour before rising in a Morning — The quantity must be suited to the Constitution. — Keep them in a Tin Canister near the Fire.

Note — gather more than 8 Grains in each Nut

Saline Draught to make.

A Teaspoon full of Salt of Tartar to a Pint of Spring water, with the Juice of two Lemons, sweetened with brown Sugar. Wm Leave

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Mild aperient Pills, wch have a tendency to promote gentle Perspiration.

Take of Antimonial Powder 10 Grains
Powder Rhubarb ½ Drachm
Compound Extract Colocynth 2 Scruples
Extract Gentian 1 Drachm
Oil Juniper Berries 20 Drops

Mix & divide into 30 Pills. — Three to be taken occasionally at Bed-time.

Wm Leave

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* To prevent newly sown Peas from being eaten by Slugs soon after they appear above Ground, shew over and around them Barley or Malt-dust

Decoction of Bark to make.

Pour, over Night, a Pint & 2ʳ of Spring water on an Ounce of Bark, and boil the Liquor moderately till it ~~comes~~ is reduced to a Pint. Strain, and when cold, a Wine-Glass may be taken twice or thrice a day, according to Circumstances.

Hams to cure. (Miss Randall's Method a very good one. much the best.

Take half an Oz. of Salt-petre, & rub the Ham with it — hang it up twenty-four hours — then take an Oz. of Salt Prunella, a Pound of coarse Sugar, and as much common Salt as you think necessary for the Size of the Ham.* — Mix the whole together, & rub it

* three oz. of a Pound quite enough for a large Ham

before a fine fire it is not then
put it on the Ham. — Rub & Baste it wee
every day for three weeks or a Month, ac
cording to the Size of your Ham. Let it
hang in the Chimney the same time as it
is in the Pickle. Lay your Hams on some
Sticks over your Pans.

A Pound of common Salt to a middling-
size Ham. Note. 3/4 of a Pound is sufficient; a
Pound making the Hams ~~[illegible]~~ too salt. — for the proper
Method of ~~[illegible]~~ them see Page 89. See Mrs Glasse P. 265

Ginger-Wine to make. (Miss Spencer)

To five Gallons of water put twelve Pounds
of Lisbon Sugar — boil it half an hour, skim
it ace the time lie clear — take the Rind
of six Lemons, a quarter of a Pd of Gin-
ger bruised a little — boil it in a Quart of
your Sugar and water till tender — put

it to the rest of your Liquor when cold, adding the Juice of the Lemons — put it into your Cask wth five Pounds of Raisins choppes, and an Oz. of Isinglass, also half a pint of Yeast. — when it has done fermenting, stop it close, and bottle it in three Months.

To make good Vinegar
(Mrs Cambridge North America / Miss A. Law.

The Proportions of the Ingredients are One Pound of brown Sugar, half Do of Treacle, and One Gallon of Water, just boiled together, and well scum'd. When it is of a moderate heat, put it into a good iron-bound Cask, with a little Yeast to work it. Let it stand near the Fire until it

has worked two or three days; then set it in the Sun, and lay a piece of Glass (qre. is not Sheet-lead preferable?) on the Bung-hole to keep out the Rain. The Cask shd be well-painted, the better to resist the Force of the Sun. It will be fit for Use about July, if made the beginning of April. Note. It were better to bottle it off in Stone bottles when it is mouldy, as it will be then fine. See P. 84

Strengthening Pills. (Mr Mortimer, Southton)

Salt of Steel and soft Extract of Bark, of each half an Oz. made into Pills, and given to the Patient as they best agree, with regard to Time & Quantity — at Bed-time, and again before or after Breakfast, and two or three at a time, as is required.

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77 Recipe for the Rheumatism w.ch has been found very efficacious. Mrs Guy.

Two Drachms of Bark Powder; — Gum Guiacum and golden Sulphur of Antimony, of each half a Drachm; Mix, and divide it into eight Powders, and take every day One at Noon in a Glass of Port-Wine

See Pt. 4 127, 4 151

Scarlet Fever.

Dr Thornton (the Botanical Lecturer & Physician to the St. Mary-le-bone General Dispensary) has published an Acct. of the extraordinary Success w.ch has attended his practice of administering Foxglove (Digitalis) in scarlet Fever. His Method of Treatment is by first giving an Emetic of Antimonial Wine, and then twenty-five or even thirty Drops of the common Tincture

of Fox-glove every three hours, night and
day, according to the State of the Patient,
administring the Dose on the second & third day
to one-half, or ten Drops four times a day, and
then five; and lastly by throwing in the Bark,
to complete the Cure. He says he has succeeded
in several hundred Cases, some of them the most
desperate, without one instance of Failure.

Bath Chron. May 1812

The Canker in the Stems & branches of Apple-trees
may be cured, merely by lifting Trees in October
or November, planting them again above the Land's
level upon little Hills of common road-Sand. No
other Application is wanted. For the cankered
Holes in the Stem — rub the road-sand into the
Wounds, after cutting out the black. Branches
must be cut away to sound Wood; and if you
reduce the Tree to a mere Post, a new Head will
quickly shoot forth.

Bath Chron. Sep. 1812

79 Lightning. see P. 7. and Art. "Lightning" pasted into this Book towards the End.

The utility of Science is evident from those unhappy Events wch take place from Ignorance of the Theory of Electricity; - as when, during violent Thunder, &c. a Church, covered perhaps with a Metalline Substance, and furnished wth a Conductor, is forsaken by the Congregation for the open Air, their own Dwellings, or some treacherous Covering, where, seeking Protection, they meet Destruction.

The Velocity, or Progression of Sound, according to Sir Isaac Newton, is 1142 feet in a Second, or an English Mile in little more than four seconds and an half: - When, therefore, a Space of Time equal to four or five seconds intervenes between the Flash and the Report, we need not terrify ourselves with any Apprehension of Danger; as the Distance of the Cloud will secure

Us from the pernicious Effects of the Lightning. On the other hand, if the Thunder is heard immediately after the Flash, People should not stand before Windows, Doors, or Fire-places; as the Danger is then very great to those who imprudently expose themselves. — Should a Person, however, be in the Open Fields, he had better suffer the Fury of the Storm, than chuse an improper retreat; as even a Quickset Hedge may prove a Conductor of the Lightning; and, if he is unfortunately furnished with a Gun, or any Implement of similar Consistency, it will be acting wisely to throw it instantly away.

Hints from the Royal Humane Society 1801.

Look over to this Mark *

81 Elegant Substitute for Aromatic Vinegar.

Take a ℈ of an Ounce of Camphor, triturated with a few Drops of rectified Spirits of Wine, and dissolved in three Oz. of White Wine Vinegar.

* turn back one Leaf.

In a violent Thunder-Storm, when the Sound instantly succeeds the Flash, the Persons who witness the Circumstance are in some Danger. When the Interval is a quarter of a Minute, they are secure. In a Thunder-Storm, the lowest Ground is the safest place; and a horizontal Posture the least dangerous. The Neighbourhood of Trees or Buildings should be avoided; particularly of Trees, the living Juices of which are calculated to conduct the Electricity, and make part of a Circuit. In a House, the Cellars are the safest Places; and in a Room the Person

should stand as far as possible from the Fire. By pointed Conductors the Thunder Cloud may, however, be disarmed of its Terrors, and the Lightning slowly discharged in harmless Coruscations.

From Sir Humphry Davy's "Elements of Chemical Philosophy."

Potatoes to boie properey. see P. 28

In Lancashire and Ireland, the boiling of Potatoes is brought to great perfection. The Potatoes should be, as much as possible, of the same Size, and the large and small ones boiled separately: they must be washed clean, and, without paring, put into a Pot with cold water not sufficient to cover them, as they will themselves produce a considerable Quantity of Fluid before they boie: they do not admit being put into a Vessel of boiling water, like Greens. If the Potatoes are tolerably large, it will be necessary, as soon as

they begin to boil, to throw in some cold water, and occasionally to repeat it tiee the Potatoes are boiled to the heart (which will take from half an hour to an hour and a quarter, according to their Size); they will otherwise crack, and burst to pieces on the outside, whilst the inside will be nearly in a crude State. During the boiling, throwing in a little Salt occasionally is found a great Improvement, and it certain that the slower they are cooked the better. When boiled, pour off the water, and evaporate the Moisture, by replacing the Vessel in which the Potatoes were boiled once more over the Fire; this makes them remarkably dry and mealy.

To make excellent Vinegar wth Gooseberries. Mrs Fox, Mapperton.

Take Gooseberries full ripe, pound them well, and to a Gallon of water put a Quart of Gooseberries — let it stand 24 hours, & then strain it through a Flannel or Hair-sieve. To a Gallon of this Liquor put One Pound & a ½ of the coarsest Sugar, & then turn it, & put it in the Sun. See P. 75.

To destroy Moss on Trees.

Remove it wth a hard scrubbing-brush in Feby or March; and wash the Trees wth Cow-dung, Urine and Soap-Suds.

Desert Cake. Mrs Powell, Charlton Mackrell.

The Cake consists of One Pound of Lump Sugar, 3 qrs of a Pound of Flour, & eight Eggs, wth two table Spoonfulls of Orange-flower Water.

The Flour must be well dried and free from Lumps, the Sugar grated and sifted, the Yolks of the Eggs well beaten, & the Sugar mixed

gradually with them. then beat the Whites of the Eggs to a Froth, taking it off as it rises, & putting it on the Eggs and Sugar. when all the Whites are beat up, and the Froth on the Eggs & Sugar, beat that well together; — then add the Flour by degrees, beating it all the time, stir in the Orange-flower Water, bake it in a Tin Mould for an hour & a half in a quick Oven, — butter the Mould well before you put the Ingredients into it. This quantity will make a large Cake.

N.B. You must not beat the Flour in, till the Oven is quite ready for the Cake, or it will be heavy.

Puff Paste to make for Tarts. Miss Mundy.

One Pound of Flour, one Pound of Butter, — nearly half the Butter to be rubbed into the Flour, the remainder to be rolled in at once — not to be handled too much. — Sweet Paste and Short must have one Ounce of Sugar and an Egg in it, and all the Butter to be rubbed in. When your Tarts are made, wet them over with the White of Egg, and dust them

over with fine Sugar.

Gingerbread Nuts. (Miss Mundy, fm an eminent Confectioner)

A Pound and half of Flour, - half a Pound of Butter, and half a Pound of coarse Sugar, one Ounce of pounded Ginger, or more as you like. — Make it up into a middling Paste with Treacle.

Cheese-Cakes (fm Miss M. fm Do)

To a Pint of good Curds put a q^r of a Pound of fresh Butter, Nutmeg and Sugar to your taste, with Currants or not, three Eggs beat. — Mix all together and bake it in Paste. A little white wine or Brandy is a good Addition.

a good Receipt for cleaning Plate. (fm Do)

Two ounces of burnt Harts horn to three Quarts of water. - One yard of new white Calico to be boiled slowly in it 'tice the Liquid is all consumed - The Calico is then dried — The Plate must be just washed in boiling water, and when quite dry rubbed with the Calico 'tice it gets a bright

87 Polish. The Calico will do as long as a Bit of it remains, though it becomes of a black Colour. (See Page 182)

Digestive Ointment for curing Chaps in Horses' Heels,- first washing them clean with warm water and Soap. Mr Ford's Coachman.

Recipe.

Take Rive Oil half a Pint,- yellow Wax and black Rosin 2 Oz. each,- Burgundy Pitch and Turpentine 1 Oz. each.- Melt the Wax, Rosin, and Pitch in the Oil over a slow Fire.- when taken off, stir in the Turpentine. Any Chemist or medical Man will mix it.

For a sore Throat. (Miss Brown, Teignmouth)

A Quarter of a P.d of Mutton kidney Suet- four Ounces of Rosin in powder- An Oz. & ½ of yellow Bees-wax sliced- three Oz. of Butter fresh from the Churn and without Salt.- Melt the Suet, and strain it, then put it over the Fire with the Butter to melt gently, and when melted add the Wax and Rosin- Keep them stirring over the Fire 'till melted entirely- then put it into Gallipots for Use, stirring 'till cold. To be used spread on Linen

three or four Inches wide, to extend from Ear to Ear, putting a Piece of Flannel over it.— This is to be repeated, if necessary, once in 24 hours; but one Application generally effects a Cure. The Flannel must be continued a day or two after the Plaister is taken off.

This cure for a sore Throat has never failed, even in Cases where the best Medical and surgical Assistance had despaired of Success.

N. B. A Dose of opening Medicine should be taken by the Patient See P. 167

Cure for Scalds or Burns.

As soon as the Accident has happened, take a Plaster of Salt, the Size of the Wound, and apply it to the Place affected. By this simple Application, the Inflammation will be found to subside, & the Pain to cease in a few Minutes. Bath Chron.

Shoe-blacking. (from Mr Fords Coachman)

A Lb of a Pd of Ivory-black, — Do Treacle, — and One Table Spoonful of Sweet Ale well mixed together. — Then add to it a Pint and half of Vinegar and half an Ounce of Vitriol, and well boil it altogether. See P. 58

89 To prevent the Communication of Infection in sick Rooms, when attending Patients afflicted with Typhus Fevers or other contagious Diseases.

The Means of fumigating infected Chambers &c. and preventing the Progress of Contagious Fevers, in Reece's Medical Guide, (See P. 51) See also page 95th

Take half a Tea-Cup full of common Salt to the Two Tea spoonfuls of Water to moisten it. Then add Two Tea spoonfuls of Oil of Vitriol. Put it under the Patient's Bed, and let it be stirred three or four times a day with a Stick. — It should be renewed daily. *

Dr Jenner, Cheltenham

See P. 51 & 121

Note, - a simple & efficacious Remedy, wch has stood the Test of Experiment

June 16th 1814

Method of dressing Hams, as practised at the most eminent Cooks' Shops in London.

Weigh your Ham accurately, and plunge it into boiling Water, which will stop the Ebullition, after which the water must by no means be suffered to boil again even for five Minutes, as that comparatively small space of time

* See some excellent "Rules of Safety for Contagion" by Dr Haygarth, in Gent. Mag. July 1818 —

has been found to render the Ham hard.
The water must only simmer till it is ready.
A Qr of an Hour to every Pound Wt is the
Time allowed. (See Mrs Glasse P. 265. Art. Hams to make & boil

[See some excellent Directions for preventing Hydrophobia in Gent. Mag. for Novr 1815. See also Gent. Mag. for Febr 816- and Gent. Mag. Decr 1817

Receipe for the Bite of a Mad Dog,
have been proved very efficacious. (John Folliott)

Take 4 Ounces of Venice Treacle
Do of rasped Pastor
Do of the Tops of Rue
Do of the Roots of Garlic
boil them gently for two hours in two Quarts of Strong Beer, then strain it off through a Canvas or linen Cloth, & squeeze out all the Juice. It is then fit for use, & will keep many Years. — The Quantity to be taken — For a Man or woman 5 Spoonfulls — For a Child 2 Do — For a Horse or a Beast 9 or 11 Do — For a Dog 6 Do. — This must be given three times within Nine Days after the Bite. — And to be given every other Day. — (Note — It is so strong, that Scammell, Mr Benetts Keeper, on giving it to his Dogs, killed instead of curing them.)

See P. 138

91 Dr Merry's Prescription for Aperient Pills, given to, & found very efficacious by, Mrs Lautier, Bath.

Socotrine Aloes	1 Drachm
Gum Guaicum	2 Scruples
Tartar Emetic	2 Grains
Calomel	6 Grains
Oil of Cloves	4 Drops

Lenitive Electuary sufficient to make up the Ingredients into Twenty four Pills.

Proved Eliz. Snow

Destruction of Insects on Fruit-trees.

Flour of Brimstone, sprinkled by a Puff, Dredging box, or otherwise, on the Leaves of Vegetables, will effectually destroy Worms or Insects, and likewise promote the Growth of the Plant. — Peach trees are particularly improved by the Application.

Salis. Journ.

See P. 143

An approved Recipe for Currant Wine.

(Salis. Journ. July 10th 1815

To 12 Lbs of bruised* Currants, gathered on a dry Day, when the Fruit is ripe, add One Gall. of Water (wch has been previously boiled & stood till cold). Let these Ingredients stand for 24 hours to ferment; then strain them through a hair Sieve, and to every Gallon of Liquor add 3½ Lbs of good moist Sugar; (you may add the Juice of 4 Quarts of Raspberries to flavour it, with as many pounds of Sugar as there may be Quarts of Raspberry Juice.) When the Sugar is dissolved, put the Liquor into your Cask, & it will be fit to rack in 3 Months, when One Quart of the best French Brandy should be added to every six Gals. of Wine.— N.B. Thirty Lbs of Currants are sufficient (according to this Recipe) to produce six Gallons of Wine.

rather about 3 Lbs of white Sugar

* bruise the Currants with a wooden Pestle, avoiding as much as possible to let the hands touch the Liquor

See Pages 10 & 21

To stew Eels.

Cut your Eels into middling Pieces, then fry them of a light brown, put them into a good rich Gravy, with a Piece of Horse-radish, a bunch of Herbs, and Salt to your taste — Let them stew a Quarter of an hour, then take the Herbs &c. out, add a quarter of a Pint of red Wine, and stew them a quarter of an hour longer, then thicken the Gravy with Butter, and Flour to the consistence of Cream.

Serve them up with Horse-radish, and Slices of Bread toked — Soles stewed in the same manner are extreemely good.

Green Pease Soup.

Fry some Onions & put them into about two quarts of Water intended for the Soup, when it boils, put in a Peck of old Pease, some Spinach, Lettuce, and Mint, some Bread sliced very fine, a little Salt, and whole Pepper. Let it all stew together till it will work through a Sieve — Cut

Spinach and Lettuce grossly, put Pepper & Salt to your taste — take a Pint of young Peas, give them a boil up, and put them into the Liquor that was strained — then boil all till the Herbs and Peas are tender enough — add a quarter of a Pound of Butter.

If the Soup before you put in the Butter is not thick enough, you must work a little Flour into the Butter, but if there is a sufficient Quantity of Bread there will be no occasion for it. (See P. 37 & 93 of the other Receipt Book

A Veal Cake. — Miss Miller

Take thin Slices of Veal, fat & lean Slices of Ham, sweet Herbs chopped small, some Mace, Nutmeg, Pepper, & Salt — cut some of your Veal & Ham in long Slices, and lay the bottom & sides of a Basin or Mould with a Slice of each in Rows — then put a Layer of Veal, & thin Ham, till your Basin is full — press it down as you fill it, putting Herbs & Spice between each Layer — fill the Basin with Water, put a small Plate on the top, &

95/ a weight on the Plate to keep the Meat close. Bake it about an hour & ½ — Do not turn it out on your Dish tile the Day after it is baked — it is a good Dish for Supper, or a second Course. You may make it of dressed Meat by putting Gravy instead of Water. If you choose to make it richer, you may add some Yolks of hard Eggs between the Layers.

Carrot Soup.

Make a Quart of good Beef Broth, with Onions, and a few sweet Herbs in it — Slice a Quart of Carrots, put them into a Saucepan with a bit of Butter on a slow Fire tile they are tender, then rub them thro' a Sieve — put the Carrots to the Broth, & season it to your taste — Before you dish it up, add a small Cup of Cream.

To pickle Cabbage

Mrs Hooper

Cut your Cabbage small, & throw it into a large Dish, sprinkle Salt a Teaspoonful of Cayenne, and a Teaspoonful of Saltpetre bruised very fine upon it, and then put it in a Jar, and put your Vinegar boiling over it — Stop it down close, & when cold, it will be quite fit for use. ——

Beef de chafoe, or Irish Beef

Miss Daniell.

To a large Round of Beef, take three Ounces of Salt Petre finely powder'd, rub it well & let it stand five or six hours — then season it high with common Salt, 2 Ozs. of Pepper, and 2 of All Spice coarsely powder'd — a quarter of a Pound of very brown Sugar; Let it stand in pickle twelve Days, turning it now & then & washing it with its own Liquor — Put it into an earthen Pan to bake, with some Beef Suet at the top & bottom — Cover it with a thick coarse Paste, let it bake six or seven

97 Hours if very large — when taken out of the Oven, pour the Gravy from it, and let it stand till cold — It will keep in the Winter six weeks, & is an excellent Hunter's Dish. ———

To make Raspberry Vinegar

Miss Jennings

Two Pottles of Raspberries steeped in a Quart of Vinegar for two or three Days, stirring it two or three times a Day; then when thoroughly mashed, strained off, & to a Pint of Juice, a Pound of Loaf Sugar boil'd to a thick Syrrup, and put into a Bottle tied over with Leather.

To make Raspberry Jam.

3 quarters of a Pound of Lump Sugar to one Pound of Fruit — a quarter of an Hour will do it on a slow Fire.

Batter Pudding — Mrs Brickenden

4 Eggs to one Pint of Milk & six Spoonfuls of Flour, with a little Nutmeg & Salt — an Hour & half will boil it — a little Orange Flower Water will be an improvement

Fried Puddings

½ a Pound of Suet, ½ a pound of Currants, two Spoonfuls of Flour, two of Sugar, two Eggs to mix it with — Spice if you please, & Wine, or Orange Flower Water if liked.

Shrewsbury Cakes.

12 Ozs. of Flour, 5 of Butter, 5 of Sugar, 1 Egg, a little grated Lemon Peel, and a little Orange or Rose Water. ——

Carrot Pudding — Miss Shorland

½ a Pound of Carrots boiled tender & mashed, Do. of Currants, Do. of melted Butter, Do. of Sugar and six Eggs — mix the Ingredients well together, and put in a Dish with a puff Paste round it. ——

99 A plain Pudding Mrs Copeland

½ a Pound of Suet, 10 Ozs. of Flour, 2 Eggs, a little Salt & Ginger, boil it 4 Hours.

Somersetshire Medley Pudding Miss Thorland

Four Ounces of white Sugar, 4 Ozs. of melted Butter, 4 Eggs, 4 Apples chopped, 4 Ounces of Currants, grate in some Nutmeg, mix these well together, & cover the bottom & the sides of the Dish with a puff Paste. excellent.

A Spunge or Desert Cake Mrs Fawcett

Six Eggs, whites & Yolks beaten separately, The whites must be beaten to a high froth, then mix them together, and add by degrees half a pound of Lump Sugar finely powdered, and five ounces of Flour — do not beat it much after the Flour is added — put it in a warm, dry, unbuttered Tin, and bake it in a quick Oven.

To preserve Strawberries Mrs Hill

To one pound of Strawberries 1/2 a pound of Sugar, to be just boiled and skimmed. then put into a Bason for 4 days when it is to be boiled again, & to be boiled a 3: time in 4 days after, when they may be put into the preserving Pots & just covered with Currant Jelly — N.B. the Sugar to be powdered fine & to lie on the Strawberries 12 Hours —

Lemon Cream without Cream

Squeeze 3 Lemons, put the Pairings into the Juice, cover & let it stand 3 Hours, beat the yolks of 2 Eggs the Whites of 4, sweeten this, put it to the Lemon Juice, with a little Orange Flower Water set it over a slow fire till it becomes as thick as Cream, do not let it boil

Mrs Perry's Rolls

2 lbs of Flour 1 Egg a small bit of Butter mixed with the Milk, a table Spoonful of Yeast, to make Cross Buns add a little sifted Sugar —

A Light Seed Cake

Take the Yolks of 6 Eggs & the Whites of 3, let them be beat well for half an Hour then put in 6 Oz. of powdered Loaf Sugar, mix it well with the Eggs & then add 7 Oz of Flour & a few Caraway Seeds stir the whole well together & put it into a Pan or Dish for baking, if the Oven is thoroughly hot half an hour will bake it, the moment it is taken out of the Oven turn it out of the Pan & let it remain topside down till quite cold — N.B. For a Cake with Cake 4 Oz of Sugar will be sufficient & 4 Oz of Flour, if care be taken in the baking a better Cake cannot be made —

An Ordinary Light Cake

Mix 1 lb a pound of Currants, some Nutmeg & an Oz of Sugar in one pound of Flour a little Salt, stir a quarter of a Pound of Butter into a quarter of a Pint of Milk over the Fire till the Butter is melted, strain

To make Beef Tea

1 lb: of lean beef to every pint of boiling water, cut small — So simmer over one hour — Take care there is no fat, as it is not to be skimmed and is always to be stirred from the bottom before used or heated. If the Patient requires it very strong, there is no water to be put to the meat — but stew it in a close preserving vessel put into another vessel of boiling water,

A Light Seed Cake

Take the Yolks of 6 Eggs & the Whites of 3, let them be beat well for half an Hour then put in 6 Oz. of powdered Loaf Sugar, mix it well with the Eggs & then add 7 Oz of Flour & a few Caraway Seeds stir the whole well together & put it into a Pan or Dish for baking, if the Oven is thoroughly hot half an hour will bake it, the moment it is taken out of the Oven turn it out of the Pan & let it remain upside down till quite cold — N.B. For a Cup rich Cake 4 Oz of Sugar will be sufficient & put in 8 Oz of Flour, if care be taken in the baking a better Cake cannot be made —

An Ordinary Light Cake

Mix 1/2 a pound of Currants, some Nutmeg & an Oz of Sugar in one pound of Flour a little Salt, stir a quarter of a Pound of Butter into a quarter of a Pint of Milk over the Fire till the Butter is melted, strain

to it a quarter of a Pint of Ale Yeast
2 Eggs only one White, then all together
with a Stick, set it before the fire to rise
in the Pan it is to be baked in, the oven
must be as hot as for Bread —

Mrs Harrisons Plumb Cakes

Take one pound of Flour 2 lb of Currants
& Sugar & Butter, mix it altogether add
3 Eggs a little Ginger & half a Glass of Bran-
dy drop them on a tin pr an Hour will
bake them —

Dutch Flummery

Boil pr an Oz of Ising glass in a Pint of Spring
water till it is dissolved & ready to boil, then
add a quarter of a Pint of White Wine the Yolks
of six Eggs well beat, the juice of one Lemon
or an Orange & half, some Orange or Lemon
Peel grated or pared & soaked in the Wine
a 1/4 of a pound of fine Sugar let it just boil
then strain it through a sieve. pour it into
Cups or Moulds When cold turn it out, Observe
a little more Ising glass in warm Weather
& must be made always the day before —

Stewed Pears

One Dozen of Pears peeled and cut to a Pint of Port Wine 1/2 a pound of Lumps Sugar some Cinnamon & Cloves, as soon as they simmer they are done sufficiently

A Ground Rice Pudding

a 1/4 of a Pound of Rice a Pint of Milk boiled till thick keep it stirring all the time it is on the fire to prevent its burning, before it is too cold put in a Piece of Butter about the size of an Egg, when quite cold put to it 4 Eggs well beat 2 Whites plenty of Nutmeg a little Ginger Lemon Peel & rather more than a 1/4 of a Glass of Brandy Sweeten to the Taste N.B. this Pudding well made is excellent It is to be baked with a Paste round the Dish —

Almond Puddings

Grate a penny Loaf & pour as much boiling Milk over it as will soak it well, put in 3 Oz. of Butter, when the Bread & Milk is quite hot grate in a little Lemon Peel Sweeten it to your taste adding a little Salt let it stand to be quite cold beat 4 Eggs to a Froth

blanch a few Almonds & bruise or chop them fine, stir all well together before they go to the oven & butter the Cups, turn them out to come to Table, this quantity makes 3 small Puddings —

College Puddings

6 oz of Suet 6 of Currants 6 of grated Bread a little Sugar to the taste ½ a Glass of Brandy & the Yolks of 3 Eggs, some Butter & Sugar for Sauce —

To make Everlasting Syllabub

Take a Pint of thick Cream a ¼ of a Pint of Sack & the juice of ½ a Seville Orange grate in the Yellow rind of ½ a Lemon & a ¼ of a pound of Sugar well beat & sifted mix these all together with a little Orange Flower Water, let it stand ½ an Hour then beat it well till sufficiently thick with a Whisk beating it slow — excellent

To make Damson Cheese

Take 6 lbs of Damsons, put them into a Stew Pan with 2 lbs of coarse Sugar boil them till they are quite to a Pulp. then take them off the fire, pick out all the Stones, put them again on the fire & simmer them a little, put them in Pots

Angel Puddings (Miss Muller)

2 Oz of Sugar 2 of Butter 2 of Flour 2 Eggs, leaving out one of the Whites & 1/2 a Pint of Cream, melt the Butter in the Cream, bake them in Saucers, they take ~~than~~ about 1/2 an Hour, Wine Sauce
N.B. The Quantity doubled makes only enough for once.

Brandy Cherries

To a pound of Cherries three quarters of a pound of White Sugar Candy prick the Cherries with a new Needle —

Puddings in haste

Shred Suet & put with grated Bread a few Currants, the Yolks of 4 Eggs & the Whites of 2, grated Lemon Peel & Ginger mix & make into little Balls about the size & shape of an Egg, 20 Minutes will boil them, but they will rise to the Top when done — Pudding Sauce

Buns (Mrs Linden)

one Pound of Flour 1/2 a pound of Butter one tea cupful of Yeast, mix it all together with warm Milk, set it before the Fire to rise when risen add 1/2 a pound of moist Sugar & 1/2 a pound of Currants, roll them up small 20 Minutes in a quick Oven will bake them

Gingerbread (Mrs. Reed)

Take of Treacle one pound, powered Sugar 1/2 a pound, Butter 1/2 a Pound, powdered Ginger 2 Oz, Flour 2 pounds, a little Lemon & a little Brandy with Milk sufficient to form a Mass —

Bath Puddings

4 Oz of grated Bread 4 Oz of Sugar pour on them 1/2 a Pint of new Milk with with 3 Oz of Butter boiled in it, when cold add the Yolks of 5 Eggs well beaten & a Spoonful of Brandy bake them in tea Cups & serve them with Wine Sauce —

Raspberry Hedgehog

The Inside of a Roll soaked in White Wine covered with raspberry Jam & Stuck over thick with blanched almonds cut very thin —

Lemon Cheesecakes

a 1/4 of pound of Naples Biscuits grated & Butter 8 Eggs half the Whites a few almonds Sliced thin one boiled Apple the Peel of one Lemon & half grated Juice of almost 2 Lemons to the taste beat the

107 Butter & Skim it, then mix all together.

Common Plum Pudding

Equal Quantities of Flour & Suet half of Fruit, Spice Lemon, a Glass of Wine or not one Egg & Milk – an excellent Pud. -ding if long boiled.

Cottage Puddings

Take 2 lbs of Potatoes boiled peeled and mashed one Pint of Milk 3 Eggs & 2 Oz. of moist Sugar mix them well together & send them to the Oven for 3 qrs. of an Hour.

Augst. 1815. – Mushrooms.

As this is the Season when the Agaricus Conicus, or deadly Mushroom, vegetates, & which is frequently mistaken for the edible One, it may be of Service to state, that the Remedy most to be depended upon is Emetics; for vomiting, excited without Loss of Time, is the principal Relief agst.

The corrosive & saponific Poison of Mushrooms, when followed by the use of softening and muci lagmous Substances, to correct the Impression made on the Primæ viæ, and to prevent Inflammation, which, in such Cases, generaley terminates in Gangrene. Salis. Journ.

To preserve green Gages & other Plums dry

Make your Syrup thus — one ℔ of Loaf Sugar to one Pint of Water, put in the Plums, let them simmer slowly for some time taking care the Skins do not break when done put them into a Bason & let them stand for 2 days, then take them out and put them upon sieves to dry in the Sun or in a very moderate Oven.

To preserve Apricots (Mrs Hutchings)

When the Apricots are ripe enough to part from the Stone pare & stone them

Put 3 qrs of a pound of powdered sugar to a pound of Apricots, lay a Row of Apricots & Sugar over them alternately, do this in the Evening & the next Morning boil them gently over a slow fire till they are tender, not so as to fall to Pieces, boil the Syrup afterwards by itself about a quarter of an Hour, the Kernel of the Apricot should be in the Syrup all the time of the boiling ——

Italian Cheese

Half a Pint of Thick Cream, the juice of one Lemon & the Peel of half, ½ a ℔ of Loaf Sugar & a quart of Cream Whisk it well together 3 qrs of an Hour then put in a Sieve & always make it the day before it is wanted —

A pretty supper Dish.

Scald some Codlins and force the Pulp through a Sieve, beat it till it comes to a white Froth, lay it on a Dish in the Shape of a Pyramid, then pour a thick Cream round it & ornament with cur. rant Jelly &c. &c. you may add one Egg when beating it up —

Blanc-mange (Mrs Hooper)

Dissolve one Oz of Isinglass in a little Water, & strain it, then add a Pint of cream set it simmer 10 Minutes, & sweeten it to your taste, boil a Laurel Leaf or two with it & a small Stick of cinnamon.

To make Ratifie or matrimonial Cakes

Miss Scotland

One Pound of Lump Sugar 4 Oz. of Sweet Almonds & 2 of Bitter pound it to a Paste altogether in a marble Mortar adding the Whites 7 3 Eggs & a little Brandy then roll them up with a little Flour the size of Marbles, & put them in Paper Papers, they will take about 10 Minutes in a cool Oven —

To make Whipt Cream.

Take a Pint of thick Cream, & the Whites of 4 Eggs beat well with a Quarter of a Pint of White Wine — mix it together, & sweeten it to your taste with White powdered Sugar.

Whip it up with a Whisk, & some Lemon Peel tied in the middle of the Whisk —

Take off the Froth with a Spoon, or small Skimmer, & lay it on a Sieve to drain dry, after which it will be fit for use.

An All four Pudding

1 Lb. Suet, 1 Lb. Raisins, 4 large Spoonfuls of Flour, 4 Eggs well beat, 2 Table Spoonfuls of Brandy, ½ a Nutmeg, a little Salt – all well mixed together, & boil'd in a Bason, for four Hours at least – Water or Milk would spoil it.

Common Biscuits – Mrs Terry.

1 Lb. of Flour, 2 Ozs. Butter, 1 Egg, a little Ginger, ¼ Lb. of fine Sugar, (they are equally good without the latter Article) wetted with warm Milk, & kneaded half an hour, & well dented – to be placed in a moderate Oven for ten Minutes.

Orange Jelly. Mrs Mount.

Grate the Rind of two sweet Oranges, two Seville, & two Lemons – the Juice of 6 Seville 2 Sweet, & 3 Lemons mixed with the Rinds. One Lb. of Lump Sugar, & one Pint of Spring Water, boiled to a Syrup, put in a bowl, & when cold, put the Juice to it. Boil 3 Ozs. of Isinglass in one pint of Spring

113/ Water; When it is all melted
Stir it till almost cold — then put
in the Juice, & Strain it through a Cloth,
into the Moulds.

Marrow Pasties — Mrs Goodford

Boil the Bones about ½ an hour — Take
out the Marrow, & cut it in small Pieces;
Add some Currants, grated Sugar, Lemon
& Orange Peel — Fill the Paste, & fry in
Dripping. —

To make Tea Cakes — Mrs Lymden

1 Lb. of Flour dried, & sifted, ½ a Lb of
Butter, ¼ Lb. of Loaf Sugar powdered,
the Yolks of 2 Eggs, 2 large Spoonfuls of
Rose water, ½ an Oz. of Caraway Seeds;
Make these into Paste, roll them thin,
cut them with a cup or Glass.
Lay them on White Papers, on Tins, &
bake them in a gentle Oven.

Amber Pudding.

Take ½ a Lb. of white Sugar sifted, ½ a Lb.
of melted Butter, the Yolks of six Eggs,
& half a Nutmeg. Put a Puff Paste

round, and at the bottom of the Dish.
An Hour or less will take it.

Ink — Dr. Syndercombe.

Take a quart of Strong Beer or Ale — Galls 4 Ozs. bruised, — green Vitriol 2 Ozs. — of Gum Arabic ½ Oz. — add ½ an Oz. of Alum, with the Vitriol, to make it shine — put it into a Stone Bottle, & shake it every Day for a week — add a little Brandy to keep it from moulding. The same Ingredients will last a considerable time by adding more Beer, & always keeping them wet in the Bottle. — (a Duplicate of the Receipt P. 56)

For the Wind.

1 Oz. of Jallop infused in ½ a Pint of the best Gin. Two Spoonfuls to be taked twice or thrice a week in any thing warm, or simple Mint-Water — It is not to be strained.

To remove Mildew from Linen.

Wet the Spots well with Milk, & rub it over with Chalk, then put it in the Sun, & air, till the Spots are effaced. —

115/

Gravy Soup — Mrs Daniell

Take four pounds of Gravy Beef & fry it of a light brown then put to it a Gallon of Water & large Onions & Leeks a large Head of Celery a Lettuce All Spice & a Faggot of sweet Herbs — Let it stew very gently 7 Hours — when cold clear it well from fat & warm it again — then fine it with the whites of 4 Eggs — put Salt to your Taste — Blanch Carrots Turnips & Celery very tender & put them into the Soup when you serve it up. It should be made the Night before you want to use it. (Excellent)

To dress Macaroni —

Boil the Macaroni in a small Quantity of Water, putting the water cold — it must boil very gently, & be often looked at, otherwise it will burn — about ½ an hour is generally enough if it is the flat Ribband — If it is the pipe it will take double the time — When tender strain it off then mix it up with thick Cream a small

piece of Butter & a little salt — boil it once up together scrape some Cheese over it and brown it in a Dutch Oven before a clear Fire or a Salamander.

Cecils — Miss Copeland

Mince any kind of fresh Meat, or meat underdone Crumbs of Bread a good deal of Onion some Anchovies Lemon Peel Salt Nutmeg Pepper Chopped Parsley and a bit of Butter warmed — mix these over the fire for a few Minutes — when cold enough make them into Balls of the Size & shape of a Turkey's Egg — Sprinkle them with fine Crumbs then fry them of a yellow brown & serve them with a nice clear Gravy.

Pickled Walnuts / Mrs. Parsons

Take a hundred of Nuts soak them for 3 Days & Nights in boiling Salt & Water — changing the Water every Morning then strain them off & when dry tie each Walnut in a Vine Leaf covering it well — mix half a pound of Made Mustard mixed with Vinegar instead of Water 4 or 5 Cloves of Garlic and a little Ginger

117 / put these Ingredients into a stone
Jar with the Nuts — then fill the Jar
with boiling Vinegar — Send them to Table
in the Vine Leaves —

A famous Bile Medicine — Mrs Payne
Take of Powder Rhubarb 2 Drachms —
Carbonated Magnesia 1/2 an Oz. of aromatic
Powder 1/2 a Drachm Essence of Peppermint
20 drops; Let it be minced well together
and take from two to four Teaspoonfuls
of the powder according to the Habit,
mixed in a wine Glass of cold Water.
See P. 175

White Soup Mrs. Mount
Take just the Knuckle end of a Leg of Veal,
and stew it for 3 Hours with a little Mace
& Salt — Strain it thro' a thick Sieve &
Skim off all the fat set it on the fire
for about a quarter of an Hour and let
it boil — have ready 2 Yolks of Eggs well
beat with three Spoonfuls of Cream —
When the Soup is off the fire, pour it in
by degrees keeping it stirring — Stew

Vermicelli in a little of the Soup by / 1/10
itself — pour it in just before it
is dished — then stir it on the Fire
keep stirring till it is a little thick, it shd
be sent to Table with a French Roll
untoasted, stuck with blanched Almonds.

To remove Port Wine Stains in Linen.

Rub the Stains with soft Soap, wetting it well
with water, & then put it in the Sun, and you
will soon find the Stain disappear.

German Cake

Take six Eggs & beat them to a froth, then add
the same Quantity of Milk Lukewarm, half a
pound of pounded Lump Sugar, Dr. of fresh
Butter beat to Cream, 1 Lb. of Flour, 2 spoon-
fuls of good Yeast, with a little Nutmeg, and
grated Lemon Peel — When these Ingredients
are well mixed, place it for 1/2 an Hour
before the Fire to rise them & then send it
to the Oven. ——

For taking out Iron Moulds

1 Drachm of Salt of Sorrel 2 dr. of
Cream of Tartar. —— See P. 179

119 Devil's Pot – Miss Snow

Boil 3 quarts of Vinegar, a lb. of Salt, Long Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Pepper Corns, & Ginger. When boil'd, put it into a Jar with the Spices, & tie it down – When cold, throw in Cauliflowers, Carrots, &c. &c. and any kind of green fruit as it is gathered, & keep putting these in till the Jar is filled; they may be put in at any time as they come into season.

Stewed Pease – Miss Copeland.

Put them into a Pan with a little Butter, a large Cabbage Lettuce, brown them – cover with boiling Water, add a little Gravy, and let them stand two Hours. —

Gravy without Meat

Glass of Small Beer, Glass of Water, some Pepper, Salt, Lemon Peel grated, a bruised clove or two, and a Spoonful of Walnut or Mushroom Ketchup into a Bason, Slice an Onion, flour & fry it in Pieces of Butter till brown. Then turn all the above into a small Tosser, & simmer it covered twenty Minutes. Strain it, when cold take off the fat.

Cup. Miss Postman.

2 Quarts of Ale, ½ a Pint of Wine, the juice of a Seville Orange, a Piece of Toast, a little Nutmeg, Sweetened to the Taste.

Sauce for Boil'd Chicken.

Take an Anchovy, wash it, boil it in nearly 2 Spoonfuls of Water — boil as much Milk, and add to the Anchovy, with a little Butter, & Flour well mixed — when all are sufficiently boil'd add a little White Wine (See P. 196 of the other Receipt Book.)

Gloucester Jelly (for Consumptive Persons.)

One Oz. of Sago, ditto of Rice, Pearl Barley, and Syrup Root candied; put these into a Kipkin, simmer & boil them in two Quarts of water till reduced to one Quart — Strain it through fine a Sieve, and take a Cup-full of it two or three times a Day, with Sugar, & Wine to your taste. If there is any Inflammation, the Wine must be omitted.

To dye Buff.

1 Oz. of Anatto, one Pint of Lye, & 2 Gallons of Water, boil it half an Hour; Strain it off, & having wetted your Gown, put it into the Dye — boil it a quarter of an hour — when taken out of the Dye, dip it in clean cold water, lay it some time therein — it must not be wrung — put it in the Shade to dry. —

To dye Yellow.

Horseradish Leaves put into Water, & boil'd with ½ a Pound of Alum, will make an excellent Yellow Dye.

121 / An excellent Method to prevent the spreading of an infectious Fever.

Mrs. White

Take an Oz. of Salt-petre, to which add as much hot water as will dissolve it, but not more, then doan Sheets of writing Paper through it, when dry, light some of them in the Sick Room frequently, & burn them in other parts of the House. This Fumigation has from experience been found effectually to purify the Air that has been tainted by a contagious Disease. (See P. 89 & 51)

Water in which pared Potatoes have been scraped, & soaked 24 Hours, excellent for cleaning, or getting Stains out of Carpets or Hearth Rugs &c. &c.

Dried Cherries. — Cherries might be dried on a large Scale, in Ovens, and afforded cheaper than Raisins. They form a most delicate Desert Dish, & make an excellent Pudding.

Salis. Journ.

Apples to preserve.

Dry a glazed Jar perfectly well, - put a few Pebbles in the bottom, - fill the Jar with Apples, & cover it with a bit of wood made to fit exactly, and over that put a little fresh Mortar. The Pebbles attract the Damp of the Apples. The Mortar draws the Air from the Jar, and leaves the Apples free from its pressure, which, together with the Principle of Putrefaction which the Air contains, are the Causes of Decay. Apples kept thus, have been found quite sound, fair, & juicy, in July.

Salis. Journal

To remove Fruit Stains.

First damp the Places thoroughly, & then burn two or three common Brimstone Matches close to them. The Gas from the Sulphur will combine with the Water, and form sulphureous

123 Acid, which will occasion the Spots to disappear. Salis. Journ.

Mahog. Furniture.

a Bit of Bees wax about the Quantity of a small Nutmeg mixed or dissolved wth Spirits of Turpentine, so as to be reduced to the Consistence of Ointment, will give to Mahogany a Polish somewhat similar to the Speenhamland Receipt. Some of it must be spread upon a Piece of Woollen Cloth, & applied to the Furniture; after wch it is to be well & frequently rubbed wth a clean dry Cloth or brush. The Cloth, to wch the Application is to be occasionaley renewed, may be used till worn out. (See P. 57)

Boot-Tops to clean.

Wash your boot-tops as clean as possible wth Soap & Water; - after wch apply to them the following Composition: Viz. half an Oz. of Oxygenated Acid (Acid of Sugar) dissolved in half a Pint of Water. It may be kept bottled, ready prepared for Use.

Mr Thos Randall

See P. 53

To remove Stains.

Stains of Wine are easily eradicated from Muslin, by applying Soft Soap and Whitening to the Spots, and keeping them wet, and exposed to the Sun and Air, till they disappear. The Application should be made before washing, but will succeed afterwards.

Medical Hint.

The following is taken from the Monthly Report of the Surgeon of the North London Dispensary.

A Patient, who, for nearly two Months, could not pass a Night in quiet without large Doses of Laudanum, has been cured of a most harassing Cough by Suet boiled in Milk;—a domestic Remedy, the Efficacy of which I have often had Occasion to notice, and which from its Simplicity and harmlessness well deserves a place in every Family Book of Recipes. See P. 51 & 52 & 133 & 151.

Sal. Journ.
Apr. 8th 1816

125 Blight in Apple Trees to prevent.

The following Receipt has been used many years w.th Success by an experienced Farmer in Somersetshire, who says, "that for the last seven years he has had twice half a Crop, while many of his Neighbours, altho' w.th the same Prospect before the Blossom appeared, had scarcely enough to make a Pie." Receipt.

To every Acre of Orchard take a Load of Muck-Straw, or Orts raked from the Grass Fields; lay it in about Six or Eight heaps, into which divide a Pound of Sulphur: endeavour to chuse a clean day to burn it, with a brisk Air; it will not only destroy the Insect in the Bud, but kill all worms and other Insects that breed under the Moss of the Trees and the Bark.

Note—The American Farmers are said to prevent the Blight in Apple-trees & secure plentiful Crops, by the simple Process of rubbing Tar well into the Bark about 4 or 6 Inches wide round each Tree, a Foot fr.m the Ground.

Salis. Journ. May 6th 1816

Gent. Mag Aug.st 1816

(See Pages 168 & 136)

To keep Rooks & Crows from Corn Land & Garden Plats.

Take a Quart of Train Oil, as much Turpentine, & Bruised Gunpowder; boil them together, & when hot, dip Pieces of Rag into it, & fasten them on Sticks in the Fields. About Four are sufficient for one Acre. The Birds will not come near the Spot.

Salis. Journ. May 20th 1816
See P. 143

Gooseberry Trees.

White Helebore Powder effectually destroys the Caterpillar, wch at this Season of the Year (May) frequently makes great havock among the Gooseberry Trees. The Mode of applying it is, as soon as the Caterpillar appears, to cover the Branches with the Helebore powder: a leathern Puff, formerly used by Hair-dressers, is very applicable to the purpose. Do

To cure Fits.

The following Recipe is published at the request of a Lady of high respectability in Exeter, who has herself derived the greatest Benefit from the Use

of it, after having been afflicted with the Disorder for upwards of 20 years: in very many Instances an entire Cure has been effected.

Remedy.

Take 3 qrs of a Pound of Garlick sliced fine, & put it into 3 Pints of water, — let it stand in an heated Oven 12 hours, till reduced to One Pint, — then put it into a Cloth & strain and squeeze it very well, and take a large Tea-spoonful of it immediately before breakfast, and after it, also before and after Dinner, Tea, and at all times before & after eating. — To be continued Six Months, or more if necessary, and often repeated. — When the Patient is becoming ill, a large Tea-spoonful of it should be taken instantly. Salis. Journ.

A Receipt to cure the Rheumatic. — (from a French Doctor)

Flour of Sulphur, half an Ounce
Sact-Petre — Do
Gum guaiacum — Do
Rhubarb — Do

} Mixed together

Take a Tea-spoonful of the Mixture at the time of going to bed

See P. 1 & 77 & 151

Stings of Bees and Wasps to cure.

Beat an Onion on a hard body to extract the Juice, to which add a Pinch of common Salt. Apply the Solution to the Part stung, and the Pain and Inflammation will speedily cease.

See Pp. 42, & 51, & 139. Salis. Journ.

Poisons to counteract the deleterious Effects of.

When Mineral Poisons, technically called Oxide, whether of Copper or Arsenic, are taken inwardly, One Table spoonful of powdered Charcoal is a complete Antidote, mixed with either Honey, Butter, or Treacle, taken immediately: within two Hours administer either an Emetic or a Cathartic; in this case the Effect of the Poison is prevented.— By administering Charcoal, a chymical Decomposition takes place in the Stomach, the Oxygen unites with the Carbon, & the Copper or Arsenic regains its metallic Properties, in which State it is perfectly harmless. — Salis. Journ. (Look over)

129 Note – The last Recipe is not to be relied on, having been proved inefficacious.* It is well known that Charcoal has the property of partially decomposing the Salts and Oxides of Metals (such is Arsenic) when moistened & mixed with them, but not sufficiently to render them innoxious to the Stomach & Life; to reduce them to their metallic and innocent State, it is necessary to expose them with the Charcoal to a degree of heat much higher than ever exists in the human Stomach. When therefore any Arsenical or other Metallic Poison has been swallowed, it will not be safe to trust to Charcoal or any other Substance for decomposing it, but as much as possible of it is got rid of by Emetics, Cathartics, & copious Draughts of warm Water; after which it will be prudent to attempt the decomposition of the remaining Portions of the Poison by such Substances as are known to act chemically upon it, which must be varied according to the kind of Poison taken. In every case the nearest Medical Assistance should be procured, as the Chance of Recovery will, in a great measure, depend on the early Application of Remedies. Sal. Journ.

* Orfila's Traité des Poisons.

The best Anti-attrition yet discovered, consists of a Pound of Black Lead intimately mixed with One Pound of Hog's Lard. Apply this to the Axle-tree of a Carriage in the usual way. One Trial will prove its superior Efficacy.

A medical writer in one of the Bath Papers, in speaking of the best Remedies for Burns and Scalds, which are to be procured instantly in most Houses, states, that Oil of Turpentine is an excellent Application, but this is not always at hand. Next to this in Effect are the strongest Spirits that can be procured — as Ether, Spirits of Wine, Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c. or, in the Absence of these, Vinegar. These should be applied by means of folded Linen Cloths to every Kind of Burn, & to Scalds before the Skin begins to rise. Soap dissolved in water is also a good Application. — In proof of the Efficacy of

131 Spirits the following Case is given:— At a respectable Inn in the Neighbourhood of Bath, a Female Servant, in taking a Ham from a Boiler, fell down, and was scalded in a dread ful Manner,— her Neck and Body being literally scarified: Applications of Cloths well soaked in Brandy were immediately resorted to, and proved almost miraculously efficacious; so much so, that when a Surgeon, who had been sent for, arrived in about an hour after the Accident happened, he said nothing could improve the Appearances; he declined ordering any thing but a Continuance in the same process; and in a few days the poor Girl was quite recovered, and soon after, scarcely a vestige or even Appearance of the Accident remained.

See the next Leaf.— P. 181 Salis. Journ. Nov 11th 1816

A certain Cure for Corns.

Bathe the Feet in warm Water in which Bran or Oatmeal has been previously boiled;— cut the Corn as close as possible,— apply an Ivy-Leaf, after

being steeped 24 in Vinegar, which remove 132
every Morning, & apply a fresh Leaf prepared as
before, for eight or nine Days, and the Corn will
be eradicated. Sal. Journ. (See P. 169)

Note the most effectual Remedy is the appli
cation of Lunar Caustic, about once a Fortnight,
until the Corn is gradually burnt away.

~~Orange Jelly~~ ~~Wine~~ ~~Wood~~

Mrs Worsleys Batter Pudding

A Quarter of a Pound of Flour a Pint
of Milk 3 Eggs and a little Salt
beat it very well and boil it an hour
very quick in a thin Cloth.

Effectual Remedy for an Ulcerated Sore Throat.

Drop some good Brandy on a Nub of refined Lump Sugar,
till it has absorbed as much as it will contain; which
suffer to remain in the Mouth till it be gradually
dissolved. Repeat the same 4 or 5 times a day; and in
the course of a few days the Ulcers will wholly disappear.
Salis. Journ.

133 **Burns & Scalds.** [Apply some Cotton Wool to the Part affected & in less than a ¼ of an hour the Wool will be extracted from the Burn & render the Part quite easy. The Fire]

Pulverised Chalk, mixed to the whites of Eggs to the Consistence of Cream, frequently applied to prevent its congealing, is declared to be an excellent Remedy for Burns & Scalds. Salis Journ. [its Efficacy has been proved]

See P. 130

Prescription for a Cough. by the late Dr Ant.y Fothergill, Bath.

[Price of Ingredients 8/]

1½ Ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds
1½ Do Sirup of red Poppies
2 Do Conserve of Roses
2 Drams Sirup of Diacodium
1 Do Elixir Vitriol

To be mixed into an Electuary, & a large Tea-spoonful to be taken occasionaley when the Cough is troublesome.

Perhaps it is not generaley known, that counterfeit Silver is immediately detected by rubbing the Edge of the Coin on a Piece of black Earthenware

Sal. Journ.

Take Nitre 4 pounds, Sulphur 2 pounds, Southern wood and Juniper Berries, of each three pounds; Tar & Myrrh, a ℔: and half. — This was tried at Moscow in 1772 when ten Malefactors, under sentence of Death were fumigated with it, in the Lazaretto, and were then confined for three Weeks in that Abode, saturated by the Infection, and made to sleep with Persons infected with the Plague — Not one of the former became infected with the Disease —

The Vapour arising fr̃ the Decomposition of Nitre by the Vitriolic acid, is perfectly harmless to the Breath, & may be employed in every situation. This was tried by Sr. M. Gregor, after the Plan of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, who relates, that in ten weeks, at Jersey, he lost in putrid fever, 50 Men fr̃ the 88th Regiment; but, beginning the fumigation, not only the fever was banished the Hospital, but it changed the Nature of it elsewhere, all the malignant

Symptoms disappeared, and of 60 Soldiers all ill of the fever, not one died —

The following Prescription is just published, as a certain Cure for the Ague: — On going to bed the Evend before the Ague Fit is expected, take one table spoonfue of the best Flour of Brimstone, mixed in one Glass of White wine. Immediately after the Fit, when Perspiration comes on, begin taking one Ounce of Peruvian Bark & forty Drops of Laudanum, mixed in one Bottle of Port wine, which must all be taken (a wine Glass full at a time) before another Fit is expected. Half the Quantity is sufficient for a Child. (See P. 24) Salis. Journ. Jan 1818

Easy & effectual Remedy for Burns and Scalds.

Oatmeal & cold Water, mixed up together in a Poultice form, & laid upon the Part burnt or scalded, gives instant relief from pain: when dry, wet the meal again, & do not suffer it to become hard; where possible, wrap the Part up with the Poultice upon it, and when closed, it will retain its own moisture; if not, a little cold

Water is at hand. If laid on before the Skin or Flesh is destroyed by the supervening Inflammation, it prevents Blisters and Sores; and kept for a Night by way of Poultice, most assuredly cures. The grand Point is to lose no time in the Application.

Sal. Journ. Febry 2d 1818

Important Information to Apple-Growers

A Gentleman of extensive information, assures us that in America for a Series of Years, they were constantly deprived of a good Crop of Apples by the Prevalence of Blight or Mildew; but of late Years they have prevented its recurrence by the following Simple Method: In the Spring of the Year they rub Tar well into the Bark of the Apple Trees about four or six Inches wide, round each Tree about a foot from the Ground, which effectually prevents the Blight, and abundant Crops are the Consequence.—

A Cure for the Tooth-Ache.

The expressed Juice of Rue five Drops of which are to be dropped into the Hole of the Ear, and afterwards filled with warm Wool.

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*24. Ear-Ache?

To refine Beer Ale Wine or Cider, which will also recover it if it be upon the turn or quite sour. —

Take the Whites & Shells of 12 Eggs, 3 Oz. of Salts of tartar, ½ Oz of Pearl Ash, one Oz of Grains of Paradise bruised, - mix these with as much Powdered Chalk as will make it of the Consistency of Paste; roll it into small Balls & put them into the Liquor, which will take off those sharp particles & make it pure, mild, & pleasant in less than a week. —

The above preparation is sufficient for a Hogshead. If Beer is flat, and requires more Hops, boil one or two pounds, as you see occasion, in 2 or 3 Gal: of new Wort; strain it off, & work it with Yeast. When it is done fretting, put it into the Cask with the above Preparation. — When Raisin Wine is getting

whey cy, & loses its Colour, it is right to draw it off & fine it thus:- to 10 ℔ of Isinglass put one Pint of boiling Water - let it stand all night - the next day boil it till it is dissolved, then strain it, & put it into the Barrel just warm — this quantity for 20 Gallons. —— Salis. Journ. Augst 1818

Harvest Bob.

M^{r} Rob^{t} Shee had been much plagued by Harvest Bobs, & one Morning applied some Eau de Cologne after w^{ch} he felt no more of it.

An infallible Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Tried & proved by a Gent. who thinks it worthy of all Publicity.

Clean the wound wth water, & place on each Impression of the Dog's Tooth a small round Pellet of Lint dipp'd in Oil of Vitriol, tying the entire round with a Bandage. — The Bales of Lint should be in proportion to the wound, from the size of the Head of a Pin to a small Pea. This Application D^{r} F. has found to be an infallible Remedy, even when the Bite has been inflicted 48 hours. Should any Sore remain after the Caustic, it is to be healed as a common Burn. Salis. Journ. Augst 31st 1818

139 Wasps Sting of. (an approved Remedy)

To the Editor of the English Chronicle.

Sir

A Friend of mine put his Hand on a Wasp, that had settled on the handle of the Parlour Door, & he experienced the most severe pain, till the Servant put the *Blue-Bag into warm Water, & applied it to the Part stung, which gave him instant relief. See P. 173

C. D. Sep^r 1818

*or wet a bit of Indigo Blue, & rub it about the Place stung.

To the Editor of the Eng. Chron.

Sir

A few years ago I was stung by a Gnat, & not having my usual remedy at hand, & reflecting on the absorbent & neutralizing Quality of Chalk, I resolved to make a trial of it, I mixed some of it powdered, with a little Water, to the consistency of Paste nearly, which I rubbed for some Minutes well into the Wound. This immediately effected a perfect Cure. I have frequently since applied the same remedy for the above purpose, & always with the same invariable Success, by a single Application, a second having never been found necessary. Last Summer, a Man working in my Garden was stung by a Wasp in my presence: I directed him to apply the Remedy, as described above, immedi-

ately; which he did, & in a few Minutes, while rubbing the Wound with the Mixture, the Pain began to abate, & in a few minutes after ceased altogether, & never troubled him again — a perfect Cure being produced by a single Application of the Remedy. No doubt, the same remedy wd cure the Sting of a Bee, & that of ale other Insects.

Alleston Sept 1818 — G. Booth

Bite of the Adder to cure.

D Leslie, in a Communication to the Medical Journal, describes a Case in wch Ammonia was successful in preventing the Bite of an Adder. From Experience of the beneficial Effects of Ammonia in India, in cases of the bites of different Snakes, he procured some Spirits of Hartshorn, & gave about a Drachm of it, mixed with about half an Oz. of Gin to the man bitten & a little Water. The Effect was very sudden. In 10 or 15 Minutes his Eyes became more bright, his Pulse fuller & stronger, & his Countenance altogether more cheerful; & by the repetition of the same Dose as above stated, in about the Space of an hour & half, he appeared perfectly recovered. Another Dose was left to be taken at 10 O'clock at Night, & in the morng he said he was quite well except a little Numbness & weakness in the Arm: the third day after he returned to his Work. Gent. Mag. Aug. 18th 1818 —

141 An excellent Receipt for making Elder-
berry Wine, wch has been proved. From M. White's Relation, Sisbury.
Mrs Mercy Snow

The Proportion of the Ingredients is as follows:-
One Gallon of Berries to One Gallon of Water-12
Pounds of moist Sugar to 4 Gall. of Liquor-
One Ounce of Ginger, half an Oz. of Cloves, half an
Oz. of Cinnamon & ½ of an Oz. of Nutmeg.

First, Squeeze the Berries to a Pulp wth the hands,
& boil them wth the Water Three Qrs of an Hour,
then strain it off & add your Sugar, which should
be simmered some time, and the Scum, as it arises,
taken off; after which add One Half of the Spices
(the whole being previously bruised) tied up in a
Muslin Bag. The other half of the Spices is to
be tied up in a similar Bag, & put into the Cask
with the Wine, when hunned. Boil all the In-
gredients together twenty Minutes, then put the
Wine in a Tub, & the next Morning add a
small Toast of Bread, spread on both Sides

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small Toast of Bread, spread on both Sides

with good New Yeast to ripen it. Let 142

it remain ys before you

him it up wo or three Layers

of barmed e Cork-Hole, &

Let it con 4 Months,

When if tirely ceased,

you may nonth or Six

weeks b bottle, add 1/2 a

Pound o raisins, which

will me A. See P. 49

Dr C

Tonki

Fortnigh

Take of lo 2 Scruples

C 18 Grains

Co 1/2 Drachm

To be mad Roses, & to be

divided

MUSIC ROOM, OXFORD,

NOVEMBER 8, 1822.

THE STEWARDS of the MUSIC ROOM beg leave to inform the Public, that they have opened a Subscription for

Twelve Concerts,

to be given in the course of the ensuing year, EIGHT of which will be CHORAL. The two first CHORAL CONCERTS will take place on the 2d and 3d of December, for which

SIGNORA CARADORI,

who made her first appearance here in June last with such unrivalled success,

MR. SAPIO,

And Mr. HARPER, (for the Trumpet,)

Are engaged.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bank of Messrs. Fletcher and Parsons; at Mr. Marshall's Music Shop, by Munday and Slatter, and Loder and Gunner, High-street; and by Haldon and Lowndes, Journal Office, Corn Market.

LONDON & OXFORD

TEA & COFFEE MART.

DEACON and Co. of the Coffee Mart and Tea Warehouse, No. 2, Skinner-street, Snowhill, Established in 1811, beg to inform the Gentlemen of the University and the Public generally, that Mr. S. TRASH, opposite Christ Church, Oxford, is the only Person authorised by them to vend their Coffees and Teas in the City of Oxford.

The Public may confidently depend on purchasing, at their Agent's, a very superior article.

"Pro Rege, Lege, Aris, et Focis."

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Yesterday evening, at half-past six o'clock, the King arrived at his palace, in Pall-mall, from Brighton.

The Money Market was rather heavy yesterday at the opening, and business was very slack. The Consols opened at 81⅛, but the rumour of the arrival of an express from Paris, with an account that the *Rentes* had fallen to 89f. 5c. produced a depression. Other reports were in circulation, all calculated for a fall. It

ded by him to Mr

of them every

into twenty Pills

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First, squeeze the Berries to a Pulp wth the hands,
& boil them wth the Water three Qrs of an Hour,
then strain it off & add your Sugar, which should
be simmered some time, and the Scum, as it arises,
taken off; after which add One Half of the Spices
(the whole being previously bruised) tied up in a
Muslin Bag. The other half of the Spices is to
be tied up in a similar Bag, & put into the Cask
with the Wine, when hunned. Boil all the In-
gredients together twenty Minutes, then put the
Wine in a Tub, & the next Morning add a
small Toast of Bread, spread on both Sides

with good New Yeast to ripen it. Let it
it remain in the Tub 5 or 6 Days before you
turn it up into the Cask. Put two or three Layers
of barred brown Paper over the Cork-Hole, &
Let it continue so stopped for 3 or 4 Months,
when, if the Fermentation has entirely ceased,
you may cork it up close. A Month or Six
Weeks before you draw it off to bottle, add 1/2 a
Pound or a whole Pound of Sun-raisins, which
will make it fine & transparent. See P. 49

Dr Cox's Bile Pills; recommended by him to Mr
Tomkins: to be taken One or Two of them every
Fortnight or Three Weeks.

Take of Compound Extract of Colocynth 2 Scruples
Calomel ——— 18 Grains
Compound Powder of Cinnamon 1/2 Drachm

To be made into a Mass with Syrup of Roses, & to be
divided into Twenty Pills

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143 Receipe for a Cough. Mrs Plucknett

Seven Table Spoonfules of Treacle — Seven Do of White wine Vinegar, & one hund. Drops of Laudanum. A Tea spoonfull to be taken when the Cough is troublesome, & Two on going to bed. — Note this has been proved to be very efficacious.

See P. 52 - 124, & 133. & 151.

Rooks to banish from new sown Corn.

Dig a hole in the middle of the Field 1½ foot in diameter & a foot deep; then take a Rook, pull the long Feathers from the wings, stick the Feathers round the Edge of the Hole, & throw in the Carcass; & nota Rook will not light in the Field like the Seed is out of danger. Leeds Intelligencer. See P. 126.

A Pennsylvania Farmer states, that "the water in which Potatoes are boiled, sprinkled over Grain or Plants, completely destroys all Insects in every Stage of Existence, from the Egg to the Fly."

See P. 95

Shoes & Boots.

The following Method of preparing Water-proof Leather, at a very small Expence, will be found invariably to succeed.

Take One Pound of drying (boiled Linseed) Oil, two Oz. of yellow Wax, two Oz. of Spirits of Turpentine, & 1 Oz. of burgundy Pitch, melted carefully over a slow Fire. With this Composition new Shoes & Boots are to be rubbed in the Sun, or at a distance from the Fire, with a small Bit of Sponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated;— The Leather then is impervious to Wet, the Shoes & Boots last much longer, acquire Softness & Pliability, & thus prepared, are the most effectual preservatives against Cold. Sal. Lown.

See P. 3 — 37 Nov^r 1818 ——

145 For the Cure of the Typhus Fever.

Put one Table spoonful of Barm into a Naggin (or Gill) of warm Porter; stir it well, & while warm, give it to the Patient repeating it every Six hours, while any Symptom of Fever remains; then reduce it to 10 or 12 hours, &, as the Patient recovers, increase the distance of Time to once a day. If Porter cannot be had, give Beer, & if neither can be got, give in warm Water. If Barm is not to be procured, make a Poker red hot, & put it into half a Pint of Porter or fresh Beer, & give the Draught to the Patient as warm as he can take it. This remedy has been used by Lady O'Brien, in 72 Cases, on her Estates, 70 of whom recovered; — it has also been

administered most successfully 146
in the Fever Hospital at Parsons Town,
where scarcely a Death has taken place
since it was introduced. — Belfast Paper

See P. 45

Dr Bateman (who has held for 14 years the Office of Sole Medical superintendant of the House of Recovery for the Reception of Fever Patients) in his "Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country," says, when the Disease is once generated, it is extensively propagated by want of personal & domestic Cleanliness, & crowded habitations without proper Ventilation. It would appear that the most constant & characteristic Symptoms in simple Typhus are a general Prostration of Strength, attended with Pains in the Head, & thro more in the Limbs & back. Under all its modifications, Dr B. observes, the Skin remains dry; and "no distinct Humidity" is perceptible at the Decline of the Disease in a large Majority of the Cases adduced: in 19 only out of 678, did any thing appear like a critical Diaphoresis that is, where the Symptoms immediately subsided

147 on the Occurrence of the Perspiration. With respect to Treatment, Dr B. remarks, that we have not yet overcome all our Terrors of Debility, & we still have recourse to our Stimulants, altho' in less formidable Doses. These, however, except in a very few instances, and in the latter Stages, are to be entirely discarded: we are to commence with an Emetic of Ipecacuan; then to administer a Purgative; and afterwards, if the Occasion requires, proceed to blood-letting, and employ cold drinks & external cold through every Period of the Disease. Dr Bateman's remarks on blood-letting are so peculiarly candid & judicious, that they deserve the utmost Attention of all those who are anxious to acquire the most correct Judgment on this very important & much controverted Question— "No Appearance of Languor or Debility", as is very forcibly & correctly stated, "should induce a Disposition to swerve from a steady pursuit of the anti-phlogistic Plan, in Diet, Regimen, & Medicine. Through the whole Progress of the Disease, except in some Cases towards its Termination, Dr B. enjoins that, whatever may be the Appearance of Debility, "the Administration of Camphor, ethereal Fluids, aromatic confection, & every Description of Cordial or Tonic, & more especially Bark, should be religiously

avoided." The opposite Treatment has (he adds) beyond all doubt, produced those very Symptoms of Malignancy, w.ch the Bark & Wine were supposed to be necessary to correct. With respect to the Distance, to w.ch the Contagion of Typhus is capable of being conveyed by the Atmosphere, Dr B. conceives it to be much less than we commonly suspect; never perhaps extending more than a few feet from the Source where it is generated or accumulated, provided that free Access to fresh Air is admitted. He thinks, that even in an Apartment Contagion may be entirely prevented from spreading by perfect Ventilation & Cleanliness, which should therefore be exclusively relied upon; carefully avoiding the Use of Camphor, Tobacco, Vinegar, & all strong-smelling Substances, which have no Influence in destroying Contagion, & which lead to a dangerous Supposition of Security, by concealing the Taint w.ch ought to be removed by Ventilation. Supplement to

Gent. Mag. 1818 Part 2.d

149 Extract of a Letter from Mrs Parker to her Sister, Feby 1819

"I have in more Instances than one known the Bile disturbed & diverted from its proper course by a violent & sudden Shock or Fall. I transcribe a Description of Dr Gibbs's of Bath for Mr Barter's Brother, from which both He & his Brother have received great Benefit:"

20 Grains of Ipecacuanha
Do of Rhubarb
Do Succotine Aloes
Do of Soap
} to be made into twenty Pills. — Take one of these Pills just before Breakfast and Dinner, when you really want a Laxative; but in the common way (to improve Digestion) take only One before Dinner. — After a little Usage you will be able to direct yourself — but you should observe to take only One Pill at a time; — for instance, if Three be thought necessary (which is an extreme case) you should take One before Breakfast, One before Dinner, and another going to bed.

See P. 174

Burns & Scalds.

A Correspondent in the Monthly Mag. strongly recommends a Plaister, compounded of Burgundy Pitch, Bees-wax, and a little Oil, as an infallible & quick Remedy for Burns & Scalds.

Cure for Warts.

Take a piece of unslaked Lime, & having wetted the Tops of the warts, rub the Lime on: This, by having a Bit laid at hand, or wrapped up in a paper in the pocket, may be repeated two or three times a day; and they will imperceptibly die away, without leaving the slightest Scar, or the person sustaining any Inconvenience from the Lime. (see P. 165)

Salis. Journ. Sep^r 1819

Recipe to prevent Infection from Fever

Take Rue, Sage, Mint, Rosemary, & Lavender fresh gathered, of each a handful, - cut them small & put them into a Stone Jar, - pour upon the Herbs a Pint of the best White Wine vinegar, cover the Jar close, & let it stand eight days in the Sun, or near a Fire. Then strain it off, & dissolve in it an Ounce of Camphor. This Liquid sprinkled about the Sick Chamber, or fumigated, will much revive the Patient, & prevent the Attendants from receiving Infection. Sal. Journ. Nov^r 22^d 1819

151 Mustard Whey. Recipe for Rheumatism.

Take of the best Durham Mustard Seed three Oz., boil it gently in three Pints of water till reduced to One; then add one Pint of raw, commonly called Skim Milk, & strain it thro' a small Sieve; this produces the Whey. To a Lady greatly afflicted wth Rheumatism, was given One Tea-cup full of the Mustard Whey, lukewarm, Night and Morning. On the second day she felt the good Effects: she had then been a Cripple some weeks. This was 21 years ago, and she has never been afflicted since; she has cured Numbers by the same remedy.

Sal. Journ. Jany 1820

For a Cold and Cough.

One Drachm sweet Spirits of Nitre – One Drachm of Elixir of Vitriol – Sixty Drops of Laudanum – three Tea-spoonfuls of Honey. — Thirty Drops of the Mixture to be taken three times a day.

Do

See Pp. 51-52- 124, & 133

An effectual Remedy for removing Chilblains.

One Ounce of white Copperas, dissolved in a Quart of Water, and occasionally applying it to the affected Parts, will utterly remove the most obstinate Blains.

N. B. This application must be used before they break, otherwise it will do Injury. Do

Medical virtues of the Herb "wild Mallow".

This Weed is perhaps amongst the most valuable of Plants that ever grew. It has a Leaf somewhat like a Scollop, & its Branches spread upon the Ground. It bears Seed wch the Children cale Cheeses, & wch they String upon a Thread like Beads. Its Leaves stewed, & applied wet, will cure, & almost instantly cure, any Cut, or Bruise, or Wound, of any Sort. Poultices made of it will cure Sprains, such as those of the Ancle, fomenting with

153 it will remove Swellings. Applications of the Liquor will cure the wringings by Saddle and Harness; and its Operation, in all cases, is so quick, that it is hardly to be believed. Those who have this Weed at Hand, need not put themselves to the trouble & Expence of sending to Doctors & Farriers upon trifling Occasions. It signifies not whether the Wound be old or new. The Mallows, if you have it growing near You, may be used directly after it is gathered, merely washing off the Dirt first But there should be some always in the House ready for use. It should be gathered like other Herbs, just before it comes out in Bloom, and dried & preserved just in the same Manner as other Herbs. When properly dried it should be put into a large Paper Bag, tied closely up, & put away in a place that is never damp. The Root is pretty nearly as

efficacious as the Branches; and it may be preserved and dried in the same Manner. A Person must be almost criminaley careless not to make Provision of this Herb. It is found every where, by the Sides of the High-way; and, therefore, may be come at & possessed without either Trouble or Expence. A good Handful ought to be well boiled & stewed in about a Pint of Water, till it comes, perhaps, to half a pint. It surely is worth while, especially for Mothers of Families, to be provided with a Thing like this, which is at once so safe and so efficacious. If the Use of this Weed were generally adopted, the Art & Mystery of healing Wounds, & of curing Sprains, Swellings, & other external Maladies, would very quickly be reduced to an unprofitable Trade.

Cobbett's Political Register
Jan 1 1820

Caterpillars to destroy.

A Gardener at Glasgow places pieces of woollen Cloth in every bush in his Garden infested by these leaf-devouring Insects, & finds, that they universally take to them for Shelter. In this way he destroys many thousands every Morning.

Elder.

The leaves of the Elder-tree, if put into the subterraneous Paths of the Moles, will drive them away. — If Fruit-trees, flowering Shurbs, Corn, or vegetables be wiped with the green leaves of Elder branches, Insects will not attack to them. An Infusion of these Leaves in Water is good to sprinkle over Rose-buds & other Flowers, subject to Blights & Devastations of Caterpillars.

Flies to destroy.

To one Pint of Milk add a ½ of a Pound of raw Sugar, & 2 Oz. of ground Pepper,

simmer the same together for ten Minutes, & place it about in shallow Vessels: the Flies attack it greedily, & in a few Moments expire. By this method, Kitchens, &c. may be kept clear of Flies all the Year, without the danger attending Poison.

Bulls & Cows to deter ffrs running at Persons.

On entering a Pasture or Field where a Bull is feeding, take off your Hat & carry it between your Teeth, at the same time holding up both hands & Arms as high as possible. Walking thro' the Field in this Manner will cause much Alarm & Fright amongst all sorts of Cattle.

For Pain in the Face.

Friar's Balsam — Arquebusade — & Laudanum Equal Proportions of each.

The following is a famous American Receipt for the Cure of the Rheumatism, & in some cases, even a Contraction of the Joints.

"Take of Garlick two Cloves, of Gum Ammoniac One Drachm, - bruise them well together in a Mortar, make the Mixture into two or three Boluses with Spring Water, & take one of them every Night & Morning, & drink while regularly taking these Boluses very strong Sassafras Tea. The Cures performed by this Receipt in America have been extremely numerous."

Accounts in the American Papers state, that Scalds and Burns of the most severe Description, have been effectually relieved and cured, in that Country, by the Application of a Poultice of moist Cow-dung.

Cough.

An excellent Cough remedy for Persons, not consumptive or asthmatic, is, - One Oz. Oxymel of Squills, One Oz. Spirits of sweet Nitre, 1½ Oz. Paregoric Elixir, mixed together: Three Tea-spoonsful to be taken 3 or 4 times a day, plain, or diluted w.th a Table-spoonful of any simple Liquid.

Gentle Anodyne or mild composing Opiate Pills, prescribed for Mrs Hannah More, by Dr Lovell, Bristol.

Take of

Extract of Henbane,
Russian Castor, } of each one Drachm

Beat them together until they form an uniform Mass — then divide them into twenty four Pills, and take Two at Bed-time.

Moles, Caterpillars, &c —

It has long been known that the leaves of the Elder-Tree put into the subterraneous Paths of Moles, drive them away; — but it is not so generally known, that if Fruit-trees or flowering Shrubs be wiped with the green Elder-leaves, Insects rarely attach to them. An Infusion of Elder-leaves in water is good for sprinkling over Rose-buds and Flowers, subject to Blights & the Devastations of Caterpillars. — If Pieces of woollen Rags be placed in Currant-bushes, or other Shrubs, Caterpillars uniformly take Shelter under them in the Night. By these Means, thousands of these Leaf-devouring Insects may be destroyed every Morning, by removing these Traps, & their Tenants, at an early hour, & replacing the Rags for the Accommodation of others. Sal. Journ. 1821

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Rheumatism & Lumbago an approved Remedy for.

Let the parts affected be well rubbed for half an hour by the Hand pretty hard, so as to compress the Muscles. Then rub in by the Fire a good quantity of Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, & cover the parts with Portions of the thickest & coarsest London Brown Paper made warm, & wearing (if at all convenient) a waistcoat & Drawers of Flannel next the Skin, to which may be attached the brown Paper, & kept in altogether. Let this Process be continued for Nine days, applying the Essence every Third Night, and, at going to Bed each Night, take a small Teaspoonful of the Milk of Sulphur or Brimstone Flower, in half a Glass of Holland's or Gin. (Probatum est)

Chilblains Ointment for, recommended as very beneficial, by a Member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons.

Take of Spermaceti Ointment Six Drachms, – prepared Calomel Two Scruples, – rectified Oil of Turpentine One Drachm, – (mixed) When in the inflammatory State, the Part should be well rubbed over with the Ointment by means of a warm hand, and afterwards kept covered with soft thin Leather. – When

ulcerated, it should be applied on Lint sufficiently large to cover the surrounding Inflammation.

Recipe for curing Hams (a good one) Mrs Jenkins & Mrs Sealy, Broughton —

To a Ham of 18 or 20 Pounds put one Pound of Bay Salt — one Oz. of Salt petre, & one Oz. of black Pepper well pounded & mixed together — Rub the Ham with these Ingredients four days, carefully turning it every day — Then add one Pound & half of Treacle, & let it remain in the Pickle a Month, basting it every day — Put it in cold Water 24 hours, & dry it in the same Manner as you would Bacon. It will not require soaking before it is dressed.

To a Ham that will weigh of Pounds like a Score One Pound of Bay salt must be put, & no more; Add one Oz. of black Pepper & one of Salt Petre, And let them be mixed & well beat with a Beater.

Four days in this Pickle your Ham it must stay,
Cook rubbing & turning it every day;—
Then put on it one Pound & a half of good Treacle,
And let it remain one Month in this Pickle;
Keep turning & basting it over and over,
Till the Pickle become an absolute Cover.
Put it into cold Water a day & a Night;
You may then take it out, & all will be right;
It should then in the Kitchen be hung up very high,
And remain there in Paper till thoroughly dry.

N. B.

Hams that are cured by this Receipt
You need not Soak before you eat,
But wash them clean with Water hot,
And boil them gently in the Pot.

Revd Marmaduke Sealy

It is not generally known, that Soap & Water rubbed upon a Stone, as a Substitute for Oil, is peculiarly effective, & gives a much smoother & finer Edge to a Razor, than can be produced by Oil: It is suggested, that this is also a better Material for setting Surgical Instruments, than Oil. Salis. Journ.

Receipt for a good Vinegar

A lb of ¼ moist Sugar a ¼ of a lb of Treacle boiled in a Gallon of Water for 10 Minutes when only Warm pour it into a Pan or Jar put in your Plant tying it over with a thick paper & in six Weeks it will be ready for bottling & Never Should be kept in a Warm Place whilst Making"

Four days in this Pickle your Ham it must stay,
Cook rubbing & turning it every day;—
Then put on it one Pound & a half of good Treacle,
And let it remain one Month in this Pickle;
Keep turning & basting it over and over,
Till the Pickle become an absolute Cover.
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The following Recipe unites the Properties of a Diuretic, an Alterative, & Cordial Base, & corrects any tendency to swelled Heels, or any other foul Humours in a Horse. It is in high reputation amongst the Sportsmen in Leicestershire, who frequently make use of it after a severe Day's hunting.

	Lbs	Oz.
Castile Soap	1	"
Crude Sulphur	1/2	"
Sal Prunella (Salts of Prunella)	"	4
Nitre	"	4
Cinnabar of Antimony	"	4
Yellow Rosin	"	6
Oil of Juniper	"	2
Gum Guaiacum	"	1
Salts of Tartar	"	1
Balsam of Sulphur	"	1

Note – These Ingredients will make 40 1 Oz. Balls – Six or eight of which may be

163 given, one at a time, every other day, or oftener. — After ten days or a fortnight, they may be repeated in the same manner, if there is occasion.

Lord Exmouth's Groom

Easy & simple Remedy for the Evacuation of hard Substances, accidentaley swallowed. by the late Mr Wm Sharp, of the old Jury; one of the first Surgeons that this or any other Country can boast of.

The White of an Egg, beat up a little — It may be mixed with Skim-Milk and Sugar, to make it more palatable — to be taken frequently. The Substance swallowed will most probably be evacuated the Third day, completely envelop-ed in the Egg. To live much as usual — not too hutt. No Physic to be taken.

A Farthing, & a Handkerchief-Pin, nearly as large, were evacuated by this Remedy.

Note — Mr Sharp considered it of so much Im-portance, that he benevolently wished all Mo thers to be acquainted with it. See P. 175

An easy Method of distinguishing Oxalic Acid (a deadly poison) from Epsom Salts:— Apply the substance to the Tongue;— the burning Acid of the Oxalic will immediately discover which it is, & prevent those Accidents wch have proved so fatal.

See P. 171

It is a singular, but real Fact, that a Mr Thos Smith & a Mrs Mary Morgan, two very respectable Persons in London, & a Gentleman of the Name of Gerard, in Bristol, were all poisoned in the Summer of 1821, by taking Oxalic Acid by mistake for Epsom Salts, so similar are they in appearance.

A Correspondent recommends the following Remedy for Violent Pains in the Bowels, threatening Inflammation, wch are prevalent at this time:—

A large Poultice of Bread & Milk (quite warm) should be applied to the Part: This usually gives Ease in a few Minutes, when the following Mixture should be taken:— half a Drachm of Rhubarb a Tea-spoonful of Paregoric Elixir, mixed in a Glass of Peppermint water, or Gin if the other cannot be procured. Eng. Chron. Sept. 1821 (See P. 46 & 165

Obstruction of the Intestines.

D^r Kinglake, of Taunton, has lately administered, with complete success - The Spirit of Turpentine (two Drachms) with Castor Oil (half an Ounce) in a case of obstinate Obstruction of the Intestines, w^ch had resisted Bleeding, Warm Bath, active Purgatives, & other Remedies.

Salis Journ. Nov 4^th 1821

Cure for the Gravel.

Take Leek roots, cut them into pieces, & boil a Quantity reduced to a Pint, in soft Water; then add a Quartern of Gin, & drink near a Tumbler full on going to bed. - This will act as a Salutary Diuretic. -

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Warts to remove.

Take the Nitrate of Silver (Lunar Caustic) & dipping the End of the Caustic in a little water, rub it over these troublesome Excrescences, & after a few times using they will disappear. This Process

quite simple & harmless. The Muriate of Ammonia (Sal Amoniac) is likewise a very useful Remedy. These Applications have been tried, with constant Success, during a practice of twenty years. Salis. Journ. (See P. 150)

Yeast.

Boil one Pound of good Flour, a ℔ of ½ ℔ of brown Sugar, & a little Salt, in two Gallons of Water, for one hour. When milk-warm, bottle it & cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One Pint of this will make 18 ℔ of Bread.

Practical Economy.

A Fire & Water Proof Cement.

To half a pint of Milk put an equal Quantity of Vinegar, in order to curdle it. Then separate the Curd from the Whey, & mix the Whey with the Whites of four or five Eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime

through a Sieve, until it has acquired the Consistency of thick Paste. With this Cement broken Vessels & Cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, & resists the Action of Fire and Water.

Soap & water rubbed upon a Stone, as a Substitute for Oil, is peculiarly effective, & gives a much finer Edge to a Razor, than can be produced by Oil. It is suggested that this is also a better Material for setting surgical Instruments, than Oil.

Guinea Pepper.

The following Receipt is the famous Pepper Medicine for the Cure of Malignant Influenza & Sore Throats, wch has been found highly efficacious, & is recommended as a powerful Diaphoretic, Stimulant, and Anti-septic:— "Take two Table Spoonfuls of small red Pepper, or three of common Cayenne Pepper, add two of fine Salt, &

beat them into a Paste; — add half a Pint of 168
boiling Water, — strain off the Liquor when cold,
and add to it half a pint of very sharp Vinegar.
Give a table Spoonful every half hour as a Dose
for an Adult, & so in proportion for younger Patients.

Townley's Illustrations.

Management of Apple Trees.

A Gent. at Littlebury, in Essex, having in his
Orchard many old supposed worn-out Apple
trees, wch produced fruit scarcely larger
than a Walnut, he last winter took fresh
made Lime from the Kiln, slaked it with
water, & wcch dressed them wth a Brush, — &
the result was, that the Insects & Moss were
completely destroyed, the outer Rind fell off,
and a new smooth, clear, healthy one formed, —
and the Trees, altho' some twenty Years old,
have now a most healthy Appearance.

See P. 125, & 136.

169 Corns Cure for (See P. 131)

Apply a Rag dipped in Spermaceti Oil. This application has cured a Corn of 30 years standing

Salis. Journ.

Laudanum its deleterious Effects to counteract

A few days since, at Shepton-Mallet, a Person in a Fit of Jealousy took a large Phial of Laudanum. The Effect was violent; but medical Assistance was immediately resorted to. Mr Surgeon Mynes with difficulty administered the strongest Antidote to that poisonous Drug, viz. a large portion of Citric Acid (Lemon Juice) with nearly twenty Grains of tartarised Antimony and Elatereum (extract of wild Cucumber); which acted instantly on the Stomach & Bowels, and the Patient was restored.*

Salis. Journ. June 3 1822

[The underneath Application has been proved by 4 eminent medical Practitioners, as related in the "London Medical Repository" for 1 July 1822]

* S. Wray Esq, Surgeon, has proved the decided Efficacy of cold Affusion. A large bucket full of cold Spring Water was brought into the room & a quart basinfull was forcibly thrown on the Head & Chest of a Lady who had half an hour before taken about 2 Oz. of Laudanum. It roused her on the first application but immediately afterwards she relapsed into the same State of Stupor.

It is said, that Horses rubbed down with the Leaves of the Chesnut Tree, in the Morning, cannot be annoyed by Flies during the Day.

American Blight.

A Correspondent strongly recommends Spirit of Turpentine to destroy it, to be applied where necessary with a stiff Painter's brush. We believe the Spirit of Tar will answer the same purpose, & being less volatile & cheaper, is preferable. Common Fish Oil will also destroy the Insect & its Eggs, if thickly applied with a Brush.

Sal. Journ. June 1822

Rheumatism.

It is said to be a Specific to apply a Cabbage leaf to the Part affected. Choose a perfect Leaf, cut off the protuberant Stalk at the back, & place it on the part with a Bandage of Flannel, on going to bed. It will produce a local Perspiration, & in two or three repetitions will effect a Cure.

By resorting repeatedly to the same means, in about 10 Minutes she spoke. An Emetic was then administered which operated freely. Vinegar & Water were given afterwards & on the least tendency to Drowsiness the cold affusion was repeated; & the Patient recovered.

Fleas & Bugs.

* Ten Drops of Essential Oil of Lavender, distributed about a Bed, will drive them away.

Salis. Journ.

To distinguish Epsom Salts from Oxalic Acid (a deadly Poison)

After the Salts are dissolved, dip a bit of coarse blue Paper (such as Grocers use to wrap up Sugar-Loaves) into it. If it is the Oxalic Acid, the Paper will immediately become red; whereas the Epsom Salts do not change the Colour of the Water.

See P. 164

Oxalic Acid.

It is said that a heaped Table-Spoonful of Magnesia, mixed in a middling-sized Tumbler of Water, & drunk immediately after Oxalic Acid has been swallowed, will save Life.

Sal. Journ.

* Fumigation with Brimstone, or the fresh Leaves of Penny-royal sewed in a Bag, & laid in the Bed, will have the desired Effect.

Prescription by Mr Richardson, Druggist, Bristol, for James Pothall, for a Tightness on the Chest, accompanied by a Cough & Difficulty of respiration. (Translated by Dr Brickenden)

Take of camphorated Tincture of Opium half an Ounce—
Antimonial Wine one Drachm & a half—
Salvolatile two Drachms—
Distilled Water half an Ounce—Mix—

Take One Teaspoonful occasionaley in a little Cold Water.

In Chronic Coughs I think Mr Richardson's Prescription a very good one; but if attended with much Fever, it is most prudent (unless under Medical Inspection) to avoid Opium even in Combination.— However, as there is a proportion of Antimony in the Composition, probably it may determine the Action of the Opium to the Skin, which would materially obviate the Objection to its use. If there be a tendency to a costive State of the Bowels, a Dose of Epsom Salts should precede the use of the Tincture

Wm Whitney, Bath

173 Remedy for the Sting of a Bee.—

Powdered Chalk, mixed with Water to the Consistence of Paste, & rubbed for a few Minutes on the Part stung, has not only been found effectual for the Cure of the Stings of Bees, but also those of Wasps & Gnats. See P. 189

Black Beetles or Cockroaches effectual Mode of destroying. & (See P. 69)

Cover the outside of a deep Glass or Bason with coarse brown Paper (a common Wine Glass such as is introduced at Table after dinner will answer the purpose well); put some Pieces of Bread into it, & place it where the Beetles are numerous; in the Morning you will find Scores that have crept up the Paper outside, dropt in, & from the polished Surface as well as form of the Glass, have been unable to escape. See P. 69

A sovereign Remedy for the Tooth-Ache. (See P. 183)

Camphor, Ether, & Laudanum in equal Quantities, applied to the part affected.

& An infallible means to destroy Cockroaches will be found in strewing the Roots of the Veratrum Viride commonly called Black Hellebore about the Floor at Night: and next Morning you find all the Family of the Cockroaches dead or dying from having eaten it, which they will do with much Avidity.

Bilious Pills.

Prescribed by an eminent Physician for Madame Catalani, in a Bilious Complaint.

2 Drachms of Rhubarb
2 Do —— Aloes
3 Do —— Castile Soap
30 Grains of Calomel — to be well mixed together. — About 130 Pills to be made from this Mass (or a smaller Number in the same proportion) and Two pills to be taken every other Night.

Mr Garbett

See P. 149

Ink to make.

To a Quart of Spring Water boiled put Six Ounces of good sound Galls bruised. Set them stand, kept warm, six Days, shaking the Jug twice a day. — Then put in two Ounces of Copperas, Two Oz. of Gum Arabic, & two Drachms of Alum. — Let it stand six days longer, when it is to be strained off, & two Ounces of rectified Spirit of Wine added to it.

See Pages 46 & 56

175 D^r Thomas's Prescription for my Bilious Attack, Aug^st 24th 1822 - (Translated by M^r Whitney.)

Take of Mercurial Pill 4 Grains at Bed-time, & the underneath Aperient Draught the following Morning,

℞. Sulphate of Magnesia 3 Drachms
Boiling Distilled Water } of each 5 Drachms
Peppermint Water }
Compound Tincture of Senna 1 Drachm.

One of the same Pills to be taken at Bed-time occasionally (i.e. at the Intervals of 4 5 or 6 Days as Circumstances may require) and on the following Morning another of the same Draughts.

(Note Three Pills and Three Draughts were made up and sent me)

Pins & Fish Bones.

Any person who may have the Misfortune to swallow a Pin, or the Bone of a Fish, will find almost instant relief by taking Four Grains of Tartar Emetic dissolved in warm Water, & immediately afterwards the Whites of Six Eggs. So effectual is this Remedy, that it has been known to remove no less than 24 Pins at once. See P. 163

Asthmatic Complaints Remedy for:

a few Ounces of Honey taken every day; or Strong Decoction of Horehound drunk in the Morning, fasting, & two or three times or oftener in the day, of the quantity of a large tea cup, has been known to be successful in relieving what is called the Dry Asthma: and for the humid, it seldom fails if persevered in. Salis. Journ.

Nuts, when become dry, & the Kernel shrivelled, may, by pouring boiling Water on them, & letting them remain in it 12 hours, be made fresh, & the Kernel full & firm as when first gathered.

A few Drops of any perfumed Oil will secure Libraries from the consuming Effects of Mouldiness and Damp. Russian Leather, wch is perfumed with the Tar of the Birch tree, never moulds; & Merchants suffer large Bales of this Article to lie in the London Docks in the most careless manner, knowing that it cannot sustain any Injury from Damp.

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a Remedy for Cows swelling by Clover.

A Drachm Glass of the Spirit of Turpentine in half a pint of new Milk, fresh from the Cow, will give immediate relief

Mice.

It is said that a few leaves of Mint, green or dry, will preserve Grain, Cheese, Bread, &c. from the Depredations of Mice. Sal. Journ.

To prevent the smoking of a Lamp.

Soak the Wick in strong vinegar, & dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet & pleasant.
Sal. Journ.

The mephitic vapour produced by throwing a handfull of Flour of Sulphur on the burning Coals, where a Chimney is on Fire, will immediately extinguish the Flames, on the same principle as it would suffocate any living Creature. Do

House Flies.

These troublesome Insects may be effectually destroyed without the use of Poison:— Take half a teaspoonful of black Pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one tablespoonful of Cream; mix them well together, & place them in the Room on a Plate where the Flies are troublesome, & they will soon disappear. Do

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Grease in Horses.

The following Receipt has never been known to fail, even in cases where the legs were nearly as large as the Trunk of the Animal.— During its use, an active purgative Medicine should be given once a week, and a Diuretic Ball daily. In bad cases, (if the Horse be kept in the Stable) the Parts should be covered with a Poultice of Bran & Beer Grounds during the Night. The Composition is as follows:— Take of Citrine ointment 3 Ounces; Hogs Lard 2 Oz. Oil of Turpentine 3 Drachms; saturated Solution of Nitrate of Copper 2 Drachms.— To be well blended in a Glass Mortar.— Gazette of Health

179 Remedy for Cows swelling by Clover.

A Dram Glass of the Spirit of Turpentine in half a pint of New Milk, fresh from the Cow, gives immediate relief. Sal. Journ.

Bugs to destroy. an effectual Remedy.

Take two Ounces of Quicksilver, & add thereto the Whites of Two Eggs; stir them well together, & w.th a Feather anoint the Crevices of the Bedstead. If this Application is renewed twice every Year, the Annoyance will be effectualey removed. — Or Take One Oz. of Camphor, wrap it in a Linen Cloth, & suspend it at the Head of the Bed; and as the Camphor evaporates, the Bugs will decamp. —

To take out Iron Moulds from Linen.

Rub the Iron moulds over with Sulphuret of Potash; then bathe them well in Citric Acid (Lemon Acid), and afterwards wash them well in Water, & they will be completely restored

See P. 118

Remedy for a Wasp Sting

Over the Spot where the Sting has entered apply the Pipe of a Key, press it for a Minute or two, and the Pain and Swelling will disappear.

Wasps & other noxious Insects the Sting of, Antidote for.

I do not think it is generaley known, though it ought to be, that a Cure may be immediately obtained by taking a Leaf or two of the broad-leaved Plantain (Plantago major) & bruising it by rubbing it on the Part stung; & in ten minutes rubbing or less, ale the Pain & Inflammation will cease. A Daughter of mine was stung in the fleshy part of the Arm, & before I could get the Plantain-leaf, the part had swelled to the Size & length of my Finger; but I had not applied the above half a Minute, before I perceived the Swelling abate, & in two Minutes she was well, except a little Itching on the part stung. I have used & recommended it for 20 years, & never knew it fail, either for a Wasp, a Bee, a Gnat, or a Bug;- of course, the sooner it is applied, the better.

The Plant cannot well be mistaken— it grows in most foot-paths in the Fields, its' leaves for the most part lying flat on the Ground;- the Seed, growing on the Stem, is used generaley for feeding Goldfinches, &c. Eng. Chron

Corn Plaster.

Mr Cooper, in his "Dictionary of Surgery", gives the following Recipe as infallible for the Cure:—

Take Two Ounces of Gum ammoniac;
—— two ounces of Yellow Wax;
—— Six Drachms of Verdigris;

Heat them together, & Spread the Composition on a piece of Soft Leather, or Linen: Cut away as much of the Corn as you can with a Knife, before you apply the Plaster, which must be renewed in a fortnight, if the Corn is not by that time gone.

To take Ink Spots out of Mahogany.—

Apply Spirits of Salt with a soft Bit of Sponge, and the Ink will soon disappear, if done once or twice at short Intervals. See P 41

Bite of a Mad Dog Cure for.

Take a table Spoonful of common Salt, add as much water as will make it damp; apply it like a Poultice every six hours, & it will be sure to stop the Hydrophobia. — Dr Chalmers on the Cure of Hydrophobia.

Note— the only Remedy to be depended on is the immediate Excision of the Part bitten. —

Itching Feet, during severe frosty Weather, caused by incipient Chilblains, A remedy for.

It is merely One Part Muriatic Acid mingled with Seven parts of Water, with w.ch the Feet must be well rubbed for a Night or two, before going to bed; & perfect relief will be experienced.

The Application must, of course, be made before the Skin breaks, & it will be found not only to allay the Itching, but to prevent the further progress of the Chilblains. The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight Inconvenience will soon disappear. Irish Times

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To give a Lustre to Plate.

Dissolve Alum in a strong Ley; - scum it carefully, then mix it up with Soap, & wash your Silver with it, using a Linen Rag. - This will give Plate a fine Lustre. — Mechanics' Mag. (See P. 86)

Eels to catch

Put a piece of half putrid Flesh or Fish, w.ch smells strongly, into a Box full of Holes sufficient to admit of the Passage of a large Eel, place this in a Pond or other Piece of Water where Eels abound, & in a few hours it will be filled with Eels, drawn thither by the Smell of the Meat.

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Cure for the Tooth-Ache.

To a table-spoonful of any kind of Spirit, add the same Quantity of sharp Vinegar, & a tea-spoonful of common salt; — mix them well together; hold the Liquid in the Mouth, so that it can enter the Cavity of the Teeth, & it will give instand relief. — Economist.

A sudden Emetic in Cases of Poison.

Twenty-five Grains of Sulphate of Zinc, in a little Water. — Med. Adviser

On Sunday last, the following singular circumstance occurred at North Tamerton, Cornwall:—Some cider was given to a Mr. Chapman, who works on the Bude Canal, which he drew off in a coarse earthenware pitcher, but, on tasting, found it to be so sour as to be totally unfit for drinking. He allowed it to remain for some time in the pitcher, and, on again tasting it, previous to throwing it away, was surprised at the extraordinary change that had taken place in its flavor, the cider being now as sweet and agreeable as it had before been sour and unpleasant. He communicated the circumstance to his wife, who, with him and a man then in the house, partook of it. Soon after they had drank, they were all taken so alarmingly ill, that medical advice was instantly had recourse to. On the arrival of the surgeon, there was every symptom of their having been poisoned, on which he administered the remedies usually applied in such cases, we are happy to say, with great effect. The medical gentleman having ascertained that their illness proceeded from the cider they had taken, examined the pitcher in which it had stood, and found that the extreme acidity of the cider had extracted the lead with which earthenware pitchers are usually glazed, and infused its poisonous quality in the beverage. Mrs. Chapman and the man, who only partook sparingly, are quite recovered, but Mr. Chapman, who drank nearly a quart, is still very ill, though hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A simple, but effectual Remedy, for recovering the Use of Hearing. (probatum est — Lady Exmouth)

A small Quantity of cold water with a Bit of Saltpetre dissolved in it. — It may be kept in a Phial & a few Drops poured into the Ear every Night on going to bed.

The famous Dr Pitcairn's Recipe for the Cure of the Hooping Cough, wch he avows to be a Specific.

Take of Spirits of Hartshorn & Amber Oil, half an Oz. of each; - mix them together, & therewith rub well with the hand the Patient's back bone, every Morning & Evening. See P. 18, - & 54

To remove Spots of Grease from Silk.

Take a little sulphuric Ether, & wet the Spot of Grease wth it; let the Ether evaporate, & if the Grease is not completely gone, it must be again wet with the Ether, wch will have the Effect of removing it without injury to the Silk in the smallest degree.

Sharpening Penknives.

Whether Knives, Razors, or any other Species of Edge-tool, be to be sharpened, it will be found a great addition to the Speed of the Operation, & to the keenness of the Edge, to sprinkle a little Crocus Martis upon the Stone, together with the Oil or other Fluid. Mechanic's Mag.

Rheumatism.

D^r Wynne states that he has known Rheumatism, w^ch refused to give way before the most powerful Medicine, often cured by clothing the Parts affected with Wash-leather. See various Remedies in different parts of this Book

China to mend.

Take a piece of Flint-Glass— beat it to an extremely fine powder, & grind it well with the White of an Egg, & it will join China so firmly, that it cannot be broken in the same Place.

Receipt for Cholera Morbus

Thirty drops of Ether thirty of Laudanum thirty of essence of Peppermint a quarter of an Ounce of Brandy and three quarters of an ounce of Water—

N. B. To be taken on the first symptoms

Dutch Flummery

An Oz of Isinglass with the Rind
Peel of a Lemon steeped 2 hours in a
pint of boiling Water, half a pint of white
Wine, the Yelks of eight Eggs well beaten,
the juice of a Lemon & half, sweeten to your
taste, put it all together in a Saucepan
and stir it over the fire till it boils,
strain it through a cloth, and when
nearly cold put it in the Moulds. —

Miss Copeland's Receipt —

Blanch Monger

To a quart of Milk put 2 Oz of Isinglass blanch & beat to a paste 2 Oz of sweet Almonds, a quarter of an Oz of bitter Almonds, & sweeten to your palate Stir them well together, & let it boil till the Isinglass is dissolved, then strain it off.

Mrs Wilsons receipt Balham Hill

Ginger Beer (best & cheapest)

Four Gal. of boiling water, three pounds of loaf sugar. 2 Oz of Ginger 4 Oz of cream of Tartar. Pour the water boiling upon the ingredients, when cool, put 2 Table spoonsfull of yeast, let it remain 3 or 4 hours till it works. Bottle & tie down the corkes

Dr Dans Chicksade

Rough Diamonds

Half a ℔ of Flour a quarter of a ℔ of Butter, quarter of a ℔ of White Sugar quarter of a ℔ of Currants a little Nutmeg a little Lemon peel, or candied Lemon, and an Egg – The Butter must be melted –

This will make about thirty Cakes

A plain Currant Cake

One pound & half of Flour two table Spoons of Barm one Egg, a q^r ℔ of Butter a q^r ℔ of Sugar, half a ℔ of Currants mixed up together with Milk & Water out of the chill. Bake one hour

A plain Lemon Cake

A Quarter Loaf of Dough half lb of Butter half lb Sugar - Penny worth of Lemons

Orange Wine (Mrs Hodgson)

A Quarter of a Chest of seville Oranges to make 20 Gal. of Wine - peel half of them as thin as possible - in the mean time measure 17 Gal. of Water into a Copper with 60 lb of loaf Sugar - let it boil 3 qrs of an hour skimming it all the time - squeeze the juice into a Pan tear out the Pulps & put into another Pan with about 2 Quarts of Water, strain the

boiled Sugar and Water into a Tub & add the Peel when the Liquor is milk warm, add the juice, the Pulp may be strained and added to the whole the next day - in a day or two put it into your Cask, with a Gal of British Brandy, & at the end of the week stop it down close. —

An excellent tried Receipt

Ginger Popp

One Oz of sliced Ginger, one Oz of cream of Tartar, the Peel of 2 Lemons & the juice of one, one lb & half of loaf Sugar, eight Quarts of boiling Water, & two Spoonsfull of Yeast, all well mixed, Bottle it after standing 2 hours - It will be fit to drink in a day or two

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Currant Wine

Three pints of Fruit bruised in a Quart of cold Water, to every Gal. of Juice 3 lb of moist Sugar; if you wish to have it sweet must add half a lb more to every 5 Gal. one quart of best Brandy, the Brandy must be added after it has fermented a little, put a small quantity of Brandy into your Cask before you put in your Wine—

N.B. Put it in the Cask as you make it, and each quantity to stand 24 Hours before it is pressed from the Fruit.

Remedy for Diptheria

Take a common tobacco pipe. Place a live coal within the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, and let the patient draw smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils - The remedy is safe and simple and should be tried when occasion may require - Many valuable lives may be save the Informant confidently believes by prompt treatment as above -

A Gentleman who has administered the above remedy for Diptheria says that it has always proved effectual in affording speedy relief -

Reading Newspaper
March - 1863 .

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and have not been photographed.

a French Apple Pudding (Mrs. H.)

Pare & cor the Apples cut them up & bake them with Sugar in a slow Oven till they becom a Marmalade take ½ a Pound of Sweet Almonds & an Oz of bitter ones blanched & pounded smoo but to them ½ a Pint of Cream the Yolks of 2 Eggs & the White of One beaten to your taste & pour the Mixture over the Apples bake in a gentle Oven

A number of blank pages follow and have not been photographed.

M.S. 8 papers of opium - 20 grains in each. —

250

Directions from Mr Jones, Druggist, Covent-Garden London.

Of the powder of Bark. One ounce contains eight doses. One to be taken three or four times a Day —

Of the bruised Bark. One Ounce simmer'd in a close vessel in from one pint and quarter of water to one pint; The Decoction strain'd whilst hot. A Tea cupfull for a dose, with 20 or 30 drops of the Elixir Vitrioli acid in it —

NB. 6 papers of Ipecacuanha - 20 Grains in each. —

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and have not been photographed.

COOK's RHEUMATIC POWDER.

THIS medicine, though it has not the advantage of a pompous recommendation from any one high in the medical line, is the result of a long private practice, in a situation far remote from the metropolis, and would never have been introduced to public notice, but from the repeated intreaties of friends, and numbers who have been cured by it; many of whom being at this time living, may be applied to, and are ready to give ample testimony of its efficacy.

It has been more generally used in rheumatic cases than others, and its effects are consequently most apparent in those complaints; yet its efficacy in every disorder arising from impurity of the blood, is firmly established by the indisputable testimony of hundreds who have been relieved by the use of it. The most obstinate scorbutic cases have yielded to its superior efficacy, when every other medicine has been tried in vain. It has succeeded most happily in confirmed white swellings, even those that have been deemed scrophulous by the faculty. It has been given with great success to children, removing cutaneous eruptions, and by cleansing their stomachs and bowels, it acts as a most efficacious vermifuge; whole bags of worms, together with their ova, having been brought away by this medicine. There is not a particle of mercury in its composition; and it operates in so mild and gentle a way, as to be scarcely perceptible to the patient; for though it has the most surprising and happy powers on the animal œconomy, it never gives it the least disturbance or annoyance. No confinement in slight cases is required, and very little regimen, it being necessary only to comply with a few trifling rules given in the bill of directions.

The powder is sold at 5s. the paper, containing 14 doses, duty included.

The following Case is selected from several hundred others, (contained in a pamphlet, published by the Vender, E. NEWBERY, the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, London) as a convincing proof of the surprising and wonderful powers of this medicine:—

To Mr. COOK.

SIR,

THE high obligation I owe you, for the amazing benefit I have received from the use of your powder, is so indelibly impressed on my mind, that I cannot hesitate a moment, to send you, with the most lively gratitude, an exact state of my case, for the satisfaction of the lady who wishes to see it under my own hand.——At Michaelmas, 1771, I went Teacher to Mrs. Wright's Boarding-School, in Norwich; in January, 1772, I was seized with pains all over me, and my legs were covered with black and blue spots the breadth of a shilling. A physician, whom I sent for, pronounced my case to be pleuretic; he ordered twelve ounces of blood to be taken from me immediately, and an embrocation for my legs, which afforded me no relief. I was then advised to go into the country for the benefit of the air, which I did on the Tuesday following. Here I experienced the greatest agonies; and, to my surprise, on the Wednesday morning, I found my knee swelled nearly as big as my waist. Alarmed at my situation, I was anxious to get home, but could not leave my bed without being lifted out by two servants. On my return, I sent for a second physician; he prescribed for me from an idea that it was a white swelling, and thought a cure for it was very doubtful: it must, he said, have its course; he advised me only to rub my knee by the fire with my hand as often as I could. I pursued his directions for several weeks, but found no relief. Hearing that Mr. Morley, of Halstead, in Essex, had performed great cures in white swellings, in the year 1773,

I went

It appears from evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and Arthur Young, Esq. that the rot in sheep is effectually prevented by giving them salt, which destroys the worms found in their bodies, but particularly the liver worm; that cattle, by the use of salt, are protected from infectious disorders, and being induced to take a greater quantity of liquid, give more milk; and that salt is also highly beneficial in the feeding of horses. —A letter from Mr. Curwen says, "out of 50 shearling Downs killed this winter at Schoose, the whole were sound; previously to the use of salt, it was rare to find a sheep's liver that was not more or less tainted."

To Extract Grease-Spots from Linen.—The following method is the most simple, and the best we ever met with: Take magnesia in the lump—wet it, and rub the grease-spots well with it; in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will be left.

Preservation of Seeds.—A celebrated Peruvian botanist asserts, that the most delicate seeds of American plants may be sent to Europe in the highest preservation, by being enveloped in that kind of raw brown sugar which always keeps its humidity.

BUGS AND FLEAS.—Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bed-rooms with common salt and water, and those troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

I went to him. He ordered me to wear a vervain root at the pit of my ſtomach; and for phyſic, to take a table ſpoonful of jalap, ſteeped in gin; to bathe my knee with the yolk of a new-laid egg, beat up with ſix ſpoonfuls of warm-water, and to drink rue and willow-graſs tea. I followed his directions near two years, and found the ſwelling of my knee a little abated; but I never was free from a great deal of pain. I was afterwards ſeized with a burning pain in my hip, which ſeemed at firſt confined to a particular part, not exceeding the circumference of a half-crown, but gradually increaſing, it ſhortly pervaded my whole frame. From the violence of the pain in my knee and hips, I was obliged to reſt every few yards I walked. I now ſent for a third phyſician. He preſcribed for me a perpetual bliſter on each arm for the burning in my hips, which quite relieved me from that pain. As to my knee, he ſaid it was a white ſwelling, and that there was no cure for it. I was adviſed by a friend to put a bliſter all over my knee, as they knew a perſon who had received great benefit by ſuch an application to a part that was ſwelled. I did ſo, all over my knee, but was in great miſery all night, and the bliſter diſcharged much. At this time a Doctor Orſie, an Italian, was in Norwich. I applied to him; he ſaid he could make a perfect cure of me in three months, but would have four guineas, two down, and the other two when cured. I complied with his terms, and followed his preſcriptions, but no tongue can deſcribe the agony I endured for the ſix weeks he attended me. The bone of my knee was diſlocated, my body reduced to a ſhadow; I was obliged to have ſtrengthening plaiſters round my waiſt, and it required three perſons to help me to and from my bed. In this diſtreſſed ſituation he left me, and went from Norwich. I then applied to another phyſician in Norwich; he ſaid the bone of my knee was diſlocated, and I muſt never expect to walk again. In great agony and diſtreſs, I aſked him if he meant to order my leg to be taken off; he ſaid no, but I muſt have my leg contracted under me to make it fit to lay on a wooden leg: he would try, however, he ſaid, to bring my knee to a ſore, and ordered white bread poultices for ſeveral weeks, but without effect. Such was my unhappy ſituation in May 1777, when I heard of your powder, and when all hopes of recovery were over, and the faculty pronounced my caſe incurable. In June and July I found great relief from your powder; in Auguſt and September, I was much better, and the ſwelling and pain of my knee much abated; in October and November I had very little pain, came to a tolerable appetite, and recovered my ſtrength greatly: in ſhort, in the ſpace of a year from my firſt taking your powder, I was free from all pain, the ſwelling of my knee entirely diſperſed, and I have enjoyed an excellent ſtate of health ever ſince, which is now upwards of twelve years; and I can walk ſeveral miles at a time without the leaſt pain.

Sir, I conclude with my prayers to God for your health and happineſs, in reſtoring me to the uſe of my limbs, and a perfect ſtate of health. My father and mother beg to join in the moſt grateful reſpects to you,

With your ever obliged humble ſervant,

Norwich, Aug. 6, 1790. ANN DRAKE.

P. S. I hope the lady, if ſhe reads my letter, and ſees my once diſtreſſed ſtate, will make trial of your powder, and continue ſtrict to your directions, and I make not the leaſt doubt, with God's bleſſing, but ſhe will meet with the ſame happy relief that I and many others in the city of Norwich, and its environs, have experienced.

Miſs DRAKE keeps a Ladies Boarding School, in Willow-lane, Norwich.

—It appears from evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and Arthur Young, Esq. that the rot in sheep is effectually prevented by giving them salt, which destroys the worms found in their bodies, but particularly the liver worm; that cattle, by the use of salt, are protected from infectious disorders, and being induced to take a greater quantity of liquid, give more milk; and that salt is also highly beneficial in the feeding of horses. —A letter from Mr. Curwen says, "out of 50 shearling Downs killed this winter at Schoose, the whole were sound; previously to the use of salt, it was rare to find a sheep's liver that was not more or less tainted."

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BUGS AND FLEAS.—Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bed-rooms with common salt and water, and those troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

It having been recently stated in several papers, that the life of J. Cowerson, the man who was lately bitten by an adder near this city, is despaired of; we are requested by the medical gentleman who attended him, to observe, that he is perfectly recovered, and capable of resuming his accustomed employment. As the remedy to be used on such an occasion cannot be too generally known, the same gentleman recommends that a tea-spoonful of harts-horn, in half a wine-glass of cold water, should be given the patieut, if a full grown person, as soon as possible after the accident, and forty drops every fifteen minutes afterwards, as long as the dangerous symptoms continue; but as they subside, the medicine must be discontinued; the dose should, of course, be in proportion to the age of the person bitten, as for instance, ten or twelve drops to a child two years old. If the bite be in either of the arms or legs, which is generally the case, a bandage or ribbon should be immediately fastened around the limb, with a moderate degree of tightness, between the injured part and the body, and kept on until the constitutional symptoms have abated, or medical assistance can beprocured.—*Salisbury Jounral.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—About six weeks ago Mr. George Meaton, a respectable cow-keeper residing in Rochester-row, Milbank, was engaged in conversation with two of his neighbours, when a small dog of the pug breed ran up to the party, one of whom expressed an opinion that the dog was mad; but Mr. Meaton ridiculed his fears, and suffering the dog to spring upon him, he attempted playfully to take hold of its neck, when snapping at his hand, it slightly lacerated his thumb. Mr. Meaton, on finding himself bit, gave the dog a kick, which made him run yelping away; and returning home, he, contrary to the entreaties of his friends, took no notice of the wound, beyond applying to it a few Dutch Drops, which healed it up in a few days. About a month afterwards, however, the insidious poison powerfully operated on the system, and the unhappy patient exhibited all the frightful symptoms of canine madness: he frequently imitated the barking of a dog, and displayed the utmost repugnance to the sight of water. Liquids invariably produced a paroxysm of the disease. Every thing which medical skill could suggest was employed, but without avail, and the young man fell a victim to this malignant disorder. He has left a young wife to deplore his loss, to whom he had only been united 15 months.

Preventives of Hydrophobia.—Sir Astley Cooper, in allusion to this subject in one of his lectures, says, "The best mode that can be adopted is, immediately after the part has been bitten, to cut it out. You should first ascertain at what depth the teeth have entered, by means of a probe, and then take care to excise a sufficient quantity, and leave no part of the injured integument, cellular membrane, or muscle, remaining. If persons should object to the use of the knife—foolishly object to have the part cut away, I advise you in such cases to let sink into the wound a small piece of the potassa fusa; this will readily dissolve, and becoming liquid, its cauterizing influence will be communicated to each part of the wound, and thus destroy the influence of the poison; the best plan decidedly is the immediate excision of the part, and where it has been done directly after the injury, it has, I believe, in every instance been successful in preventing the disease."

The Brussels papers give two cases wherein persons have lately been cured of hydrophobia by drinking a quantity of vinegar.

A Medical correspondent in the *Chester Chronicle* states positively, that he has thoroughly cured hydrophobia by salivation with mercury.

The juice of garlick, stamped in a stone mortar, is said to be the finest and strongest cement to mend broken glass.

Cure for the Apple-tree insect, Aphis Lanigera, or American Bug.—T. Paytherus, Esq. of Kensington-square, states in a communication to the Horticultural Society, that he destroys the insects which infect the bark of the apple and cherry trees in his garden, by rubbing the parts where they lodge with fresh green leaves of the fox-glove (*digitalis purpurea*) in Devonshire called cow-flap. The insects are not only removed in the first instance by the operation, but do not appear again.

Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—To a table-spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea-spoonful of common salt; mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth, so that it can enter the cavity of the teeth, and it will give instant relief.—*Economist.*

A sudden Emetic in Cases of Poison.—Twenty-five grains of sulphate of zinc, in a little water.—*Med. Adviser.*

THE AGUE.

Thirty years ago, a lady had the misfortune to be afflicted with an ague, which baffled the attempts of the best medical assistance of her neighbourhood for more than two years, when a stranger, accidentally coming to the house, spoke with great confidence of a very simple remedy—namely, two teaspoons-full of the best flour of brimstone, taken in a gill of port wine, whenever the fit comes on, the patient going to bed immediately, and wrapped up in blankets. This the lady was induced to try. The effect was a most profuse perspiration, and the suppression of the fit for that time; two days afterwards it came on again, and the remedy not being resorted to, the fit had its usual course; again in two other days, on the symptoms appearing, the mixture was taken, and it not only gave immediate relief, but entirely removed the complaint.

Where wine could not be procured, the sulphur mixed with water has been found to answer the same purpose.

* POISONOUS CUSTARD.—Several children at a boarding-school in the vicinity of Richmond, having partaken of some custard flavoured with the leaves of the cherry laurel, as is frequently practised by cooks, one of the poor innocents was taken severely ill in consequence. Two of them, a girl six years of age, and a boy five years old, fell into a profound sleep, out of which they could not be roused. Notwithstanding the various medical exertions used, the boy remained in a stupor ten hours, and the girl nine hours; the other two, one of which was six years old, a girl, and a girl of seven years, complained of severe pains in the epigastric region. They all recovered after three days illness. What person of sense or prudence would trust to the discretion of an ignorant cook, in mixing so dangerous an ingredient in his puddings and creams? Who but a maniac would choose to season his victuals with poison? The water distilled from cherry laurel leaves is frequently mixed with brandy and other spiritous liquors, to impart to them the flavour of the cordial called noyeau. This fluid, though long in frequent use as a flavouring substance, was not known to be poisonous until the year 1728; when the sudden death of two women in Dublin, after drinking some of the common distilled cherry laurel water, demonstrated its deleterious nature.—*Medical Adviser.*

To extract Grease from Silk.—The genuine Eau de Cologne is perhaps the best and most effectual of all preparations for this purpose: wet the part of the silk soiled, with it, and gently rub the silk upon itself lightly between the hands, and when dry the grease will be removed.—The dropping of a wax candle, and recent paint, may also be removed by Eau de Cologne.

A correspondent in the *Farmers' Journal*, who professes to have great experience in the care of pigs, states that he never knew them to be distempered when they had been kept in a growing condition from first to last; instead of which they are often pampered and bloated. When weaned they are sometimes neglected, and almost starved till they are put up to fatten. Pigs, he says, particularly require pure drink, and warm bedding.

The following curious circumstance is stated in the Farmers' Journal:—"A farmer bought about thirty pigs, and immediately put them all to get pork. Their food was boiled potatoes. In a short time a distemper appeared among them, and about twenty died. The potatoes given to these pigs belonged to a crop of ten acres on light land; and in harvesting them, a great many which had been long exposed to the sun and weather were, of course, thrown aside for pig food. Potatoes so exposed acquire a poisonous quality, the upper side turning green, and having all the appearance and taste of green copperas—that is, the oxide of iron: the potatoe contains a portion of iron in solution, which attracts the oxygen of the atmosphere. The potatoes in the retail shops about London are much injured by lying long in the light and air; so that where the sale is slow, they are at last unpalatable and unwholesome."

The following has been given as a reason, by an old agriculturist, why both mangel wurzel and Swede turnips are more impoverishing to land than white rounds:—"A crop of white round turnips serves, by being hoed, picked up, &c. to cleanse the ground of weeds, and, if fed off, to do it otherwise much good: nor do Swedes distress it *much, if so treated*, but *in this particular* it would have been as well had they never been on it; yet, as they are fine strong food for cattle (though much too powerful for sheep, they being, in my opinion, in the spring of the year, productive of the gall, particularly in tegs—sheep a year old), they are useful things upon a cattle-grazing farm. Give sheep plenty of clover hay, white rounds, and rape, they will do exceedingly well. As to mangel wurzel, one crop of it distresses the ground more than three crops of wheat. I once used a farm, on which I had a twelve-acres piece of land, mounded out of the sea, that grew me a good crop of wheat *two succeeding years*. This piece of ground I was prevailed upon by my son to sow, one half with Swede turnip, the other with mangel wurzel seed, both of which produced excellent crops; but though I fed off the Swedes, the ground on which they grew was not to say itself for three years afterwards, while that which produced the mangel wurzel (then just come into fashion), and which I carried off for my stall fattening oxen, was not itself during the remaining six years of my lease."

Bite of a Snake.—Some time in September, 1821, the following fact occurred in New South Wales:—The servant of a gentleman, while walking on an estate in the interior, was unfortunately bitten, by a black snake, in one of the fingers. Aware of his danger, he, having an axe with him, without hesitation, immediately laid the wounded finger on a block, and, at one stroke, lopped it off, to prevent the infection from spreading. In this condition he hastened home to his master, who approved his courage, and dressed the wound. In consequence of these decisive measures, no alarming symptoms appeared; the wound began to heal, and here the affair apparently ended. In the course of a few days, however, prompted by curiosity, he visited the spot where the accident had happened, and where, on the stump of the tree he had left the amputated joint. Finding it in a putrid state, he took it up and examined it, and not satisfied with sight and touch, he applied it to his nostrils. The consequence was, that he was immediately seized with a delirium, and very shortly afterwards died.

***Laurel leaves in custards or jellies are a powerful poison.

Receipt for preserving Eggs.—Half a bushel of fresh lime, 2lbs. of salt, and ½lb. of cream of Tartar. Slake the lime, make it of the consistence of cream; then add the ingredients, stirring it well; when cold put in the eggs.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—The many melancholy accounts which each winter produces, of females being burnt to death by their clothes taking fire, prompt me to offer a few hints which I think may be useful for the prevention of this dreadful calamity. It is no less extraordinary than true, that an idea very generally prevails, that nothing but a carpet, or something woollen, or water, can extinguish flames which may have taken place in a lady's dress. I remember last winter a woman was burnt to death in a room in which was a wet blanket. She pointed out this blanket to a man who came to her assistance; however, in the fright and confusion of both, she ultimately lost her life. Now I must beg to observe, that neither a dry blanket nor a wet blanket, neither water nor a carpet, are at all necessary, under these circumstances, to put out fire. Any garment whatever, either cambric muslin, silk, or calico, if wrapt even lightly round the flames, will not fail to extinguish them; and should a female meet with this accident in a room where there are no clothes laying loosely about, she should have recourse to one of her under garments, and by turning it back and wrapping it closely over her head or shoulders, according to where the fire has taken place, it will not fail to extinguish the flames. She should also remain upon the same spot, to avoid an increase of air. If any one should doubt of the efficacy of this method, they have only, by way of experiment, to do what I have frequently done, viz. I have often dressed up figures, have set fire to them, and by wrapping them even very lightly over with a bit of cambric muslin, I have fully succeeded in extinguishing the flames. When it is considered how awfully sudden and dreadfully painful a death of this kind is, I hope these few lines, written for the safeguard of my sex, will not be deemed an intrusion.

Excellent Method of Salting Meat.—The following recipe may prove acceptable to many private families, and from trial can be strongly recommended:—To three gallons of spring water, add six pounds of common salt, four pounds of bay salt, two pounds of common loaf sugar, and three ounces of saltpetre—boil the whole over a gentle fire, and, whilst boiling, carefully scum it; when quite cold, it is fit for use. Rub the meat to be cured with fine salt, and put it to drain for a day or two, in order to free it from the blood; then immerse it in the above brine in the tub, taking care every part is covered. Young pork should not remain more than three, four, or five days in the pickle, but hams for drying must be immersed a fortnight at least before they are hung up, and tongues the same period.—Beef may remain according as it is to be more or less flavoured with the salt. A little practice will soon prove the time every kind of meat will require. When the pickle has been in use about three months, boil it up again gently, and after scumming it well whilst boiling, add three pounds of common salt, three pounds of bay salt, half a pound of sugar, and one or two ounces of saltpetre—when cold it will be as good as at first. This brine may appear expensive, but ultimately it will be found cheaper than the usual mode of salting, with the certainty that the meat &c. cannot spoil, that the flavour will be excellent, and it will be juicy and tender.

Plants may be completely protected from the depredations of insects, by washing them with a solution of bitter aloes, and the use of this wash does not appear to affect the health of the plants in the slightest degree; and, wherever the solution has been used, insects have not been observed to attack the plants again.

How to Preserve Milk.—Put to a pan of milk a spoonful of wild horseradish, and it will remain sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will change.

If potatoes, previous to their being put in the earth, be suffered to soak in water for about twelve hours, they will grow more rapidly and prove more productive.

A practical chymist, of Glasgow, has discovered a simple and efficacious method of rendering woollen, silk, or cotton cloth water-proof. The process is to dissolve caoutchouc in mineral oil, which is procured in abundance at the gas-works; and by a brush to put five or six coatings of this mixture on one side of the cloth or silk, on which another piece of cloth is laid. The whole is then passed through two rollers. The adhesion is most complete; so much so, that it is easier to tear the cloth than to separate either piece from the caoutchouc. We have seen some specimens of silk, and silk and cassimere, rendered completely impervious to water by this method.

Paste Balls for destroying Mice and Rats.—Nux vomica, in fine powder, one part; oatmeal, eight parts; brown sugar, one part; oil of Rhodium, two drops for half a pound, moistened with a little boiled milk. The oil of Rhodium should be rubbed on the palm of the hands, and the oatmeal rubbed slightly, so as to impart a small portion of the oil to different parts of the oatmeal, as it passes through the hands.

A Remedy for Cows swelling by Clover.—A drachm glass of the spirits of turpentine in half a pint of new milk, fresh from the cow, will give immediate relief.

The Scotch method of preserving eggs, by dipping them in boiling water (which destroys the living principle), is too well known to need further notice. The preservation of potatoes, by similar treatment, is also a valuable and useful discovery. Large quantities may be cured at once, by putting them into a basket as large as the vessel containing the boiling water will admit, and then just dipping them a minute or two at the utmost. The germ, which is so near to the skin, is thus "killed," without injuring the potatoe. In this way several tons might be cured in a few hours. They should then be dried in a warm oven and laid up in sacks or casks, secure from the frost, in a dry place. Another method of preserving this valuable root is, first to peel them, then to grate them down into a pulp, which is put into coarse cloths, and the water squeezed out by putting them into a common press, by which means they are formed into flat cakes. These cakes are to be well dried and preserved for use as required. This is an excellent and ingenious mode of preserving potatoes, although attended with too much trouble on the large scale. It is said that a piece of lime put into the water in which potatoes are boiling, will render the heaviest light and floury.

CHILBLAINS.—Among the minor evil to which the human frame is subject, there are few more tormenting than that violent itching of the feet, during severe frosty weather, caused by incipient chilblains, which is alike destructive of comfort and inimical to study. There is a specific for the evil so simple, and at the same time so cheap, that no one ought to be ignorant of it; it is merely one part muriatic acid mingled with seven parts of water, with which the feet must be well rubbed for a night or two, before going to bed, and perfect relief will be experienced. The application must, of course, be made before the skin breaks, and it will be found not only to allay the itching, but to prevent the farther progress of the chilblains. The feet may be a little tender for a short time, but this slight inconvenience will soon disappear.

The unpleasant sensation of cold feet, while riding in stage coaches in the winter, is obviated in the North of France, by means of pewter tanks (made like water plates), being fitted to the bottom of the stages, and filled with hot water at each stopping place, which impart not only warmth to the feet, but a pleasant glow of heat through the whole interior of the coach.

The following is a cheap method of preserving fruit *without sugar.*—Fill the bottles quite full with fruit; put the corks in loosely; set them in a copper or kettle of water. Increase the heat to scalding for about three quarters of an hour; when of a proper degree, keep it at the same half an hour longer. Fill up with boiling water; cork down tight; then lay the bottles on their sides until wanted for use. The bottles must be turned round once or twice a week during the first two months. Fruit thus preserved will retain their flavour for three years.

RHEUMATISM.—A New York Paper says—"We are requested to state, that the following is an effectual recipe for the cure of rheumatism:—Take cucumbers, when full grown, and put them into a pot with a little salt; then put the pot over a slow fire, where it should remain for about an hour; then take the cucumbers and press them, the juice of which must be put in bottles, corked up tight, and placed in the cellar, where they should remain for about a week; then wet a flannel rag with the liquid, and apply it to the parts affected."

Feeding Horses with Turnips.—A correspondent in a London paper, in answer to an inquiry on this subject, says:—When at home with my father, a few years ago, and partly managing for him, we gave our horses Swedish turnips all through the turnip season, without regard to weather, in the proportion of about a wheel-barrow full to four horses, for the afternoon's bait, without corn; and in the morning, a half bait of corn with a few turnips. The mode of preparing them was by chopping off the top with a hand bill, then rubbing the mould off against the end of a birch-broom, and then chopping the turnip into four or five pieces, giving a few only at a time into the manger. The result was, that the horses would always leave oats for chopped turnips, were always the sleekest in the neighbourhood, and kept to their work as usual. They were racked up with hay, but the wheelbarrow-full of turnips lessened the consumption. They should not be put on turnips too suddenly; but the corn given first, or they will not touch it.

To escape from, or go into, a House on Fire.—Creep or crawl with your face near the ground, and although the room be full of smoke to suffocation, yet near the floor the air is pure, and may be breathed with safety. The best escape from upper windows is a knotted rope, but if a leap is unavoidable, then the bed should be thrown out first, or beds prepared for the purpose.

Caterpillars.—The following is a method of guarding cabbages from their depredations. Sow a belt of hemp seed round the borders of the ground where the cabbages are planted, and not one of these vermin will approach the space enclosed by the hemp.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

To make Oats prove doubly nutritious to Horses.—Instead of grinding the oats, break them in a mill, and the same quantity will prove doubly nutritious. Another method is, to boil the corn, and give the horses the liquor in which it has been boiled; the result will be, that instead of six bushels in a crude state, three bushels, so prepared, will be found to answer, and to keep the animals in superior vigour and condition.

A Yorkshire farmer states, that hay, which has heated in the rick (if black, the better,) is the best thing to prevent the rot in sheep, and has been known to save sheep after they have been infected with that disease.

Quince wine is said to be serviceable in the cure of asthma. A gentleman of Horsham was completely cured of an asthmatic complaint by the use of this wine.

Safe, cheap, and effectual remedy against Flies.—An ounce of quassia to about a pint of water, boiled to a strong decoction, sweetened with a little coarse sugar, dispersed about the apartment in saucers.

Poisonous Dose of Opium.—At a late meeting of the London Medical Society, Mr. Wray, an eminent surgeon of London, related some instances of individuals, whom he had roused from a state of stupor (occasioned by swallowing large doses of tincture of opium) by dashing, *suddenly* and *repeatedly*, on their heads, basonsful of *cold* water. The effects, in all the cases, were very remarkable; the stupor was so completely removed, that the patients were able to swallow emetic draughts, which succeeded in emptying the stomachs, and in obviating any bad consequences.

Mr. Collier, of Norfolk-street, in the Strand, has lately communicated to the profession, a mode which he proposes for effectually rousing the system in cases of poisoning by narcotics. His method consists in scattering some hairs of cowage over the body of the patient, particularly about the head, neck, and arms. The effect is said to be almost immediate.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Yesterday, I attended the trial (at the Old Bailey) of Tucker, for shooting at Beckett, the little boy, at Heston, and which shows the impropriety of trusting fire-arms in the hands of plough-boys, to frighten or destroy the sparrows. It may, perhaps, serve as a warning to farmers in future, in whose hands they should trust such instruments. They little think of the good done by sparrows, against whose lives they issue an unlimited edict, and that no living creature, however contemptible, is created in vain. It is true they do some injury in our rural economy, but they have been fully proved to be much more useful than they are noxious. Mr. Bradly in his *General Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening*, shows that a pair of sparrows during the time they have their young to feed, destroy on an average every week 3,360 caterpillars. This calculation he founds upon actual observation. He discovered that the two parents carried to the nest forty caterpillars in an hour. He supposes the sparrows to enter the nest only during during twelve hours each day, which would cause a consumption of 480 caterpillars. This sum gives 3,360 caterpillars extirpated weekly from a garden. But the utility of these birds is not limited to this circumference alone, for they likewise feed their young with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which, if not destroyed in this manner, would be the parent of hundreds of caterpillars.—Your constant reader,

P. T. W.

December 5, 1822.

Preventive of Rust.—The cutlers in Sheffield, when they have given knife or razor blades the requisite degree of polish, rub them with powdered quick lime, in order to prevent them from tarnishing; and it is said that articles made of polished steel are dipped in lime water by the manufacturer, before they are sent into the retail market.

To remove Warts.—The most accumulated and inveterate warts may be removed by the following plan:—A bit of impure potass or *lapis infernalis* moistened should be applied to the wart, or gently rubbed to the surface of them a few minutes, so as to leave a kind of whitish paste upon them, over this should be applied a strip of sticking plaster, and allowed to remain on for a week. On removing the plaster, if the warts are not quite gone, a similar application must be used.—*Medical Adv.*

Damp Walls.—The following is a method to prevent the effect of damp walls upon paper in rooms:—Line the damp part of the wall with sheet-lead, rolled very thin, and fastened up with small copper nails. It may be immediately covered with paper. The lead is not to be thicker than that which lines tea-chests.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Black Beetles.—The following is an effectual mode of destroying these insects:—Cover the outside of a deep glass or bason with coarse brown paper, (a common water glass, such as is introduced at table after dinner, will answer the purpose well); put some pieces of bread into it, and place it where the beetles are numerous; in the morning you will find scores that have crept up the paper outside, dropt in, and from the polished surface as well as form of the glass, have been unable to escape.

Remedy for the Sting of a Bee.—Powdered chalk, mixed with water to the consistence of paste, and rubbed for a few minutes on the part stung, has not only been found effectual for the cure of the stings of bees, but also those of wasps and gnats.

Cure for Rheumatism.—Dr. Uwings, a physician in Bedford-row, recommends, as the winter approaches, the use of wash leather for an under-waistcoat, especially to those individuals who perspire freely, and are subject to rheumatic complaints. He has known persons entirely freed by the use of this material from their former visitations of rheumatic pains, and to have become more warm and comfortable through the winter with any additional clothing, than they had before been under the use of a great coat.

Remedy for the Tooth-Ache.—Camphire, ether, and laudanum, in equal quantities, applied to the part affected.

Plum Stones swallowed.—(A Case from the Gazette of Health for Jan. 1.)—A young man had been in the habit of swallowing the stones of plums with the pulpy part, under the idea that they would promote digestion. In about eight months his health became seriously disordered, and he lingered in great suffering for three months longer, when he expired. His symptoms were loss ness, painful tension of the bowels, and emaciation. On opening the body four concretions were found in the arch of the large intestines, termed the colon, weighing nearly five ounces. On breaking them a plum stone was found in each. This case will no doubt induce parents to caution their children against the practice of swallowing plum or cherry stones, which is often done from a spirit of bravado.

It is said there have been 360 cases of cancer in the city of Canterbrury alone, since the fashion of women wearing steel busks in their stays commenced.—These, by pressing on the bosom, the physicians are of opinion, have occasioned many cancers, and numerous distressing and fatal cases.

Pins and Fish Bones.—Any person who may have the misfortune to swallow a pin, or the bone of a fish, will find almost instant relief by taking four grains of tartar emetic dissolved in warm water, and immediately afterwards the whites of six eggs. The coagulated mass will not remain on the stomach more than two or three minutes. So effectual is this remedy, that it has been known to remove no less than twenty-four pins at once.

To Families.—To prevent bowel complaints, now so prevalent, an eminent physician recommends a few pepper-corns to be put into the water in which vegetables are boiled.

How to give Silver Plate a Lustre.—Dissolve alum in a strong lye; scum it carefully; mix it with soap, and wash your silver utensils with it, using a linen rag.

Deafness cured by Tobacco Smoke.—Tobacco smoke has been employed in the cure of deafness by many, and Mr. Grosvenor, surgeon of Oxford, states, that he has found it successful. The way of using it, is to fill the mouth with the smoke of the most powerful tobacco, then close the mouth, and hold the nostrils tight. A strong exertion is then to be made by the person to drive the smoke out through the nostrils, the exertion will force the smoke through the Eustachian tube into the ear. If a crack is felt in the ear, the hearing in all probability will return. Mr. Grosvenor himself was deaf, and when he tried the remedy, the third effort produced a crack in his right ear, and he immediately heard. If this mode will cure, it must be in cases of deafness of some standing.—*Medical Adviser.*

To the Editor of the Bath Herald.

As you have kindly lent your assistance to disseminate the virtues of strawberries as a most pleasing specific for Gout, in preference to the boasted virtues of certain nostrums which also possess accompanying dangers, I have to request your powerful aid in proclaiming the praises of the innocent and humble Blackberry as a cure for the Dropsy:—its qualities in the Stone and Gravel are universally known, and therefore need no comment.—A medical friend of mine by mere accident having eaten a number of fine Blackberries, about three years since, was astonished at the diuretic effect they produced. On a continuance, the same consequence followed. A dropsical patient soon after coming to him, he recommended Blackberries, as an experiment, and had soon reason to admire their efficacy, for in about three weeks' time, by persevering in drinking their juice twice a-day, an absolute cure was effected. In the following year he tried the same remedy on another dropsical subject, and with the same success; thus confirmed in his opinion of the beneficial qualities of the Blackberry, he has never failed to recommend it in all obstructions of the urinary passages, and wishes his experience thus communicated, to be made generally known.

I am, Sir, your Constant Reader,

BENEVOLUS.

RECIPE FOR GRAVEL.—By means of the following important specific, the late S. Rudge, Esq. of Watlington, Oxfordshire, who lived to the advanced age of 90 years, was released from a quantity of gravel, according to his own calculation, equal to half a pint measure. He was a great sufferer from calculous complaints, and was accustomed during forty years of his life to recur constantly to a decoction, for the formation of which the following recipe, by himself, conveys the most minute and particular directions:—"Boil thirty-six raw coffee-berries for one hour, in a quart of soft spring or river water: then bruize the berries, and boil them again another hour in the same water; add thereto a quarter of a tea-spoonful of the dulcified spirit of nitre, and take daily a half pint cup of it, at any hour that is convenient: its efficacy will be experienced after taking it two months."

See P. 165

A ready cure for an Eating Cancer.—File up old plates of brass, put a spoonful in a vessel; make a plaster of the filed brass and mutton suet, lay the plaster on the wound, which must not be removed until it is quite well, which will have the desired effect in a short time. This has been experienced by several persons, and has never been known to fail of cure.

To Cure Rot in Sheep.—(From a Correspondent.)—As soon as the disorder attacks the animals, put them in a large barn, or some sheltered place, feed them on hay and oats, and give them plenty of rain water to drink; if spring water, first boil it, and mix a small quantity of pounded chalk in it, every third morning drench them with three or four tea-spoonfuls of rhubarb, mixed in warm water, and continue it until the sheep recover. The sheep's horn makes a good drenching-horn: in drenching them let the lower jaw have liberty, and they will swallow the better. The same remedy will stop scouring in calves, putting a little more chalk in the water than you give to the sheep.

In the London Medical Repository for this month, four cases are related by eminent medical practitioners, which prove the decided efficacy of cold affusion in the treatment of poisoning by opium. One of the cases instanced by S. Wray, Esq. surgeon, is as follows:

"I was called in Jan. 1021 to Mrs. E. who had half an hour before taken about two ounces of laudanum. I found her in a state of profound stupor. Her pulse was much quicker than natural,—her pupils were dilated, and no internal remedies could be administered. I had recourse to cold affusion, which produced the most decided benefit. A large bucketful of cold spring water was brought into the room, and a quart basinful was forcibly thrown on the head and chest. It roused her on the first application, but immediately afterwards she relapsed into the same state of stupor. By resorting repeatedly to the same means, in about ten minutes I had the satisfaction of hearing her speak. An emetic was then administered, which operated freely. Vinegar and water were given afterwards, and on the least tendency to drowsiness the cold affusion was repeated. I had the gratification, the following day, of seeing this lady perfectly restored."

Mr. Wray has found cold affusion decidedly efficacious in cases of extreme intoxication from spirituous liquors.

It is said to be a specific for the rheumatism, to apply a cabbage leaf to the part affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the back, and place it on the part with a bandage of flannel, on going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions will effect a cure.

The bark of the willow-tree burnt to ashes and mixed with strong vinegar, forms a lixivium which effectually eradicates, by repeated applications, warts, corns, and other cutaneous excrescences.

It is asserted that the dropsy may be cured by drinking, for a considerable period, the juice of the *blackberry* twice a-day.

The following is given as an efficacious remedy for a sore throat;—Take a glass of olive or sweet oil, half a glass of spirits of turpentine, mix them together, and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel round it at the same time. It is most effectual when applied early.

A Correspondent of a Morning Paper says, the prints have announced that his Majesty has more than once been affected with a complaint, which is stated to be of rather an alarming nature, when it attacks persons of an advanced age. I can undertake to assert, that little danger is to be apprehended from the *diarrhœa senilis*, when it is properly treated, and that there exists a safe and speedy remedy, *a decoction of baked wafer paper and new milk, sweetened with refined sugar*. Of its *effect* I can speak with that absolute certainty as to pronounce it a specific in all cases of *diarrhœa*, when taken in season, whatever be the age of the patient. I have known it succeed in the case of a person nearly fourscore years of age, and have never yet known an instance where it has failed, it having been the invariable remedy used by my family and acquaintance for several generations. The *mode* in which this prescription acts is, I apprehend, by heating the intestinal canal, and by allaying the morbid excitement of the lacteal glands.

The following receipt for soup used at Bethlem Hospital, will perhaps be acceptable to Charitable Institutions and benevolent individuals.—Take the liquor of meat boiled the day before, with the bones of leg and shin of beef, add to the liquor as much water as will make it 130 quarts, and also the meat of ten stone of leg and shin of beef, and two ox heads all cut in pieces; add two bunches of carrots, four bunches of turnips, two bunches of leeks, half a peck of onions, one bunch of celery, half a pound of pepper, and some salt; to be boiled for six hours. Either oatmeal or barley may be put in to thicken it, if thought necessary. This soup may be used at any Gentleman's table.

ESTIMATED COST.

	£	s	d
10 Stone of Leg and Shin of Beef	0	11	8
2 Ox heads	0	4	0
2 Bunches of Carrots	0	0	6
4 Bunches of Turnips	0	0	8
2 Bunches of Leeks	0	0	4
Half a peck of Onions	0	0	8
Celery	0	0	6
Half a pound of Pepper	0	1	8
	£1	0	0

A Correspondent says, that as the ague is very prevalent at this season, the following recipe may be depended on, it having been administered in many instances with great success:—Let 16 grains of salts of wormwood, 30 grains of snake-root, and one ounce of the best bark, be dissolved in a pint of ale or gill of brandy, a wine-glass-full of which is to be taken regularly every day; and on those days the ague-fit is expected, let it be taken just before the fit comes on. It is as well to take the medicine a few times after the disorder has disappeared, to prevent its recurrence.

Domestic Recipe.—Lemon juice and salt of sorrel, or what is called salt of lemons, are what are ordinarily employed to discharge ink spots from linen. A German Gazette explains another method, less expensive and equally effectual; it is by using aqua fortis. One or two drops are sufficient to extract a large spot, and no injury will be done to the linen, if the part to which it is applied be first moistened with water, and rinced afterwards.

MUSTARD WHEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Some days ago having read, in your valuable Paper, the wish of a gentleman to know the receipt for making Mustard Whey, I beg leave to subjoin it, knowing the great efficacy of it.

I r main, your's, &c.

January, 1820. A. Z.

Take milk and water, of each a pint; bruised mustard-seed, an ounce and a half; boil them together till the curd is perfectly separated; afterwards strain the whey through a cloth.

This is the most elegant, and by no means the least efficacious, method of exhibiting mustard. It warms and invigorates the habit, and promotes the different secretions.—Hence, in the low state of nervous fevers, it will often supply the place of wine. It is also of use in the chronic rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, &c. The addition of a little sugar will render it more agreeable. The dose is an ordinary tea-cupful four or five times a day.

A melancholy accident lately occurred at Barnwell, near Oundle. A fine boy of the name of Burkett, whilst at play with some other children, had the misfortune to have a quantity of unslaked lime thrown into his eyes, from which instantly the most excruciating torment proceeded. In this dreadful situation the poor sufferer in vain applied to his friends and neighbours for relief: they were ignorant in what way it could be afforded, and each in so delicate a case was fearful of advising. The melancholy result was, that the boy, after some days of extreme anguish, suffered a total loss of sight. Some compassionate gentlemen of Oundle, who after a time heard of the shocking accident, had the boy sent up to London, and placed under the care of one of the most eminent oculists in the kingdom, in the hope that it might yet not be too late to restore to him the blessing of sight; but we lament to say that, after undergoing with great fortitude many painful operations, the poor boy has been sent back to Barnwell, with the doleful assurance to those who had generously interested themselves in his behalf, that his case does not admit of the successful application of human skill—he is irremediably blind. As this shocking result of the accident referred to, has arisen from a want of knowledge of what it is right to do for a sufferer under such circumstances, it may render a public service to quote the benevolent instructions of the oculist:—"When any accident of a similar nature occurs, the eye should be *immediately* syringed freely with warm water, so as completely to wash out every particle of lime or mortar even from underneath the upper eye-lid; which may be done by inserting the point of the syringe *under* the outer edge of the lid. After this the eye should be kept constantly open, and on no account covered over with a bandage: a green shade like the front of a bonnet may be worn, and the eye should be frequently fomented with hot water for some days, by means of a large soft sponge. If there is much inflammation, free purging and blood-letting should be had recourse to."

Method of giving a lustre to silver plate.—Dissolve a quantity of alum in water, so as to make a pretty strong brine, which you must scum very carefully; add some soap, and when you use it, dip a piece of linen rag in it, and daub it over your plate.

Smearing of Sheep.—Immediately after the sheep are shorn, soke the roots of the wool that remain all over with oil or butter and brimstone, and three or four days afterwards wash them with salt and water; the wool of next season will not only be much finer and softer, but the quantity will be in greater abundance. The sheep will not be troubled with the scab or vermin that year.—Tar-water is a safe remedy against maggots.

The following method of instantly removing spots of oil, greafe and tallow, from any kind of ituff, without changing its colour, has been lately difcovered:—Take five or fix pieces of light charcoal, about the fize of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of linen which has been previouily dipped in water and fqueezed in the hand to prefs out the fuperabundant moifture; extend the ituff that is fpotted on a table on which a clean napkin has been fpread; then take the cloth containing the charcoal by four corners and lay it on the fpot; lift it up and put it down on the fpot ten or twelve times fucceffively, preiling lightly upon it, and the fpot will difappear.

MUSHROOMS.

As there has been lately a more plentiful supply of this vegetable than has hardly ever been known before, and as several receipts have been given in the Newspapers for making Mushroom Catsup, we present to our Readers that of Dr. KITCHENER, which, we understand, is far superior to all the others:—

"Mushroom Juice approaches the nature and flavour of meat gravy more than any vegetable, and is the best substitute for it in meagre soups, and extempore gravies, the chemistry of the kitchen has yet contrived to agreeably awaken the palate and encourage appetite.

"I believe the following is the best way of extracting and preparing the Essence of Mushrooms, so as to procure and preserve all their fine flavour for a considerable length of time. Begin to look out for mushrooms from the beginning of September. Fine full-grown flaps are to be preferred: put a layer of these at the bottom of a deep earthen pan, and sprinkle them with salt, then another layer of mushrooms, and some more salt on them, and so on alternately, salt and mushrooms; let them remain two or three hours, by which time the salt will have penetrated the mushrooms, and rendered them easy to break; mash them well with your hands, and let them remain in salt for a couple of days, stirring them up, and mashing them well each day; then pour them into a stone jar, and to each quart add half an ounce of whole black pepper; stop the jar very close, and set it in a stewpan of boiling water, and keep it boiling for two hours at least. Take out the jar, and pour the juice clear from the settlings through a heir sieve (without squeezing the mushrooms) into a clean stewpan; let it boil very gently for half an hour, skim it well, and pour it into a clean dry jar or jug: let it stand till next day, then pour it off as gently as possible, (so as not to disturb the settlings at the bottom of the jug,) through a tammis, or thick flannel bag. Bottle it in pints or half pints, (for it is best to keep it in such quantities as are soon used:) in each pint put a dozen berries of black pepper, the same of allspice, and a table spoonful of brandy. Take especial care that it is closely corked, and sealed down, or dipped in bottle cement, (to make this, see 118th page of "The Cook's Oracle.") If kept in a cool, dry place, it will be good for two years; but if it is badly cooked, and kept in a damp place, it will soon spoil. Examine it from time to time, by placing a strong light behind the neck of the bottle, and if any pellicle appears about it, boil it up again with a few pepper corns. We have ordered no more spice, &c. than is absolutely necessary to feed the catsup, and keep it from fermenting. Brandy is an excellent preservative to all preparations of this sort, pickles, &c. &c. The less the natural flavour of the mushroom is overpowered the better.

"What is commonly called Catsup is generally an injudicious composition of so many different tastes, that the flavour of the mushroom is overpowered by a ferago of garlic, shallot, anchovy, mustard, horseradish, lemon-peel, beer wine, spices, &c."

DIRECTIONS
FOR WASHING LINEN
IN GENERAL,
And preserving it beautifully white.

FIRST—To be washed perfectly clean, and *not boiled.*

SECONDLY—To be well rinced in *spring* or *clear water, and wrung dry* as possible, so as to be entirely freed from soap.

It will then retain as clear a white and as beautiful an appearance as when direct from the bleach-ground.

If new Linen (previous to its being cut) is put into clear *cold water* for a few hours, or all night, it will not shrink afterwards, and is more easy and pleasant to work. 154 Cheapside

Nov^r CONTAGIOUS FEVER. 1817

Yesterday a Meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, with a view to enable the London Fever Institution to meet the present exigency, arising from the encreased prevalence of infectious fever.

The LORD MAYOR in the Chair. Several Medical Gentlemen were present. His Lordship having stated the object of the Meeting,

The Rev. JOHN HEWLETT, of the Foundling Hospital, briefly mentioned the benefits arising from the establishment, and read the following statement of the alarming encrease of fever :—

Number of Typhus Patients admitted into the House of Recovery, year ending April, 1817	—	124
Admitted monthly since, viz.—May	—	41
June	—	28
July	— —	20
August	—	63
September	—	81
October	—	106
Total number of Typhus in the last six months		341

It might be truly stated that all ranks and descriptions were deeply concerned in this object, as the rapidity with which the disorder passed from one to another could not be so effectually checked as by means of the Fever Hospital, to which it was well known no recommendation was necessary exeept the melancholy one, that he who solicited for admission was labouring under the disease. Before the Institution was founded, the poor creature who should have been separate from others was, perhaps, placed amongst those who had suffered injuries of a different kind, and the contagion became almost inevitable. Under these circumstances, he trusted the event would add to the reputation of the British public for humanity. He moved that the Report should be read.

Mr. COLQUHOUN seconded the motion. History, he said, declared that in the year 1594 one-fourth of the inhabitants of London perished by contagious fever; in 1625 the number was 35,470; and in 1668, upwards of 68,000 souls were lost by the disorder. The States of Barbary were now suffering from a plague, and had their pirates upon the Atlantic. Charleston, and other parts of America, were losing at the rate of 40 and 50 souls a day; and our danger was, no doubt, increased, from the existence of an unavoidable intercourse. In 1750, a gaol fever in London took away, amongst its numerous victims, two Judges, a Lord Mayor, an Alderman, and several of the spectators, who attended at the trials in the Old Bailey. In 1781, an alarm existed that a recurrence of those calamities was about to take place, and in that year the Fever Institution originated. The beneficent results were well known; the diseases of a contagious nature were soon reduced to one third. As to the causes of the present state of disease, they might be traced to the poverty of the times, the want of provisions, the crowding of families into narrow apartments, in alleys and courts, where people to the number of 500,000 were generally collected, without the means of a free respiration. The benevolence of the public should, therefore, be immediately exercised. By the care which the Members of the Institution were taking in this incipient state of the disorder, if the means were liberally supplied, the calamity would no doubt be arrested. If not, what might not be apprehended from the present state of the workhouses and other public places for the poor, where, from the pressure of the times, they were compelled to lie three in a bed? The progress of the disorder must be rapid, and the whole metropolis would soon feel the effects of neglect at the commencement.

The Report, which echoed the statements of those gentlemen was then read and agreed to. It stated the urgent necessity for liberal benefactions to support the Institution.

Alderman ATKINS moved a resolution expressive of the advantages arising from the Institution.

Mr. WILLIAMS mentioned several very desperate cases of fever, one of which was that of a family in Yorkshire, into whose house, in consequence of the contagion nobody entered for eleven days. Food and other necessaries were lifted in a basket at the window, and a mother and her two children fell victims to the disorder. He also repeated the particulars of the destruction of a whole family at Leeds, which reminded us of the sudden depopulation of a plague, and contains too many horrible peculiarities to be mentioned in any other than a general way. It was, he said, the commendable practice of the Institution to send a particular vehicle for the diseased, and not allow them to be brought in hackney coaches, by which the lives of others would be endangered.

Doctor THORNTON stated to the Meeting that he had used yeast and porter in the numerous cases of fever he attended with great effect; the cure of the disorder, almost without exception, followed.* A pennyworth of salt and a pennyworth of vitriol would always operate as a preventive, by being applied as a fumigation; a little nitre and a little sulphur would answer the same purpose. The Empress Catherine proved this by sending twelve men fumigated into a prison, where several lay dead and others dying. Not one of those who were subject to this experiment sustained the slightest injury from the communication. The truth was, that those means were calculated to avert a pestilence.

* See the Efficacy of Yeast for Barm, in Pages 34 & 35

Malignant Typhus Fever in Ireland Sept^r 1817

[See the other Side.]

The number of cases is not less than four hundred (including three hundred in the Houses of Recovery and Dispensary.) The progress of Fever latterly is directed towards the upper classes, and marked with peculiar severity.—*Cork Paper.*

INSTRUCTIONS—Drawn up under the direction of the Medical Gentlemen of the Fever Hospital in Dublin, in order to prevent infection.

SIGNS OF FEVER.—For one or two days the person affected cannot bear exertion, loathes food, sometimes vomits whatever is taken into the stomach; a general sense of uneasiness, rather than pain, is felt; a wish to lie down, yet a restlessness when in bed, or sometimes sleepiness.

To these succeed shivering, with a sense of coldness, while to a by-stander the skin feels hot; thirst, pain of head and back, and very generally a feel of weight about the stomach.

TREATMENT.—At a time within the first three days, give a vomit of hippo, mixed in a tea cup full of warm water, and work it off with thin oatmeal gruel. If the belly be costive, give a common house clyster, and repeat it every day, if necessary. Let the drink be two-milk whey, or thin gruel, to each quart of which add a tea-spoon full of cream of tartar, if there be no lax, but if there be lax omit the cream of tartar. No other medicine or food should be given till signs of weakness, or a cold skin with appetite come on. In the former case give a little wine or weak punch; in the latter, flummery and milk, which should be very cautiously and gradually changed to more nourishing diet during recovery, as relapses are often the consequence of over eating at this period.

If fixed pain be felt in the breast or any or other part, a blister should be applied over it: The face and hands should be kept clean with warm water and soap, and the bed clothes kept clean; the apartment should (at every stage of the fever) be kept cool, and with as few persons besides the attendants as possible. Should a great disposition to sweat appear within the first five or six days, the room should be kept cool, but still not warm. During the whole sickness the floor and clothes should be frequently sprinkled with vinegar.

PREVENTIVE OF CONTAGION.

At a time when contagious fever appears to have been introduced from Ireland, among some of the laborious natives of that country who had taken up their residence at Liverpool and Paisley, it cannot be unseasonable to repeat, as publicly as possible, the recipe for preparing the fumigating gas of Dr. JOHN CARMICHAEL SMITH, for the prevention of infection from fevers, &c. It is well known to our medical men, and many others, that on account of the distinguished efficacy of that gas, Parliament, not long since, was pleased to present Dr. SMITH with the sum of 5000*l.* on condition of communicating to the public the mode of its preparation:

"Take six drachms of powdered nitre, six drachms oil of vitriol (or, as it is now termed, sulphuric acid), mix them in a tea-cup, by adding to the nitre one drachm at a time of the oil. The cup to be placed during preparation on a hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, and the mixture to be stirred with a tobacco-pipe or piece of glass. As soon as the fumes arise the cup should be moved about to the different places in the apartment of the sick, or any other part of the house which it may be thought expedient to fumigate."

See Pages 89 & 128/134

TO GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.—Immediately after the recovery, removal, or death of the patient, let all the doors and windows be thrown open, and remain so for several hours.

Let the house or room be immediately cleansed; all dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be immersed in cold water. The bed clothes, and all clothes used by the sick person, and every one about him, should also be steeped in cold water, then wrung out and washed in warm water with soap, and every box, chest, drawer, &c. in the house or room, should be emptied and cleansed.

If you lie on straw beds, let the straw be immediately burned, and fresh straw provided, and the ticken steeped in cold water, and dried well before it is used again, and let your beds, of whatever kind, be exposed to open air as much as possible for a week.

White-wash all your rooms, and the entrance to them, with lime, slacked in them, and while it continues bubbling and hot.

Scrape your floor with a shovel, and wash clean both it and your furniture.

Keep in open air as much as possible for a week.

Wash your face and hands and feet, and comb your hair well every morning, at least.

N. B. The benefit of this advice you will soon feel, and persevering in your attention to it, will, under GOD, preserve you from all the variety of wretchedness occasioned by infectious fevers. Attend to it then with spirit and punctuality, for your health, and strength, and increase your comfort.

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ON the destructive effects of the Aphis and Blights on Fruit Trees, with useful Observations to prevent them, by THOMAS ANDREW, ESQ. of ELTON, near LUDLOW, from the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

"THE most common and extensive causes of what are termed Blights remain still to be described, and evidently exist in the defects and sudden variation of our unsteady Climate. Whatever be the cause by which the sap is raised and propelled to the extremities of trees, it is well known, that its progress is accelerated by heat, and that it is checked or totally suspended by cold; and it has been ascertained by others, as well as by myself, and indeed is known to every experienced gardener, *that a plant under the most skilful management, does not readily recover its former vigour, when it has been injured by exposure, for a few hours, to a temperature much below that to which it has been previously accustomed.* It frequently happens in this climate, when the blossoms of our fruit trees are just expanding, that a very warm day succeeds a night whose temperature has been some degrees below the freezing point of water: in such a day the evaporation from the unfolding leaves and blossoms will be greatly increased by the agency of heat and light, whilst the supply of nourishment is in a great measure cut off by the ill effects of the preceding night. The blossoms will nevertheless unfold themselves, but will be unproductive, from the want of due nourishment; whilst the hazy appearance of the air, which almost always accompanies such weather in the spring, will induce the gardener unjustly to infer, that the ill effects he observes have arisen from some quality in the air (distinct from excess of heat and cold) which he denominates a blight."

"The best defence against this kind of weather for Wall Trees that I believe has yet been tried, is a covering of a double or triple net; for by this the tree is in some degree protected from frost, and the excess of evaporation in the succeding day, is in a very considerable degree prevented." "The careful gardener often covers his trees with mats or something of this kind, and by almost totally depriving the trees of *light*, creates that blight which he is anxious to exclude."

Annual Register, page 783, Year 1802, under the head of Useful Projects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir, Sept. 16.

Seeing an advertisement in your paper of to-day, beginning with the words *Plague-infected Letters*, and finding on a further perusal that the advertiser intends making for sale an apparatus on MORVEAU's principle, for which is to be charged the sum of seven pounds, I think it right, through the medium of your paper, to state, for the benefit of those who can only spare seven shillings, that they may for that sum prepare an effectual apparatus for themselves. It consists of the following ingredient:—40 grains of black oxide of manganese, in coarse powder, are to be put in a small strong glass phial, with an accurately ground-glass stopper, to which two drachm measures of *nitric acid of* 1,430 specific gravity, and an equal measure of *muriatic acid* of 1,134, must be added; replace the stopper, and secure the whole by enclosing it in a strong wooden case, with a good screw-top, which when fast shall rest on the stopper so as to keep it in its place.

To use it, merely open the phial, with the nose averted, and replace the stopper as soon as the smell is perceived; repeat it, of course, occasionally, as you would any other fumigation. A phial so prepared, will last instead of six months, several years: the mixture ought not to occupy more than one third of the bottle.

For the information of those who are unacquainted with the nature of the recipe, I have only to add, that having procured the proper phial and case, any chemist can furnish the ingredients. This apparatus destroys all kinds of infection, and must be useful to every one. The only instance in which I have tried it myself was in that of the scarlet fever. Three persons were infected before this was used: by the application of it, however, infection ceased; no other individual caught it. A healthy young girl from the country attended all the three patients, two of whom were children: she did every thing about their persons, and was constantly with them, escaping the disease solely by the application of this most useful invention. Various other persons to the number of four or five were in the house, which was a small cottage.

I am, &c.

BARUM BADAD.

FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—Your insertion of the following cheap and excellent receipt for Soup for the Poor in this inclement season, will oblige your's, &c.

HUMANITAS.

Add to the liquor in which a round of beef has been boiled, (not skimmed,) as much water as will increase it to six gallons, a shin of good fresh beef cut in pieces, six leeks, six carrots, a bunch of sweet herbs, one pound of Scotch barley, or rice, and a little pepper. Let the whole stew gently for six hours, till reduced to four gallons, which will make 32 pints of excellent soup.

N. B. Roast-meat bones make a good addition to the soup.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 11th inst. Robert Armstrong, a joiner, at Martin, in Cleveland, thought proper, unsolicited, to ask a companion to let him down by the bucket, into a well, which is about 60 feet deep, but only two in water, to bring up two wooden dishes which had been in the well for near five months. He had not been lowered more than 30 feet, before he fell out of the bucket into the well; his companion continued to lower the bucket to the water, and called to him, but obtained no answer. An alarm was given, when James Ingledew, a blacksmith, was lowered down in the bucket, without being tied to a rope, which he refused to have done, in order to save Armstrong, if possible. He was scarcely lowered twenty feet, before he fell in like manner. A ladder was then procured, and Joseph Tenison, a labourer, was immediately, at his own request, lowered by the ladder into the well, to endeavour to save the other two; when he had been lowered a few yards, he was observed to fall on the side of the ladder, senseless. It now occurred to the by-standers, that the cause of these disasters arose from foul air in the well; when a fourth man, William Hardwick, a labourer, went down on the ladder from which Joseph Tenison had fallen senseless into the well, with a rope tied round him. Hardwick had not gone down more than twelve feet before he became senseless, and fell, when he was immediately hauled up, and on his arrival at the top of the well was black in the face, and apparently dead, but soon after recovered. Every effort was now used by a number of men with grappling-irons, but without effect, to bring up the three bodies. A well-sinker was then sent for, who endeavoured to take out the foul air with which the well was filled, but in vain. An improvement was then suggested and made in the grappling irons, when, after much difficulty, the three bodies were brought up to the top, lifeless. — *Note. a Lighted Candle should always be let down first; and if it continues to burn steadily, there is no danger.*

An extraordinary account appears in the late American papers of the cure of burns and scalds, by the simple application of cotton. A case is related of a child of Capt. R. aged five years, who was dreadfully scalded by the falling of a kettle of boiling water; the affrighted mother, who was picking carding cotton, flew to the child's assistance, and undressed it as quickly as possible; no medical aid being near, in the agitation and distress of her mind, she seized a large bundle of cotton, and applied it over the scalded parts: soon after the application, the screaming infant became quiet, and fell into a gentle slumber. The cotton was suffered to remain on several hours, and when removed, there was no appearance of inflammation remaining.—Another cure it is said has since occurred; and a cure of a burn with equal effect.—A lady who had a violent pain in one of her jaws, supposed to be rheumatic, is also said to have been completely relieved by external application of cotton.

Preservation of Apple Trees.—Spirit of Tar is recommended as an useful remedy for destroying the insect which has of late years been so destructive to the apple-tree. The mode of using it is exceedingly simple and easy. Whenever the insects or white efflorescence appear, the spirit is to be applied with a camel's-hair brush, when it immediately and effectually destroys them; and as it is of a thin and penetrating nature, it completely follows them through any crevices in the bark, into which they may have insinuated themselves. It may be applied at any time of the day, or at any season of the year, when the insect may appear and does not injure the bark in the slightest degree.—Another remedy will be found, in taking a hard coach-harness brush, and rubbing off the blight, as some call it, from the infected limbs, on a dry day in summer, then use a soft brush infused with train oil, and give the limbs so cleaned a good dressing. Renew this three or four times in the course of a month, as before. In addition to this remedy, which will renovate the tree and destroy the insects, where large cankered places are formed in the tree, cut them clean out, and fill the chasm with Forsyth's Composition. Under every tree so treated sweep clean up whatever may have fallen in a heap, then cover it with dock leaves, hay, &c. and after sprinkling it with brimstone, set it on fire to consume by degrees, stirring it occasionally.

About 3½lb. of wheaten flour, of the best quality, are required by the baker to make 4½lb. of bread; but in the summer of 1810, when the quartern-loaf had advanced to 1s. 5d. some experiments were proposed, and made, which seemed to prove, that 2lb. of flour are sufficient, with the admixture of only 10 oz. of rice ground and *boiled*, to produce an excellent loaf of bread, equal in weight, and equal or better in all other respects, to the quartern loaf. In the country, and wherever families make their own bread, this experiment and practice, for the sake of some economy in the expenditure of wheaten flour, may be useful.

It is doubted whether the nutrition of wheaten flour is exhibited in its best form and greatest extent in the present mode of bread-making; and it has been suggested as an improvement, to *boil* some part of the flour in the water with which the bread is mixed and made.

See the other Side B

April 18, 1812.

[Advertisement]—Snails.—Owing to the wet season, every garden swarms with snails, slugs, &c: the following extract from a late publication, may be well worth the attention of Gentlemen and gardeners:—A Gentleman at Fulham, who had taken great pains in cultivating a large kitchen-garden, was greatly pestered with snails; so much so, that he had collected a bushel in a morning, and could not keep them under. This evil was to be attributed, in some measure, to a quickset hedge, which separated his land from some adjoining grounds, belonging to a market-gardener. Soap-ashes were spread on a strawberry-border, next the hedge. These enemies to vegetation did not return that summer or autumn; and, by occasionally using the soap-ashes, the ground is now entirely freed from snails in the most wet and hot seasons.

Effectual security of Wall Fruit against Snails.—Insert behind the fruit-bearing branches the lateral shoots of *genista spinosa*, or gorse, in any way that will best surround the fruit. The good effects thereof will soon be visible.

Receipt for Curing Sour Barrels.—Wash them clean, and wipe them quite dry; cork them tight, as when intended for ale; put in at the bung-holes about four quarts of hot lime for every 36 gallons the barrels will hold, to which add about 3 gallons of water to every gallon of lime, and immediately stop the bung-holes with wet cloths; so soon as the effervescence has subsided, fill the barrels with water, and let all remain until the barrels are wanted for use, when they are to be washed clean.

INSANITY.

The new mode of treatment in cases of Insanity, which has been noticed in most of the public journals, is stated to consist chiefly in the application of warm water as a general bath; and warm affusions on the head (previously shaven) by means of a considerable column of water, so as to produce a slight concussion. This is assisted occasionally also by cold affusion; and the conjoined remedies are said to induce quiet, propensity to sleep; and if long enough continued, a state of syncope.

Caterpillars.—As the gooseberry caterpillars have within these few days appeared in great numbers, threatening, ere another week is elapsed, to destroy much of our most valuable small fruit, we present our readers the following preventive remedy, with which we have been favoured by an intelligent correspondent:—Twist a small lock of hemp round the stem of each bush, and daub it over with tar; by this means all access to the bush from the insect below will be cut off: and by shaking the boughs, or sifting a little powdered quick lime over the foliage, while covered with dew, those already in possession will be easily got rid of.—Our correspondent adds, that about twelve years since he treated a number of gooseberry bushes in this way, and never again witnessed upon them a single caterpillar.

We have the authority of a most respectable and judicious farmer to say, that if Wheat be dressed in the following manner, it will not be infected with Bland or Smut on any land or in any season:—

Begin to save the chamber-lye of the family about three months before seed time; and about ten days before seed time, run as much common lye from wood ashes as will be sufficient, with the other, for the whole of your seed;—after you have gotten your quantity, let the latter be run through fresh ashes several times, as it cannot be too strong.

The process of Steeping.—Procure two common sized washing keelers and a bushel skep; put about half a bushel of seed into a keeler at a time, stir it well, and skim all the light corn or seed that rise to the surface, then empty the remainder with the liquor into the skep, which is placed over the other keeler, and while that is draining steep the skim in the first keeler, and so on alternately: if there be an opportunity, a brick floor is preferable to lay the Wheat on when it is properly drained; in doing which, sprinkle one pound of salt upon one bushel of Wheat, and one bushel of lime fresh from the kiln upon two combs of wheat.

Wednesday a trial was made of a new invented machine for purifying filthy, corrupted, and stagnant water, and rendering it wholesome and fit for use. The machine gave the fullest satisfaction to the beholders; as in a quarter of an hour after putting the foul stinking water into it, a portion was drawn off, which was perfectly sweet, well tasted, and changed from a greenish colour to a clear resemblance of clean pump water.

To purify corrupt Water.—To a puncheon of foul water add half an ounce of alum, previously dissolved in a pint of warm water, which will render the former in 48 hours as clear as that of the finest spring.

ROOKS.—A correſpondent obſerves, that "in almoſt every ſpot where a thin plant of wheat exiſts, on examining the earth, two ſpecies of enemies are found, the one called the *grub*, the other the *wire-worm*. That theſe foes to both corn and graſs are daily increaſing in number, (whether, as the combatants againſt the new ſyſtem of farming contend, it is owing to the departure from the old plan of fallowing, or that the ſeaſons have of late been more favourable to the production of them) no one who has been attentive to the ſubject will be hardy enough to deny. It is equally an indiſputable fact, that one of the ſureſt and moſt indefatigable adverſaries to theſe deſtructive creatures, is that poor perſecuted bird, the rook. A gentleman recently killed a young rook or two for the purpoſe of deterring others from ſettling upon his new-ſown corn, and found their crops filled with a very conſiderable number of theſe *grubs* and *wire-worms*.——It is urged in defence of the practice of thinning a rookery, that the damage is immenſe which they do the farmer by their depredations upon his corn in ſpring and autumn. Suppoſing this true, yet what proportion will the expence of keeping his crops at the periods above-mentioned, ſay three or four guineas upon a farm of 5 or 600 acres, bear to the poſſible and probable loſs of a ſingle incloſure of wheat? It would be the intereſt of gentlemen-ſportſmen, rook-bolters, &c. to refrain in future altogether, or at leaſt to be more moderate, in an amuſement, which, to ſay the beſt of it, is one of the moſt cruel they purſue."

WILD RABBITS.—An intelligent writer, who ſigns himſelf "A FARMER," has addreſſed a letter to Lord Somerville, the patron of Agriculturiſts; the object of which is to ſhew the neceſſity of checking an evil which begins materially to affect the agricultural intereſt of the country:

"I allude (ſays the writer) to the alarming increaſe of Wild Rabbits through the country, ſince they were put under the protection of the game laws. The conſequence is, that the field crops of almoſt all kinds ſuffer greatly. Wheat (eſpecially if it be ſown on thin gravelly land) is their favourite winter food; the damage done by them to ſuch crops is incalculable; many acres of this moſt valuable grain in this county being annually much injured, or totally deſtroyed, to the great detriment of the farmer, and moſt ſerious loſs to the public. The magnitude of this evil is neither ſufficiently regarded, nor as yet ſufficiently known; and if a timely and effectual remedy be not applied, the worſt conſequences muſt enſue. Surely, my Lord, the fruits of the earth (which it is as meritorious to preſerve as to cultivate) ought not to be given up a prey to vermin! eſpecially at a time when our crops are defective, and the means of procuring a foreign ſupply is both ſo difficult and unprofitable! And it is not only in reſpect to their depredations on field crops that the rabbit is a deſtructive animal; they are the greateſt enemy of the planter; their ravages among young plantations of trees are well known; frustrating, where they are numerous, in a great meaſure, all attempts of the kind. Young hedges, and the tops of ſeedling trees, (which might furniſh a future navy,) are to them a choice repaſt, diſbarking thoſe whoſe tops they cannot reach; and where they are ſuffered in a wood, and occaſionally ſhot at there, the trees ſeldom eſcape being ſo lacerated by the ſhot, that their growth is impeded, and the timber turns out inferior. To all this may be added, their burrows not only endanger the limbs of cattle, but waſte and diſfigure the ſurface of the ground."

RICE BREAD. Nov^r 1811

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

As the article of bread is now a ſerious object in houſekeeping, it may be an acceptable piece of information to the public to learn, that many families have adopted the uſe of rice in making bread, in the proportion of *one-fourth*. The rice is previouſly boiled for ten or twelve minutes, in three times its weight of water, which is put to it cold: thus ten pounds and an half of flour, the quantity uſed in three quartern loaves, when made into dough, with one pound and an half of what the baker calls ſponge, will knead up with three pounds and an half of whole rice ſo prepared; and the produce will be *ſix loaves*, inſtead *of three*. Hereby a ſaving will be made of two-pence in the quartern loaf, valuing the rice at 6d. per pound, after paying the baker amply for his trouble; and the conſumption of the corn will be reduced nearly one-half. The bread is very palatable, and both lighter and whiter than wheaten bread.

A poor widow in this village, whoſe accuracy might be depended upon, was, in the preſent inſtance, directed to boil half a pound of rice, which was given to her, in two quarts of water about 40 or 45 minutes, and to mix it with a peck of flour, which ſhe was about to make into bread. She did ſo, and, to her great ſurpriſe, found her bread not only much improved in its quality, but alſo increaſed in quantity in the proportion of a fifth; amounting to a ſaving of more than one ſhilling in ſix, after the value of the rice is added. When this reſult became known to her neighbours, they all appeared deſirous to make their bread in the ſame manner, and thankfully embraced a propoſal which was made to them, to have a regular ſupply of rice at a reſpectable ſhop in the next market-town, upon paying half the accuſtomed price, which is at preſent 5d. per lb. This plan appears preferable to either of the modes which were adopted in the former ſcarcity, becauſe it effectually precludes any idea of compulſion. The quantity of flour made into bread by each family averages half a buſhel per week. A pound of rice, thoroughly boiled, and mixed with it, will coſt them only 2½d. and produce an additional half-peck loaf of the value of 2s. 8d. according to the preſent price of bread in this part of the country.

I have treſpaſſed, I fear, beyond the limits which you aſſign to communications of this nature; but the importance of the ſubject will be my excuſe.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Dec. 4. CLERICUS.

P. S. It may be uſeful to remark, that although a pound of rice, boiled three-quarters of an hour in a gallon of water (which is the proper quantity for half a buſhel of flour), will generally become perfectly ſoft: yet, rice of a very ſuperior quality will ſometimes abſorb another quart or even two quarts of water; in which caſe it ſhould be added, and the rice boiled a quarter of an hour longer.

Family Wine, See Pp. 10, 421, 460.

RECIPE for making FAMILY WINE.

By Mr. MATTHEWS.

[*From the Bath Society's Papers, Vol. XI.*]

TAKE Black Currants, Red ditto, White ditto, Ripe Cherries (Black Hearts are the beſt), Raſpberries, each an equal, or nearly an equal quantity: if the black currants be the moſt abundant, ſo much the better.—To 4lb. of the mixed fruit, well bruiſed, put one gallon of clear ſoft water; ſteep 3 days and nights, in open veſſels, frequently ſtirring up the maſs; then ſtrain through a hair ſieve. The remaining pulp preſs to dryneſs. Put both liquids together, and to each gallon of the whole put 3lb. good, rich, moiſt ſugar, of a bright yelloviſh appearance.—Let the whole ſtand again 3 days and nights, frequently ſtirring up as before, after ſkimming off the top. Then tun it into caſks, and let it remain, full and purging at the bung hole, about two weeks. Laſtly, to every 9 gallons put one quart of good brandy, and bung down. If it does not ſoon drop fine, a ſteeping of iſinglaſs may be introduced, and ſtirred into the liquid, in the proportion of about half an ounce to 9 gallons.

N. B. Gooſeberries, eſpeciallly the largeſt, rich-flavoured, may be uſed in the mixture to great advantage; but it has been found the beſt way to prepare them ſeparately, by more powerful bruiſing, or pounding, ſo as to form the proper conſiſtence in pulp; by putting ſix quarts of fruit to one gallon of water, pouring on the water at twice; the ſmaller quantity at night, and the larger the next morning.—This proceſs, finiſhed as aforeſaid, will make excellent wine, unmixed; but this fluid, added to the former mixture, will ſometimes improve the compound.

The following circumſtance occurred to a labouring family at Harley, in the Hundred of Chriſt-Church:—MARTIN DEAN, a young man about nineteen years of age, having eaten ſome muſhrooms at a neighbour's houſe, liked them ſo much that he determined to obtain ſome for himſelf. Accordingly, on Saturday laſt, he procured a quantity of toadſtools, miſtaking them for muſhrooms, and carried them home, when his mother, being alſo ignorant of the miſtake, prepared them for dinner, and, with her huſband, departed on buſineſs to Kingwood. In the mean time, MARTIN DEAN dreſſed the ſuppoſed muſhrooms, and with his brothers and ſiſters, five in number, partook of them; but their poiſonous quality was ſoon experienced, for the whole of the family were, in a ſhort time, in the greateſt agonies, and death the next day put a period to the exiſtence of STEPHEN, one of them, and the day following to that of HANNAH and MARTIN, the ſad cauſe of this moſt unfortunate accident. The other three children continue dangerouſly ill.

A few nights ago two ſervants (the huntſman and whipper-in) of Sir JOHN DASHWOOD KING, Bart. were found dead in their beds, at his hunting ſeat, at Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire. It appears, that on retiring to bed the preceding evening, conceiving the room where they ſlept (being over one of the out-buildings) to be rather damp, they had taken up with them, from under a furnace, ſome live coals in an open coal-ſcuttle, which they left in the middle of the room; but the place having no chimney or vent of any kind, and being cloſely ſhut up during the night, they muſt have been ſuffocated from the effect of the ſulphuric gas. One of them was found in a ſitting poſture in bed, as if he had been awoke by the oppreſſion of his breath; but doubtleſs at the moment he was too much overcome either to effect his eſcape or create alarm.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

A Waiter, who lived at Mrs. PARTRIDGE's houſe (the *Windmill*, at *Salt-hill*), at the time of the ſudden death of ſeveral Gentlemen who dined there about 30 years ſince, has recently paid the debt of nature himſelf. The day preceding his death, he ſent for the Clergyman of the pariſh, and, after informing him that he could not die in peace without diſcloſing what he knew of that calamitous event, made the following recital:—"That it was not occaſioned, as had been generally ſuppoſed, by any "preparation in the wine, to fine it, as it aroſe from "the circumſtance of ſome carp having been ſtewed "for a family expected the day before; but from "their being prevented coming, the fiſh was ſet by "in the copper ſtew-pan in which they had been "dreſſed, where, from its long ſtanding, the corroſive "acid in the ſauce extracted from the ſtew-pan "that quantity of copperas, which proved deſtructive to moſt of the Gentlemen who partook of "this diſh, ſo fatally ſerved up the next day. The "fact," he ſaid, "was diſcovered and known only by "the Cook and himſelf; and on imparting it to their "afflicted miſtreſs, ſhe enjoined them to ſecrecy as "long as they lived; but that he now found himſelf "in his laſt moments unable to conceal the myſtery "any longer!"—Mrs. PARTRIDGE, and the Cook, have both been dead many years.

*THE POTATOE.—This excellent and wholeſome root is very rarely cooked in the manner it merits, and whereby it may be made into food at leaſt as nutritious as is any ſpecies of our diet.—Here follows the true Lancaſhire receipt:

"*Sort out* your potatoes as to *ſize, ſcrape off* the rind, put them into an IRON pot, (if caſt-iron the better) ſimmer them until they begin to crack, and a fork will pierce them eaſily; after this, *pour off all the water*, put away the lid of the *iron* pot, ſprinkle over them ſome ſalt, and ſhake up well; after this, place the pot at the edge of the fire, and *there let it remain for an hour, or more*; in this time, all the moiſture of the potatoe will gradually exhale in ſteam, and you will find them *(be the ſort or growth what it may)* white and flakey as ſnow, and in ſuch a ſtate of eating, as thoſe only can judge who have tried them. Take out with a ſpoon or ladle.

* See Pages 82 and 28

Potatoes.

To the Printer of the Bath Chronicle.

DESIROUS of contributing in ſome ſort to the general benefit of Society, I beg leave to treſpaſs a little on your time for the purpoſe of communicating a few deſultory remarks on the Cultivation of the Potatoe.

The moſt general mode of planting the Potatoe, in theſe Weſtern parts, is with cuttings, or whole middle-ſized bulbs, in the proportion of 6 to 8 or 9 ſacks per acre, (224lb. each.) The produce in crop, according to circumſtances, varying from 50 to 120 ſacks per acre.

The method I have adopted for ſeveral years paſt, is to detach or cut out ſingly the eyes or buds, reſerving the larger ſhare, namely, 2-3ds or 3-4ths, of the bulb for food; and this I did the laſt year moſt ſcrupulouſly, by reaſon of the ſcarcity and exceſſive high price of the article, and that on every yard of land I planted, which amounted to ſeveral acres. The crop was every where abundant, in ſome part yielding conſiderably more than 200 ſacks per acre.

It has been objected that the produce will be in a certain degree proportionate to the ſize of the ſet; but in every inſtance of my practice and obſervation the objection as proved fallacious.

A Gentleman of this city in the laſt unfavourable ſeaſon planted in his garden ſome ſeedling plants, (about an ounce of the ſeed would be ſufficient to ſtock an acre) and his crop was in the proportion of 166 ſacks per acre.

In the ſame ſeaſon, an ingenious and well-known Member of the Bath Agricultural Society produced, at the laſt annual meeting, ſome very fine bulbs weighing 8lb. raiſed from a ſingle ſeed, (about 20,000 of theſe to an ounce.) Hence again, it ſeems obvious, that the produce bears no proportion to the original quantity of vegetative matter.

For the purpoſe of detaching the eyes, ſome perſons make uſe of an iron ſcoop, but I conſider this to be an unneceſſary refinement; beſides that the inſtrument is not every where to be procured. A common pocket-knife, with a beaked point, would anſwer every uſeful purpoſe; and I would recommend a moderate portion of the bulb to be taken away with the bud. Thus, a ſufficient quantity of moiſture would be retained for preſervation of the germinating principle from the time of its being detached until the ſuitable opportunity of planting, which might well be, if neceſſary, for the ſpace of two or three months. I have now by me many of theſe ſets, intended for planting which were detached long before Chriſtmas laſt, and from which time I have been thus ſaving cuttings of the potatoes uſed in my family for food, and with which altogether I may be enabled to ſtock ſeveral acres; whereas the too ſlender ſcoopings would require immediate planting, or the moiſture would ſoon be loſt.—If this were purſued in a general way, the aggregate ſaving would be immenſe. But it is obvious that with a great number of poor, eſpecially in towns, no incitement to adopt this mode of economy at preſent exiſts, from the circumſtance of their being deſtitute of Land to cultivate. I would therefore, with the utmoſt deference, beg leave to ſuggeſt the propriety of ſome ſuch inducements as theſe.

1. To Gentlemen of liberal ſentiments and affluent circumſtances, as well as to Pariſh-Officers, that they beſtow on the indigent, from time to time, certain parcels of potatoes, on condition that they return a ſtated number of the eyes thus detached; the proportion, for the ſketch of an outline, might be as 3000 cuttings to the ſack. Theſe cuttings again to be diſtributed to thoſe in like indigent circumſtances, who, poſſeſſing ſmall plots of ground, might be willing to cultivate.

2. To thoſe of inferior circumſtances, but liberal in ſentiment, that in their own families, and by every means in their power, they carefully attend to this valuable inſtance of economy, and diſpoſe of the cuttings to planters of every deſcription at a moderate price by weight; ſay at ſomething more than the current market-price of the whole potatoe; thus they would ſuſtain no loſs themſelves, and eſſentially ſerve the public, as well as individual purchaſers, who, in the weight of a ſack, would have the cuttings of three or four.

3. That Pariſh-Officers be active in promoting this plan; and principally by becoming themſelves purchaſers, at an equitable price, of all ſuch cuttings as might be brought to them, and produced in their reſpective diſtricts, exerciſing their diſcretion in diſpoſing of the ſame for planting according to circumſtances.

As I ſaid before, if ſomething of this kind were generally adopted, the ſaving would be very great, and tend much to reduce the price of this valuable article of food in the firſt inſtance; and it would alſo be the means of extending the breadth of ground to be under crop the enſuing ſeaſon; a circumſtance in the preſent juncture of peculiar importance.

I remain, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Bath, Feb. 1801. NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

To the Printer of the Bath Chronicle.

THE following method of raiſing two crops of Potatoes on the ſame land within the year, may at the preſent moment prove intereſting:—

About *ſix weeks* before I expected my earlieſt potatoes would be fit to dig, I laſt year planted, in a ſmall nurſery or ſeed bed, a quantity of the cuttings of potatoes about an *inch* diſtant from each other, ſo that the whole occupied one *ſixteenth* of the ſpace they would have done in ordinary planting; they came up kindly and ſtrong, and by the time mentioned had acquired the height of five or ſix inches, when they were *tranſplanted*, at the uſual diſtances, into a ſpot of ground from whence the *firſt* crop of potatoes had been dug for the uſe of the family; (this was the beginning of Auguſt.) On Nov. 2d, this *ſecond* crop was taken up, and produced after the rate of 84 ſacks per acre, or about one twentieth more than the average crop of the neighbourhood.

I need not expatiate on the utility of this practice, ſince it is ſelf-evident, that if univerſally adopted, it would enable this kingdom to ſupport a greater number of inhabitants than it at preſent contains, without importation; I ſhall therefore content myſelf with obſerving, that experience convinces me, that, with very little attention, it is as eaſy to produce two crops yearly and every year as one.

I do not think it material to the crop, whether whole potatoes, cuttings, or eyes, be employed as ſets; whatever will produce a *ſtrong* and *healthy plant* will, I believe, give an *equal chance* for a good crop. If, therefore, all families would cut off the two ends of each potatoe they dreſs, and preſerve them in dry coal aſhes from this time (jan. 1801) onward, to the ſeaſons of planting, they would, by thus *ſecuring* a plenty of ſets, in this time of ſcarcity, render an eſſential ſervice to the community.

It is a *fact* not perhaps generally known, that 1olbs of flour *properly leavened*, 1lb of rice *boiled ſoft*, and 6lbs. of potatoes boiled and preſſed through a cullender, make a bread equal in the opinion of many to the beſt *French Rolls*; and that the proportion of wheat flour thereby ſaved, is about 3-7ths, almoſt one half! at leaſt ſuch it has been in my family. Yours, &c. R. PEW.

Penſbury-Houſe, Wilts, Jan. 1.

POTATOES.—It has clearly been aſcertained by a perſon in Worceſter, that a great part of the potatoe now uſed for ſets may be ſaved. He planted at the uſual ſeaſon this year a handful of *parings*, which filled a row of about ſix yards and a half in length; and being dug up a few days ſince, produced half a buſhel of good potatoes.

Laſt year planted a Row of Seh of Potatoes large ones cut into ſingle Eyes the Row 24 Yards long;—and next to it another Row of equal length from ſmall Potatoes, ſome of theſe Cuttings were ſet whole ſome cut in half. The former produced 4½ buſh. of fine large Potatoes—the latter only 1½ a buſh. very ſmall ones.—Farmers Journal

Lightning.—See P. 7. & 79.

On the most probable Means of saving Persons and Property from the dreadful Effects of Lightning.

[From Dr. FOTHERGILL's Preservative Plan respecting this and other disasters, by which many valuable lives are prematurely lost to the community.]

PERSONS, struck apparently dead by lightning, have been considered by some as the immediate objects of Divine wrath; by others, more charitably inclined, as the peculiar favourites of Heaven; while it has been concluded by both parties, than any attempt to restore them must not only be vain, but presumptuous. In all ages, indeed, those unfortunate objects, through ignorance and superstition, have generally been abandoned to their fate. The two singular instances of happy recovery mentioned in my Hints on Animation, in 1783, helped, in some measure, to correct popular prejudice, and also to confirm what I had long suspected, namely, that these persons, provided that there was no fatal laceration, might probably be restored by similar means as those from drowning or suffocation. Other remarkable cures have occurred since, as appears from the [Humane] Society's Reports, and which bear ample testimony to the success of human means judiciously applied.

That lightning and electricity depend on the same subtile fluid, and obey the same laws, is now well known, and their identity too well established to need any farther proof. This fluid, though every where present, remains silent and perfectly at rest, till the equilibrium be disturbed, when it suddenly strives to restore the balance: rushes with inconceivable rapidity along the best conductor that is at hand, and in its course rends rocks, shivers the loftiest oaks; and overturns every thing that resists its passage.

Lightning, in the higher regions of the atmosphere, is a harmless lambent flame, producing those gleaming corruscations in hot seasons which are generally destitute of danger. But, when an overcharged thunder-cloud hangs low, the danger increases; yet, if an interval of four seconds and a half intervenes between the flash and the report, the distance may be presumed to be at least an English mile. When it approaches still nearer the earth, and a tremendous explosion instantly follows the flash, it threatens more imminent danger, in proportion to what electricians call the striking distance, which seldom, perhaps, exceeds fifty feet. When the ground, as in a very dry season, is charged positively, and the super-incumbent cloud negatively, the returning stroke may prove as fatal as one directed downwards.

REMARKS.—1. To secure persons, as well as property, dwelling-houses, and particularly public buildings, as churches, theatres, gunpowder-magazines, and distilleries, ought to be well armed with suitable conductors, which, when perfect, generally convey the electric fluid silently into a body of water under ground.—Should these sometimes fail of the desired effect, the accident would argue no defect in the principle, but in the conductors, which are often ill constructed, or deprived of their conducting power by being covered with rust.

2. To persons within doors, who, during a thunder-storm, are extremely timorous, electricians agree in recommending an under-ground cellar, (keeping at a distance from the walls) as the safest place to which they can retire; because the electric fluid is dissipated on all sides by the surrounding moisture.

3. In the rooms above they ought to avoid sitting too near any metallic or conducting bodies, as fire-irons, bell-wires, brass chandeliers, ornamental gildings, &c.

4. To recline on a mattrass in the middle of the room, or on a couch suspended by silken cords, or supported on glass feet or baked wood.

5. Persons without doors ought to avoid taking shelter under trees, hedges, or hay-ricks, or leaning against iron pallisadoes, or any pointed, angular, or metallic, body, which may tend to attract the lightning towards the place. For the same reason, also, ladies should lay aside, during the storm, their brass-mounted umbrellas and long hair-pins; and reapers, their scythes, hooks, &c.

6. The deluge of rain, which generally accompanies thunder-storms, providentially diminishes the danger, by rendering the human body a more perfect conductor. Hence, perhaps, it is, that some persons escape better than others, and particularly those who perspire copiously, or whose clothes are drenched with rain, which also helps to explain why a wet animal cannot be killed by a shock from an electrical battery, which would instantly dispatch the animal when dry.—"A labourer," says Dr. Hawes, "was lately struck apparently dead by lightning, having a scythe in his hand. A heavy fall of rain and hail ensued: the effects were such, that, in the course of an hour, languid life returned, and at length was perfectly restored."—"It is possible, adds the Doctor, "that nature has taken this medium of pointing out a *new* remedy for persons apparently killed by lightning.—It also evinces how dangerous it is to carry any metallic implement in a thunder-storm."—An important hint, and worthy of attention.

7. A flash of vivid lightning, received full in the face, sometimes causes a fainting-fit, and paralyses the optic nerves, producing incurable blindness. The face, therefore, should be turned from the thunder-cloud, or the eye-lids closed.

8. In vital suspension from the vehement stimulus of the electric fluid, the body retains its heat and flexibility longer than usual. Instead of artificial heat, the nature of the case may possibly require, like that of suffocation in the Russian stoves, a free use of the cooling plan.—"*Dies docebit.*"

9. Violent shocks of electricity exhaust the living principle, while gentle vibrations restore it, by correcting even its own excesses. Thus deafness, occasioned by a loud peal of thunder, has, in one rare instance, been suddenly known to have been afterwards removed by a subsequent flash of lightning.

10. Be it remembered, that thunder-storms, volcanoes, and earthquakes, those awful phenomena of nature, though alarming to mortals, and often disastrous to individuals, are, nevertheless, not without their use in the economy of our planet. Among other purposes, less obvious, they serve to carry off redundant electricity, disperse noxious vapours, and fertilize the earth. They moreover dispose the mind to devotion, and, by shewing man his dependance, teach him humility and resignation. For how can such a display of sublime grandeur and magnificence fail of inspiring him with the most exalted ideas of the omnipotence of Him "who rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm?" and who, amidst his judgments, remembers mercy!

Method of preserving CREAM.—Take twelve ounces of white sugar, and dissolve it in water over a moderate fire. After the sugar is dissolved, boil it for about two minutes in an earthen vessel, after which, add immediately twelve ounces of fresh cream, and mix the whole uniformly over the fire; then suffer it to cool; pour it into a quart-bottle, and cork it carefully. Keep it in a cool place, and it will continue fit for use for several weeks, and even months.

...ut ten years of age, on Sunday ...e 17th inſtant, fell into the river oppoſite Walcot-Parade; the boy was taken out by Mr. Porter, the ferryman, in leſs than ten minutes, and ſoon recovered, notwithſtanding his head was very improperly held downwards, which ſhould never be done. The girl, after ſome ſtruggles, ſunk and remained under water about ten minutes, till at length by means of a boat-hook ſhe was taken out, and conveyed with her head upright in her father's arms, wrapped in a blanket, and in that poſture put into a warm bed. No violence was uſed, but the body was rubbed well with warm flannels, brandy rubbed upon the breaſt, ſal volatile applied to the temples and noſtrils, and a portion of it diluted with water forced into the mouth; ſoon after which ſhe vomited copiouſly, chiefly water, ſcreamed out, was convulſed, and appeared as if in great pain, with a wild fierceneſs in her eyes. Her body, legs, and feet being very cold, warm flannels were repeatedly applied, and in about half an hour the convulſions abated; it was now with difficulty ſhe was kept from ſleeping, which was done for half an hour, ſhe then ſlept two hours; and at length, though very weak, happily recovered. The parents returned thanks at Walcot church for the reſtoration of their children.---To prevent ignorant perſons from uſing improper means, the above eaſy method is deſcribed, and we all ſubjoin the cautions repeatedly publiſhed by the Humane Society:

HUMANE PERSONS are earneſtly requeſted to prevent the *drowned being rolled on casks*, or any violent means being uſed, as by ſuch improper conduct an immenſe number of lives have been prematurely ſacrificed.

On the alarm of any perſon being drowned, let hot-water, ſpirits, flannels, and hartſhorn drops, be procured. Many lives have happily been reſtored by the immediate and attentive exertions of benevolent characters.

Salt is never to be employed.

☞ WHAT THOU DOEST,—DO QUICKLY.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raiſed, to the neareſt houſe.

2. Strip, dry the body; clean the mouth and noſtrils.

3. *Young Children* to be put between two perſons in a warm bed.

4. An *Adult*—Lay the body on a bed, and in cold weather near the fire.—In ſummer expoſe the body to the ſun; and in warm ſeaſons Air ſhould be freely admitted.

5. The body to be *gently rubbed* with flannel, ſprinkled with ſpirits or flour of muſtard; the proper ſubſtances to be ſprinkled on flannels, and a heated warming-pan, covered, may be lightly moved over the back and ſpine.

6. To *Restore Breathing*—introduce the pipe of a bellows, (when no apparatus is at hand) into *one* noſtril; the *other*, and the mouth, being cloſed, *inflate the lungs*, till the breaſt be a little raiſed; the mouth and noſtrils muſt then be let free: repeat this proceſs till life appears.

7. The *Breast* to be fomented with *hot spirits*, hot bricks or tiles covered, &c. to be applied to the ſoles of the feet and palms of the hands.—If no ſigns of life appear, the body to be put into the warm bath.

8. *Tobacco Smoke* is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper inſtrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, ſo as to defend the mouth of the aſſiſtant.

9. *Electricity* to be *early employed* either by the Medical Aſſiſtants, or other judicious practitioners.

As ſoon as Corn is beaten down, it ſhould with all poſſible diſpatch be collected into ſheaves; and, inſtead of being piled upon one another, each ſheaf ſhould be ſet on end, the blade being uppermoſt. Several of theſe ſheaves ſhould be tied together tight, near the blade, ſo as to make the whole maſs ſmaller at the top than at the bottom. They are again to be tied quite cloſe to the top, and the ears then opened out like an umbrella, ſo as to form a kind of gutter for the water to run off.—Whereas, in the ordinary mode of piling up the corn together, the water lodges, and it is neceſſary conſtantly to open the ſheaves in order to dry them.

DANGER OF BOUQUETS IN BED-ROOMS.

Doctor Heiſter, of Gottingen, is of opinion, that a great number of perſons found dead in their beds have loſt their lives by the vapour exhaled from large pots of flowers kept in their bed-rooms. Doctor Ingenouz, a celebrated German Phyſician, who died about three years ago, has confirmed this opinion by experiments, which cannot err. Encloſe, for example, in a glaſs vaſe, during the night, a bunch of any flowers whatever, taking care to put a little water upon the plate on which the vaſe is placed, with the mouth downwards, ſo as to prevent any communication between the external air, and that in the vaſe; you will find the flowers in the morning in the ſame ſtate, without any alteration, but they ſhall have changed the internal air, according to their particular qualities. Inſinuate a bougie into this confined air, it will be extinguiſhed. An ordinary flower encloſed in a glaſs, in a volume of air, ten times greater than the ſize of the flower, ſhall ſo corrupt it, that an animal placed in it will die in a few minutes. Theſe experiments are intereſting, at this ſeaſon of the year particularly.

The following is a valuable Compoſition for colouring and preſerving Gates, Pales, Barns, &c.—Melt twelve ounces of roſin in an iron pot or kettle: add three gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimſtone. When the roſin and brimſtone are melted, and become thin, add as much Spaniſh brown, or red or yellow oker (or any other colour you want, ground fine, as uſual with oil) as will give the whole as deep a ſhade as you like. Then lay it on a bruſh, as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the firſt coat is dried, give it a ſecond. It is well atteſted that this will preſerve plank for ages, and prevent the weather from driving through brick-work.

The following is the famous American receipt for the Rheumatiſm:—Take garlic two cloves, and gum ammoniac one drachm, blend them by bruizing, make them into two or three boluſſes, with fair water, and ſwallow them, one at night, and one in the morning. Drink, while taking this recipe, ſaſſafras tea, made very ſtrong, ſo as to have the tea-pot filled with its chips. This is almoſt always found to effect a cure, even in the worſt of caſes, and no one can poſſibly object to the materials.

Approved Substitute for Bread.---Take ſome rice and boil it looſe. When it is quite ſoft, ſet it to drain, and when thoroughly drained, bruiſe it in a mortar. Add a little ſalt, and as much oatmeal or rye flour as will make it into a ſtiff paſte. Cut it into thin cakes, and bake them in a quick oven, or in a Dutch oven before a briſk fire.—This is a cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for bread, and approaches nearer to the taſte of bread than any of the uſually recommended ſubſtitutes.

A pennyworth of liquorice ball, boiled in half a pint of vinegar, and rendered palatable by brown ſugar or honey, has been found highly efficacious in the colds ſo general at preſent; a tea-ſpoon-full ſhould be taken on going to bed, and a ſmall quantity as often as the cough is troubleſome.

Excellent paste for meat or fruit pies is made with two thirds of wheat-flour, one third of the flour of boiled potatoes, and some butter or dripping; the whole being brought to a proper consistence with warm water.—A small quantity of yeast adds to its lightness. This mixture likewise makes a good cake for breakfast or evening, either with or without spices, raisins, &c.

Mode of making Butter in Holland.—Having milked the cow, the milk is not put into the pans till it is quite cold; it is then stirred two or three times a day with a wooden spoon, to prevent the cream from separating from the milk; and if it can be stirred till the spoon will almost stand in it, it is deemed so much the better. When it is found to be sufficiently thick, it is put into a churn, and beat for an hour.—When the butter begins to form, a pint, or more, of cold water, according to the quantity of the milk, is poured in, to separate the butter from the butter-milk. When the butter is taken out of the churn, it is washed and kneaded till the last water is perfectly clear and free from milk. By this method a greater quantity of butter is made from an equal quantity of milk; and the butter is more firm and sweet, and will keep longer than that which is made by the method commonly used in England; and the butter-milk is thought preferable.

Mr. Tuke, in his view of the Agriculture of Yorkshire, gives the following account of bread from *meslin*, a mixture of wheat and rye:

'Of meslin the common household or brown bread is made in families of every rank in the country, and more wholesome or nutricious bread cannot be used; no perceptible flavour or difference arises from the mixture of the rye, and the only effect it has, is to render the bread somewhat more moist, and to preserve it somewhat longer from growing stale; formerly, a very black, heavy, sour bread, was made from rye, and is not yet entirely out of date, among the lower orders of the country; it is made in the following manner:—A large tub, called a kimlin, is provided; this being only scraped, and not washed out, after each time of using, the paste which remains on the sides becomes sour; in this vessel about one half of the meal intended to be used is mixed with water in the evening; this is covered up with some dry meal, and lies in sponge till morning; in that time the tub has communicated its acidity to the whole mass, which causes a fermentation similar to that p oduced by yest; it is then worked up stiff with the remainder of the meal; this is often done with the feet, the dough being covered with a coarse cloth; after it has thus been well worked, it is made into large loaves, and put into the oven, where it remains about ten or twelve hours. As this kind of bread will keep a considerable time, it is made in large quantities at once; three bushels at a baking is frequent, which quantity is made into seven or eight loaves; many farmers do not make this bread more than four or six times in the year.'

This Reporter is of opinion that, as the disease called *curl* in *Potatoes* is not known in America, from whence the root was imported into Europe, it would be wise to have recourse to its native country for a change of seed.

Salt and water has cured Swellings in the Neck and Wens, by washing them well. One pound of salt to three gallons of water, which will make it the exact strength of sea-water.—The salt must be quite dissolved and then apply the water in a tepid state. Make use of the above three times a day.

Monday night two male servants of Sir R. Lawley, bart. of Canwell, took a pan of charcoal into their bed-room where they left it burning; and in the morning they were found suffocated. On being taken out of the room, one of them shewed signs of animation, and after considerable exertion he was restored; but the other was quite dead.

An important Improvement in Shoes and Boots.—The following method of preparing water-proof leather, at a very small expence, will be found invariably to succeed: Take one pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and one ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire: with this composition new shoes and boots are to be rubbed in the sun, or at a distance from the fire, with a sponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated; the leather then is impervious to wet, the shoes and boots last much longer, acquire softness and pliability; and thus prepared, are the most effectual preservatives against cold and chilblains.

See P. 3

* or about 12 Oz. of Tallow—

Salted White Herrings.—We are happy to be able to state, upon the authority from which we copied the paragraph in our paper of the 29th ult. respecting the death of a child from eating salted white herrings, that the whole is founded upon a mistake.—Upon an enquiry being instituted by the Soup-Committee of Newcastle, and an eminent chemist, it appeared, that the fish eaten by the child had been taken out of the pickle and immediately dressed, without any precaution of steeping; and what was still more deleterious, and must prove very poisonous in the present instance, the herrings had been long kept in an earthenware vessel, glazed with *lead ore*, which *lead* the brine or pickle in the vessel would be sure to dissolve. Of this the Coroner and Jury had no knowledge.—It is therefore important that it should be more generally known, that salting down fish or flesh in the common earthenware vessels, which are all glazed with *lead ore*, or in any vessel lined with *lead*, is a very dangerous practice, as the acid contained in the salt brine or pickle dissolves the lead, which, when taken inwardly, is of a most fatal and poisonous quality; and a small part of it incorporating with the fish contained in the vessel, occasioned the above melancholy effect.—A similar instance is known to have happened to another family, that had eaten of a piece of beef which had lain for some time in a glazed earthenware vessel. Solely, therefore, to the improper vessel in which the brine and fish were kept, is to be attributed the melancholy event mentioned on the 29th ult. Herrings, *properly cured and properly dressed, are a most safe and wholesome food.*

Recipe for dressing corned Herrings.—They must be gutted and washed, and laid in cold water to freshen for two hours; then, if boiled for three minutes, they will be done enough.—If broiled, they should be previously hung up for two hours to dry, after being soaked.

On Saturday last, as Mr. Millen, jun. of Westwell was going from that place to Stapleburst, he was attacked in the ear by a blow fly, which causing irritation, he crushed it in the cavity. On the following day, he was seized with pains in the head, which continued without intermission, producing almost distraction until Monday morning, when in the height of agony a friend advised the pouring of spirits of Geneva into the ear, which was done, and to the astonishment of the spectators, forty large maggots exuded from the ear, where they had been generated during the two days

The following melancholy fact will, we hope, warn people of the danger of ſeeking for ſhelter under trees in a thunder-ſtorm:—Tueſday evening, between the hours of five and ſix, a number of people aſſembled in a field at Lyme, Dorſet, to ſee ſome feats of horſemanſhip; during the performance a thunder-ſtorm came on, and many of them imprudently ran to ſome elm-trees for ſhelter, under which a woman, and two girls about 15 years of age, were inſtantly ſtruck dead by the lightning; an infant in the woman's arms was apparently dead for near half-an-hour, but recovered. Scarcely a minute before the accident happened more than 20 people prudently left the ſpot, on being warned of the danger.

GLOCESTER, *Sept.* 8. Wedneſday laſt, a fine milch cow, the property of Mr. W. Buckle, of Boddington manor, was killed by lightning in a meadow adjoining the houſe, where once ſtood the venerable oak ſuppoſed to have been the father of its kind in the kingdom, which a few years ſince was deſtroyed by fire. The cow was ſtanding under a group of tall elms, about 60 feet high, one of which was much damaged.

At Great-Dunmow, the lightning, attracted by a weather-cock on the top of Sir G. Beaumont's houſe, entered the clock-caſe, ſet it on fire, and ſplit to atoms a large oak plank; the electric matter then penetrated to the roof, rending the rafters, and appears to have been conducted by the bell-wires into the lower rooms; the wires were broken into pieces of different lengths, and falling, buried themſelves by their heat in the floors. The wainſcot and walls are much ſcorched; a counterpane, upon which a piece of wire had fallen, was burnt, and a cap on the head of one of the female ſervants was nearly conſumed, without the wearer being in the leaſt injured.

A mill at Margaret-Roothing, Eſſex, and another at Halſtead, were deſtroyed by the lightning, and large fragments of the latter carried 160 feet. A tree adjoining ſhared the ſame fate; as did a large oak tree in the pariſh of Henbury, near Briſtol, which was ſhivered to pieces.

A ſpoonful of ſaltpetre given each day to a cow fed upon turnips, is ſaid to effectually prevent the butter or milk taſting, as is uſual, of that root.

Vinegar is a ſure and ſpeedy cure for all burns and ſcalds; inſtead of oils, ointments, &c. cloths dipped in vinegar, and continually freſh wetted therewith, will, when applied immediately after the accident, effect a ſpeedy cure, and *prevent deſication.* In *a very bad* or neglected caſe, when the bliſters are become ſores, *after the vinegar has been uſed ſome hours*, put on a bread and milk poultice, which when removed, the ſores muſt be covered with chalk finely powdered, as much as will abſorb the matter of the ſore; then a freſh poultice laid over it, and the ſame dreſſing repeated till the ſores are healed. In the caſe of bliſters *without ſores*, open the bliſters in different parts with a needle, preſs out the water with a ſoft linen rag, then apply venegar as above.

Burgamy pitch ſpread thick on white kid ſkin, and applied to the ſeat of the diſeaſe, is a ſovereign remedy for the Rheumatiſm.

To Farmers. Pieces of rags, dipped in train-oil and bruiſed gun-powder, and hung upon poles or hedges, will protect newly-ſown corn from the depredations of rooks.

A correſpondent, who knows the dearneſs and difficulty of procuring yeaſt, recommends us again to lay before our readers the following recipe:—

Boil a potatoe till it breaks in pieces; when the water is nearly cool, pour it off; add to the potatoe a deſert ſpoonful of coarſe ſugar, and a tea-ſpoonful of common yeaſt; beat the compound up with a wooden ſpoon, and the yeaſt is made. Common yeaſt is only wanted at the firſt time, what adheres to the wooden ſpoon will afterwards ſupply its place.

A very deſtructive inſect, of the cochineal kind, has for ſome years paſt infeſted the apple trees; and, unleſs attended to, will prove deſtructive to that uſeful fruit.---It appears like a white mould upon them, which, when rubbed, leaves a purple ſtain.----A quarter of a pint of ſweet oil, and one ounce of flour of brimſtone, mixed and laid with a ſmall bruſh upon the place where the whiteneſs is ſeen, will effectually kill the inſect.

Wheat, in its infant ſtate, is liable to receive injury from flugs; it may not, therefore, be altogether uſeleſs to mention an old preventative againſt their inroads. A mixture of *quick-lime* and *ſoot* ſown over the crop when it is well come up, very early in the morning, is ſaid to be fatal to theſe deſtructive ravagers. If ſuch an expedient ſhould fail, it will not be thrown away, but prove advantageous to the wheat, as a *top-dreſſing*, in proportion to the quantity of *ſoot* employed.

Eaſy and cheap method to ſave ricks of hay, or ſtacks of corn, from being deſtroyed by fire, having been ſtacked too ſoon:—Place in the very middle a hollow trunk, about 4 or 6 inches ſquare, which muſt be bored full of holes, and reach from the top to the bottom, above the thatch; when the ſtack is half way up (which, when ſettled, will be about a third) lay a few faggots of ſtrong wood in an horizontal ſituation acroſs, with a communication to the trunk, and alſo with the common air. All the phlogiſticated air will fly into the trunk, and preſerve the ſtack. The top of it may be likewiſe very uſeful to inſert a mouſe or rat trap of wire, to be put in and taken out at pleaſu The expence is comparatively nothing, and the ſafety and profit certain. A few old planks or ſcantlings will anſwer.

BARK.—The Royal College of Phyſicians have lately publiſhed a report of their Cenſors, on the abuſes of inſtituting one ſpecies of bark in preſcriptions, when another ſort is ordered. It is therefore recommended to the attention of the faculty and the publick, to make uſe of the red bark in preference to any other, as that ſort is not liable to the ſame adulteration. The other ſorts are generally ſubſtituted the one for the other, without a chance of detection; as, when reduced to powder, the moſt experienced judge of bark cannot make the diſtinction.---By the concurring teſtimony of the eminent phyſicians Sydenham, Morton, Lewis, and Dr. Saunders, of Guy's Hoſpital, Southwark, the Red Bark is declared to poſſeſs the ſame virtues with the common bark, but in a much higher degree; that it is the true Peruvian Bark of the beſt quality and the higheſt perfection, is now in uſe by by the Spaniards, French, Italians, and Americans, in preference to all others.

How much ſoever we may wiſh to encourage new trials of the virtues contained in the productions of different climates, it has a dangerous tendency in fevers and other malignant diſorders, to delay the introduction of eſtabliſhed remedies, the omiſſion of which for a very ſhort period, may prove fatal for ever to the unfortunate invalid, while judicious and ſeaſonable adminiſtering might prove ſafe and effectual.----The doſe is half a drachm, in ſubſtance, and of the decoction a wine glaſs full, as often as may be required. The decoction is made by boiling an ounce of fine powdered bark in one pint and a quarter of water for 5 minutes, and ſtraining it thro' flannel for uſe.

A Medical Perſon recommends the following as a wholeſome and nutritious Breakfaſt, viz. Boil oatmeal grits in water, ſo as to form gruel, one pint of which, when hot, is to be poured on ſix or eight common garden ſage-leaves, freſh or dried; let theſe in uſe till cold; this may ſerve with toaſted wheaten bread, and may be eaten with or without ſugar. Butter alſo not being neceſſary with this beverage, its uſe would tend to reduce the unwarrantable and enormous price of that article.

The extreme heat of the weather, which has been ſo remarkably more intenſe than that of many preceding ſummers, has produced a very important influence upon the diſeaſes incident to the human frame: thus from the laſt medical report, *Typhus*, or Fever, is the moſt prevalent diſorder, and this almoſt uniformly attended with *Coma*, and a very high degree of delirium.

Nothing can be more conducive to health in this torrid ſeaſon than frequently waſhing the ſkin with ſoap and water, and repeatedly changing the linen. The perſpiration of the human body contains in it what is technically denominated *Septon*, which often combining with *Oxygen*, forms that noxious compound called *Septic Acid*. This is moſt effectually detached, and neutralized by *Alkalies* or *Soap*, and upon the ſame principle that *Water*, or *Alkaline Lee*, cleanſes the ſkin, a *clean Shirt* will do the ſame; that is, by abſorbing or attracting from it ſomething foul. Clean linen, therefore, may be conſidered as a ſubſtitute for clean water, and he who changes his linen very frequently, deterges the ſurface of the body almoſt as much as by *Bathing*; and, perhaps, for the purpoſes of health, quite as much.

To preſerve the health of the French troops at Paris during the preſent exceſſive heats, an additional allowance of vinegar is given them; the ſtricteſt attention is paid to the cleanlineſs of their barracks; and they are forbidden to bathe, but under the obſervation of an officer, that they may do it when cool, and not after meals.—Theſe hints are worth attending to here.

Walking.—A correſpondent recommends the following as a remedy at the preſent ſeaſon to ſuch perſons, particularly ſoldiers, as, by walking, are liable to have their feet ſore and blittered.—"Diſſolve a little fuller's-earth in water, to the conſiſtence of an ointment, and anoint the feet with it at going to bed—In the morning they will be perfectly well."

A very eſſential improvement in the bleaching of linen has lately been made by Dr. Higgins, of Dublin, by the introduction of ſulphurat of lime. He finds, that the alternate uſe of ſteeps of oxymuriat of lime, and ſulphurat of lime, will, in the courſe of ten days, bring green linen to a ſtate of perfect whiteneſs; and he recommends this as the cheapeſt and beſt of all the known methods of bleaching.

It has already been noticed, that the Oxymuriatic acid, which is at preſent ſo largely uſed for bleaching, will diſcharge writing-ink from paper: this dangerous property has given occaſion to ſeveral frauds, in conſequence of which it became a matter of importance to diſcover a way of reſtoring writing thus effaced: this has been effected by Citizen Guietaud; and the proceſs made public by order of the French Government. It conſiſts in dipping the paper in a very weak ſulphuret of ammonia (volatile liver of ſulphur:) the characters are immediately reſtored of a dark brown colour, and very legible. Pruſſiat of pot-aſh will alſo reſtore the writing of a blue colour: the firſt method is, however, the ſpeedieſt and beſt.

The following is recommended as a cure for the complaint in the bowels, ſo prevalent at preſent:—To two large ſpoonfuls of brandy add two of water, and as much Turkey rhubarb as will lie on a ſhilling: to be taken thrice a day.

Mode of applying Manure in Switzerland.

All the animal and vegetable matter, ſuch as the cleanings of ſtables, warehouſes, &c. together with boughs and leaves of trees, weeds, ſtubble, &c. that can be collected from different parts of a farm, are brought together in a fold-yard. They are heaped upon one another and kept conſtantly wet, the different parts being from time to time expoſed to the air, till the whole maſs is decompoſed. The water flowing from it is then tranſported to the field, either in machines ſimilar to our water-carts, or in tubs, where it is ſprinkled over the land; and its effects are ſaid to be much more rapid, and equally permanent, with the common method of applying manure.—Water in the above ſtate is charged with the different kinds of gaſſes, ſo neceſſary for vegetation; and what is of more importance ſtill, with carbonic matter, either in a ſtate of ſolution or ſubtle mixture, nicely adapted therefore to be taken up by the tender vegetable fibre; and to this its fertilizing qualities muſt be owing, ſince carbon can produce no beneficial effects, but inaſmuch as it is ſoluble in water.

Cheap and ſimple method of making Vinegar.

To every nine quarts of boiling water put two pounds of treacle, and mix them well together. Pour this mixture into a veſſel, containing a pretty large quantity of cowſlips; and after it has ſtood long enough to become ſufficiently cool for working, infuſe into it a gill of yeaſt. Let the top of the veſſel be covered with a ſlate or tile; and keeping it expoſed to the ſun's rays, or placed near a fire, ſtir and ſhake it up every now and then; and at the end of 3 months it will be for uſe, and may be bottled off. The longer it is kept in the veſſel, before it is bottled, the ſtronger it will be. It will ſerve for pickling.

On Tueſday evening the following diaſtrous circumſtance occurred at Lyme Regis, in Dorſetſhire.—A numerous body of people had aſſembled to ſee ſome horſemanſhip, but a ſtorm of rain coming on, with thunder and lightning, they fled for ſhelter, ſome under walls, and others under an elm tree, which in a few minutes was ſtruck by lightning, whereby a woman and two children were killed; and another child, which the woman had in her arms, was ſtruck ſenſeleſs, but hopes are entertained of its recovery. The woman was about 56 years old, the two children about 13, and the child in arms about one year old.

The Rev. S. Conſtant has diſcovered a Cement for preſerving Wood and Brick from decay, and for ſtopping leaks and fiſſures, for which he has obtained a patent in America. It is compoſed of the following materials, viz.—Tar, pulveriſed coal, (charcoal is eſteemed the beſt) and fine well-ſlaked lime; the coal and lime to be well mixed together, proportioned at about four-fifths coal, and one-fifth lime; the tar to be heated, and while hot, thickened with the mixture of coal and lime, until it becomes ſo hard as that it may be eaſily ſpread upon the ſurface of a board, and not run off when hot. Turpentine or pitch will anſwer nearly as well as tar, and plaſter of Paris will anſwer nearly as well as lime; to be uſed in the ſame manner, and about in the ſame proportions.—The cement muſt be applied when warm, and is found to be uſed eaſieſt with a trowel.

POTATOES.——A gentleman, who, in the month of July, travelled 700 miles to obſerve the practice of agriculture in different diſtricts, thinks, that, to make this very uſeful and neceſſary part of our food more productive, it would be beſt to let them flower, and preſerve the bloom for ſome time, but prevent the ſeed forming, by removing the ſeed pods very carefully, as ſoon as they begin to form. By this means there will be a much greater quantity of potatoes produced; as the plants will not have the ſeed to perfect, they will aſſuredly yield a ſuperior quantity of roots or potatoes.

Four or five plaintain leaves, cut ſmall, and with a pound of melted freſh butter, and a handful of ſalt, poured down the throat of a cow, is ſtated to be a ſovereign remedy againſt the ill conſequences from eating (which it always will when it can) too much clover.

By the experiments of Mr. N. W. Boylſton, for mixing rice with wheaten flour, it appears, ſix ounces of rice boiled in one quart of water till it was dry and quite ſoft; two pounds of flour were then added; and the whole with two table-ſpoonfuls of yeaſt, well worked into dough, together with the uſual quantity of ſalt, giving it rather longer time to riſe, which it was found it required. The loaf thus made being baked, was light in quality, ſweeter and more palatable, than the common bread, and produced 3 pounds, ſeven ounces, and a half. It was proved that nine-tenths flour and one-tenth rice, and in the ſame way as directed for making bread, (except uſing yeaſt and ſalt) produced a finer cruſt in paſtry than uſing flour alone.—Bread thus made keeps longer moiſt than wheaten bread, and is better the ſecond day than the firſt. Rice may be ſteamed rather than boiled; and if the quality of the rice good, half a pound ſteamed in a little more than one quart of water, till it is quite dry and ſoft, gains 2 pounds, at is, four-fifths in weight.

Receipt to cure Bad Wheat.—To 14lbs. of flour add 1 oz. of Alkaline ſalt, and two ſpoonfuls of ſour milk, which producing effervescence, the acid of the wheat will be abſorbed, and the bread rendered palatable, which otherwiſe could not be eaten.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,—In threſhing out a crop of Beans, the produce of the laſt ſeaſon, which you may ſuppoſe were very ſoft, I am convinced that a conſiderable quantity were deſtroyed, owing to the threſher trampling on them with a thick, dirty pair of ſhoes.—As I believe this to be a very prevailing practice, I would wiſh to remedy ſuch a deſtructive and ſlovenly method, by recommending, through the medium of your uſeful paper, the uſe of *List Shoes*, which would, I conceive, be a means of preventing a great waſte of every ſort of grain. Yours,

May 26th, 1800. *An Inhabitant of Wilts.*

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, GLOCESTER, MAY 29.

POTATOES being ſubſtituted for Bread, pretty generally under the idea of *economy*, it may be uſeful to many of your readers to appriſe them, that potatoes are now eaten after the rate of wheat at 40s. per buſhel!—Four pecks of potatoes contain about the ſame quantity of meat as one peck of wheat, the remainder of them being mere water. True œconomy will conſiſt in adopting Rice in their ſtead, 9½lbs. of which are fully equal to four pecks of potatoes; and rice, indeed, compared with any other article of vegetable food, is not only equally nutritious, but is alſo much cheaper.

For example, { 4 pecks of potatoes - 10s. 0d. / 1 peck of wheat - - 5s. 3d. / 9½ pounds of rice - - 4s. 9d. }

If the conſumption of potatoes were ſuſpended for a week or two, the venders, becauſe of the advanced ſeaſon, muſt bring them to market at a reduced price, or throw them on the dung-nuxen. Yours, AGRICOLA.

The Society for bettering the condition of the Poor, has publiſhed the following *cheap method of dreſſing rice*, (which experience has proved to be excellent) by which 4 pounds of rice will produce 20 pounds of pleaſant and nouriſhing food, at the coſt of about a halfpenny per pound:—

Ingredients:—Four pounds of rice, a quarter of a pound of ſuet or hog's-lard, and three gallons of water, with a little allſpice and ſalt or ſugar.—(The ſame proportions to be obſerved in any other quantities of the ingredients.)

The method of dreſſing:—Firſt boil the water, and then put in the rice, and ſkim it; next add the ſuet or lard, cut ſmall, and boil the whole 20 minutes; then take the ſaucepan or boiler off the fire, and ſeaſon the meſs with allſpice and ſalt, and take particular care to cover it up cloſe, and keep it warm by the fire for one hour and a quarter, to allow time for the rice to ſwell and ſoften. This meſs will keep two days; and when uſed, it ſhould be gradually warmed and ſtirred. Sugar or treacle may be added for children at pleaſure.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

THE BUTTER, which is moſtly uſed in Conſtantinople, comes from the Crim and the Kuban. They do not ſalt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very ſlow fire, and ſcum off what riſes; it will then preſerve ſweet a long time, if the butter were freſh when it was melted. We preſerve butter moſtly by ſalting. I have had butter (ſays Mr. Eton) which when freſh was melted and ſcummed in the Tartar manner, and then ſalted in our own manner, which kept two years good and fine taſted. Waſhing does not ſo effectually free butter from the curd and buttermilk, which is neceſſary to do, in order to preſerve it, as boiling or melting; when then ſalt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the beſt proceſs for preſerving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not diſcolour it or injure the taſte.

COFFEE, to be good, muſt either be ground to an almoſt impalpable powder, or it muſt be pounded as the Turks do, in an iron mortar, with a heavy peſtle. The Turks firſt put the coffee dry into the coffee-pot, and ſet it over a very ſlow fire, or embers, till it is warm, and ſends forth a fragrant ſmell, ſhaking it often; then from another pot they pour on it boiling water (or rather water in which the grounds of the laſt made coffee had been boiled, and ſet to become clear;) they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it muſt not boil, only riſe gently; it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times, from one pot into another, and it ſoon becomes clear; they, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put in a ſpoonful of cold water to make it clear ſooner, or lay a cloth dipt in cold water on the top of the pot.

The reaſon why our Weſt-India coffee is not ſo good as the Yemen coffee is, that on account of the climate it is never ſuffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe; and in the voyage it acquires a taſte from the bad air in the hold of the ſhip. This may be remedied in Italy, by expoſing it to the ſun two or three months: with us, boiling water ſhould be poured on it, and let to ſtand till it is cold, then it muſt be waſhed with other cold water, and, laſtly, dried in an oven. Thus prepared, it will be nearly as good as the beſt Turkey coffee. It ſhould be roaſted in an open earthen or iron pan, and the flower it is roaſted the better. As often as it crackles it muſt be taken off the fire. The Turks often roaſt it in a baker's oven while it is heating.

The preſervation of *Yeaſt* having been a ſubject of much reſearch in this country, the following particulars may, perhaps, deſerve attention. On the coaſt of Perſia my bread was made, in the Engliſh manner, of good wheat flour, and with the yeaſt generally uſed there. It is thus prepared: take a ſmall tea-cup or wine-glaſs full of ſplit or bruiſed peaſe, pour on it a pint of boiling water, and ſet the whole in a veſſel all night on the hearth, or any other warm place; the water will have a froth on its top next morning, and will be good yeaſt. In this cold climate, eſpecially at a cold ſeaſon, it ſhould ſtand longer to ferment, perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The above quantity made me as much bread as two ſixpenny loaves, the quality of which was very good and light.

To make Bread with Rice.—The proportion of 4lbs. of flour to 1lb. of rice; the rice to be ſimmered in four times its own weight in water, or more if it will take it; mix the flour with the rice while juſt warm; then add a ſufficient quantity of ſalt, and four table-ſpoonfuls of yeaſt; knead it very well, and put it before the fire to riſe.—No more water to be added but what is in the rice; reſerve about 1lb. of the flour to make up your bread. The whole expence, flour, rice, ſalt, yeaſt, and baking included, does not exceed 3s. and for which 8½lbs. of exceeding good bread is produced.

CULINARY UTENSILS.—An uſeful Paſte to ſtop holes in culinary utenſils has been lately diſcovered by Kaſtelyn. This paſte is made as follows: to ſix parts of yellow potter's clay, add one part of ſteel filings, and a ſufficient quantity of linſeed oil, and make the paſte to the conſiſtence of glazier's putty, with which ſtop the holes.

AT a VESTRY MEETING held by appointment, at the Parish Church of BROCKENHURST, in the county of Southampton, on the 8th of May, 1799: It was unanimously agreed to enter into an Association to prevent Robbery, Outrage, and Depredations in the said Parish, and for the Protection of all Persons and their Property paying Church and Poor's Rates in the said Parish of Brockenhurst, who shall subscribe the following Resolutions:

Resolved,

That the following Rewards (beside those allowed by Act of Parliament) shall be paid to the person who shall give information upon oath of any person or persons guilty of the following Offences, provided such information shall be followed by conviction of such Offender or Offenders:—

Burglary, Highway-Robbery, or setting Fire to any House, Out-house, Barn, Stable, or to any Mow, or Stack of Corn, Seed, Grain, or Wood - - £.5 5 0

Stealing, Killing, or Maiming any Horse, Cow, Ass, or Sheep - - - - £.2 2 0

Buying or Receiving Stolen Goods, knowing them to be so - - - - £.2 2 0

Stealing Poultry, Pigs, or Dogs - £.1 1 0

Stealing any Waggon, Cart, Plough, or any Implement in Husbandry, or any Hay, Seed, or Corn thrashed or unthrashed - - - - £.1 1 0

Cutting, lopping, or damaging any Tree, or stealing any Wood, or Fruit, or breaking or stealing any Gate, Hurdle, Hedge, Poles, Rails, Posts, or Iron-Work, stealing any Garden Tools, or any Implement in Trade; stealing, pulling up, or destroying any Turnips, or Garden-Stuff, or other Roots or Vegetables, from any Field, Garden, or Orchard, or any other place - £.1 1 0

Resolved,

That the acting Overseer and Churchwarden shall be considered as the proper persons to give information to respecting any person or persons being guilty of any of the above offences, and that the said Overseer and Churchwarden, calling two or three of the principal inhabitants to their assistance, shall be considered competent to examine the business, and proceed to punish such offender or offenders; unless any particular difficulty arises, then to call a general Meeting of the Parishioners and Subscribers.

Resolved,

That all Sums of Money that may be advanced for printing these Resolutions, informations, and prosecutions, shall be paid out of the Poor's Rate.

Resolved,

That no Person who may be any way injured shall be at liberty of himself to employ an Attorney or Counsel at the parish expence, but must apply as above to the Overseer and Churchwarden, otherwise he will forfeit the privilege of the Society at large, and must bear his own expence.

Resolved,

That any Person residing in the said Parish of Brockenhurst, but not belonging thereto, may enjoy the same privileges of the Inhabitants at large, by paying yearly the sum of Four Shillings, which sum shall be paid to the Overseer and passed in his account.

Resolved,

That there be a general Meeting of the Society once every year, to consider any farther steps that may be needful to take in order to put these Resolutions in force, or any other matters relating to the business; and that such Meeting be held on the Tuesday next before Easter.

Signed, by order and on the behalf of the whole Parish, this 8th day of May, 1799.

WM. JEFFORD, JOHN GRIGG, } Overseers.
JAMES GALE, CHARLES TORRY, } Churchwardens.

Agreed to advertise the above Resolutions once in the Salisbury and Winchester Journal. [434

A correspondent recommends to those who are compelled to travel in snow, to rub the inside of the hoofs of their horses well with *soft soap*, which repeated every ten or twelve miles, will prevent the snow balling, and with the addition of being rough shod, certainly prevent the animal's falling.

not tried the experiment.

To the Printer of the Bath Chronicle.

I Have read, with pleasure, in your very useful paper, the Letter of the worthy Bishop of Durham, and also that of Mr. Matthews, recommending such measure, to be adopted by all ranks of people, as may tend, in some degree, to mitigate the distresses that may be felt during the continuance of the present high price of grain, as well as the other necessaries of life.——I was also much pleased in observing the insertion of the excellent mode now practised of boiling the oats for horses, as a means of making them go further, so as to lessen the consumption of this nutritious grain among those useful animals, and thereby preserve more for the support of the human species. I have hopes, by this renewed publication and recommendation of that prudent measure, it will be daily more generally adopted, by which a vast supply of oatmeal may be brought into action towards the support of the poor, and prove an excellent substitute for bread in different shapes, while corn continues so scarce and dear. This meal, besides being made into the oatcake, and mixed with barley or wheat, may be made into thick gruel, leak-porridge, and what is called stir-about, like hasty-pudding, as also into bodderam, *frummery*, which is an excellent repast for supper, (when milk is to be obtained with it, or a little beer and sugar) and is esteemed remarkably wholesome. There is also another way of using oatmeal, practised much in Lancashire, I find mentioned in Mr. Holt's Report of that County, that of boiling it in butter-milk, as well as whey, to the consistence of a custard: this, with a little brown sugar or treacle, becomes a very pleasant as well as wholesome food: I often have it for supper, when fresh butter-milk is to be obtained, and find it a light, pleasant aliment; and that it is lighter and easier of digestion than bread and cheese or butter, or any kind of animal food; and have then no occasion to eat any bread at this meal, which (most people will allow) is best, the lighter it is. Though the saving from these hints may be thought small, yet every saving in the consumption tends in some little degree, to mitigate the demand, and render it of course cheaper. The inside of a fine mealy potatoe, mixed with a roasted-apple, and a few spoonfuls of milk, is another light supper I often take, and hereby have no occasion to eat any bread.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A SON OF THE CLERGY.

South-Wales, Jan. 28, 1800.

There is a sort of Bread, not commonly made, which seems calculated to diminish the consumption of wheat, and to afford at a cheaper rate, a food equally wholesome and palatable with that which is now to be purchased.—Tho' the use of this bread has been encouraged by an Act of Legislature, it does not appear to be generally known; we therefore give the following abstract from the Act, and recommend bakers to make some of the bread: many persons will prefer it from taste, and many from œconomy.

By the 36th Geo. III. cap. 22, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful to make and sell peck loaves, half-peck loaves, quartern loaves, and half-quartern loaves, made of the whole produce of the wheat, *deducting only five pounds weight of bran per bushel*, or made of any sort of wheaten flour, *mixed with barley, rye, oats, buck wheat, Indian corn, pease, beans, rice, or any other grain, or with potatoes*, in such proportions and at such prices as the seller shall think fit.

The baker will be entitled to charge *his own price* for this article, but the competition which must always exist among tradesmen, will probably exclude any mischief from this circumstance; and the statute has guarded against any other imposition, by ascertaining the weight of these loaves, and providing that the bakers shall affix a paper in their shops, specifying the sorts and proportions of the mixtures composing each sort of bread, with corresponding marks on the loaves.

To take Wine Stains out of Muslin.—Apply soft-soap and whiting to the spots, and keep them constantly wet and exposed to the sun and air before washing.—It will succeed, but not so well, after washing.

The Committee of the Houſe of Commons, appointed to conſider of the means for rendering more effectual the act for better regulating the aſſize and making of bread, and for remedying the inconveniences ariſing from the deficiencies of the laſt crop of grain, have juſt made their report:—

They obſerve, that the Act, in its preſent ſtate, is completely ineffectual for the purpoſes intended; that altho' ſtandard wheaten bread, or a coarſer ſort, would be equally wholeſome with the fine wheaten bread, yet the latter would go further with perſons who have no other food, than the ſame quantity of a coarſer ſort.

That the high price of bread would be conſidered by the lower claſſes as a ſmall evil, compared with any meaſures compelling them to conſume a bread to which they have not been accuſtomed.

That, in conſequence of the laſt wet and unfavourable ſeaſon, the crops have been unuſually deficient; and altho' a conſiderable importation of wheat from foreign countries has already taken place, and more may be expected, yet they ſtrongly recommend to all individuals to uſe every means in their power to reduce the conſumption of wheaten flour in their families; and encourage in the diſtrict in which they live, by their example, influence, and authority, every poſſible œconomy of this article.

Convinced that in families where bread which has been baked for ſome hours is uſed, the conſumption is far leſs conſiderable than in thoſe where it is the cuſtom to eat it new, and that new bread is far leſs wholeſome than that which has been baked a certain number of hours, they earneſtly recommend a meaſure, which would lead to a very conſiderable ſaving of wheat flour—the prohibiting of bakers from ſelling bread until twenty-four hours after it was baked.—The Committee recommend, that all charity and parochial relief ſhould be given, as far as is practicable, in any other articles except bread, flour, and money, and that the part of it which is neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of the poor, ſhould be diſtributed in ſoups, rice, porators, or other ſubſtitutes.

In our laſt page we have given an abſtract of the report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting bread, &c. From the examination of Mr. J. Johnſton, baker, in the Strand, there is evident proof that it is impracticable for the bakers to attempt uſing any other than fine flour in baking bread for the metropolis. In regard to the keeping bread 24 hours before it is eaten, Mr. Johnſton ſtated to the Committee, that *nine ſtale* loaves would go as far as *twelve new* ones; and he delivered a paper to the Committee, containing an eſtimate drawn up by him, in conjunction with others of the trade, by which it appeared, that in the metropolis alone 160 ſacks of flour, conſiſting of five buſhels each, would be ſaved per day by the adoption of ſtale bread, which would amount in the year to 58,240 ſacks.——From the highly-intereſting evidence of Mr. Claude Scott, corn-merchant, we extract the following:

What is your opinion, from the beſt information you have been able to obtain, of the produce of the laſt harveſt, as to Wheat?

In general, I underſtand, the produce turns out to be unuſually defective; on the whole, I queſtion, whether the produce will turn out more than half a good crop; for in the moſt productive counties, ſuch as Eſſex, Kent, and Suffolk, I underſtand the medium produce is not more than two quarters per acre; the quality, however, is good. In other counties, particularly the Northern Counties, the harveſt has been leſs productive, and the quality unuſually bad.

What proſpect do you conceive there is of a ſupply of Wheat from Foreign Countries?

I think, generally, the ſupply will be moderate; the crops in general abroad have not been very productive, and in ſome parts, where we uſually look for ſupplies, the exportation has lately been prohibited; I mean the Pruſſian provinces bordering on the Elbe. Our principal ſource of ſupply may be looked for this year from the Baltic, and chiefly from Poland; for the produce of the harveſt in the Pruſſian provinces bordering on the Baltic has been unuſually bad, and the quality very light and inferior. A conſiderable quantity may be looked for from Poland, if there be no obſtruction to its paſſage to the ſhipping-ports. I have no means of judging the preciſe quantity from that part, but I hope it will be conſiderable; for the high prices of Great-Britain will be the means of bringing all they can ſpare. The King of Pruſſia has already prohibited the export of all other grain but wheat: and it is apprehended that prohibition may be extended to wheat, particularly in the event of a further advance in the prices in Great-Britain, which might create an alarm in thoſe countries. Some quantity of wheat may alſo be expected from Ruſſia, but I have no means of aſcertaining how much. The exportation of corn is ſtrictly prohibited from Holland, Flanders, and France. By very recent information from Havre-de-Grace, I am informed that the crop of wheat in France is one-third leſs than the preceding year; the prices one-third higher, but compared to the price in other countries they are very low. With reſpect to America, by the laſt advices, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 25, the produce of the crop in America laſt year exceeds that of any year for the laſt ſeven years, but is far ſhort of what has been the produce preceding that period; the reaſon is, the devaſtation committed by the Heſſian fly, which has diſcouraged the growth of wheat. Some quantity of flour in particular, may be expected from thence, although the prices there are very high.—The prices of flour, including all charges of freight, &c. would ſtand in about 90s. per ſack; and of wheat about 100s. per quarter. I underſtand likewiſe, that a quantity may be expected from Canada, but I have no information what quantity, or at what prices.

Do you conceive that there are any means, and what are they, of œconomizing the quantity of Wheat now in the country?

From the opinions I have collected from all perſons concerned in the corn-trade, and which coincide with my own, I do not know any better means of œconomizing the conſumption of wheat, than by recommending to the public *not to eat any bread until it has been baked a certain number of days.*

Do you conceive that prohibiting the millers from making more than one ſort of flour, would or would not lead to any œconomy of that article?

I do think it would not, becauſe I believe that nearly the whole produce of the wheat is conſumed directly for human food, and indirectly ſo in the ſupport of ſwine and poultry; a ſmall part is likewiſe uſed for horſes.

Do you conceive that any part of the wheat which is now applied to the ſupport of ſwine, poultry, and cattle, could be applied to advantage in increaſing the quantity of bread for man?

I believe not; becauſe the very high price of flour, I conceive, is a ſtrong inducement to the millers to introduce as much of the meal into flour of the different diviſions, as can be made uſe of to advantage for the ſuſtenance of man.

From your own experience, do you know whether coarſe flour, or fine flour, will keep longeſt without damage, and will bear beſt the water-carriage?

Moſt undoubtedly fine flour will keep longeſt in any ſituation; and that, I think, is proved by the American flour, which is the fineſt in the world, keeping in good condition much longer than any other flour of the beſt ſort in Europe. The greater the mixture of bran in any flour the greater tendency there is to fermentation.

Method of preserving Potatoes for a very long time, communicated to the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, by L. Millington, esq.

"I took three pounds and a half of potatoes, had them peeled and raſped, put them in a coarſe cloth between two clean boards in a napkin-preſs, and preſſed them into a dry cake, hardly ſo thick as a very thin cheeſe; I then placed the cake on a ſhelf, as I ſhould an oil-cake, to dry.---There was about a quart of juice expreſſed from the potatoes: to this I added the ſame quantity of cold water, and in about an hour I depoſited rather more than ſixty grains of very white ſtarch, or flour fit to make fine paſtry.---The cake in ſize occupied a ſixth of the compaſs of the potatoes; and in weight it had loſt about two-thirds, by the proceſs; but upon being dreſſed, either by ſteam or otherwiſe, the cake will produce very nearly the ſame weight and quantity of food as three pounds and a half of potatoes, properly dreſſed for table would do. I ſhould obſerve, that I have lately prepared in this way ſome potatoes that were quite frozen, and that the cake is now perfectly ſweet.---Some of the potatoes, that were left and not preſſed, were rotten & ſpoiled in a few days."

The following Receipts have been ſent to Dr. Gilby, by the Biſhop of Durham, and publiſhed by the Soup Committee of Birmingham.

Two pounds ſix ounces of Rice, prepared according to the following receipts, and equal to a full meal for a labouring man, are ſold at Mongewell, Oxfordſhire, for 1d.

No. I.

	lb.	oz.
Eaſt-India Rice	10	0
Water 5½ gallons 1 pint, beer meaſure	52	1½
Jelly from the Digeſter, 2 quarts, or	5	0½
Salt	0	3
Produce	67	5
55 pints, each weighing 1 lb. 3oz.	65	5
Waſte in boiling	2	0
	67	5

COST.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Rice	2	11	Salt	0	1
Fuel	0	2	Attendance	0	4
	3	6			

The Rice is put into the copper when the water is boiling, and remains 20 minutes. The fire is then taken out, and the jelly and ſalt put in; the doors of the fire-place and aſh-hole are ſhut, the rice remains in the copper an hour and a quarter, after the fire is taken out; the cover is kept cloſe. It is then taken out of the copper, put into an earthen pan, and covered with a wooden cover until cold.

It does not require any thing to be mixed with it. It ſhould be gradually warmed and ſtirred when preparing to be eaten. It would be eaſy to make the produce greater, by adding more water; but from previous experiments, the above proportions were proved to be the beſt calculated to make rice a nutritious, as well as cheap, food for the labouring poor.

No. II. As it is not always convenient to uſe the Digeſter, the following Receipt has been tried, which is preferred to the former.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
24lb Carolina Rice, at 37s. 4d. cwt.	8	0	Fuel	0	4
1½ lb. Lard	1	3	Attendance	0	4½
1 oz. Allſpice, ½ lb. Salt	2			10	1½

Water 17 gallons; produce 195 lb. which is equal to 90 lb. of Flour made into Bread.

Bread is now about 2½d. a pound
The Rice, as above, is 1½d. a pound
Saving 1d. a pound

Eſtimating the conſumption of bread by the labouring poor, at a gallon each a week throughout the family, in which there are young children, the ſaving is by each of them thirteen-pence a week.

The cover of the copper, as well as of the pan, into which it is afterwards put, ſhould be kept as cloſe as poſſible; for both the quantity and the quality are improved by it more than can be ſuppoſed by any perſon who has not tried the experiment.

N. B. Since the laſt of theſe trials was made, it has been found that the fat part of the belly-piece of hogs anſwer as well as lard; the ſame quantity is uſed; the ſkin is taken off, and the fat cut as ſmall as poſſible. It is at leaſt three-pence a pound cheaper, and more eaſily met with than lard; it requires more boiling, and ſhould be put in as ſoon as the water is ſkimmed after the putting in of the Rice. It is neceſſary, in all caſes, to ſkim the water before any other ingredient is addded to the rice.

FRIENDLY ADVICE TO PERSONS WITH SMALL INCOMES.

The firſt thing which a man with a large family and a ſmall income has to conſider is, *how to make a* LITTLE *go a* GREAT *way, in providing* food and other neceſſaries.

The preſent methods of cooking victuals occaſion great and unneceſſary waſte.—The houſewife who *roaſts, broils,* or *bakes* meat, waſtes one-third of what might be uſed as food, which either dries up or runs into the fire. And ſhe who *boils* her meat, *without making broth or ſoup*, loſes one-half of it in the water.

The careful mother, who feeds her children with *thick gruel*, or *water-porridge* and milk, or a little treacle, and who will ſtew her meat at home, ſometimes with potatoes and onions, and at other times with barley and greens, *for the ſake of variety*, will find on trial, that a family thus fed, coſts much leſs money, and fares twice as well the year round; it will always have enough, and not *feaſt* one day and *faſt* another; which, on the old plan, is too often the caſe. By uſing the new method of cooking, explained in the following receipts, much of a man's income, which is now loſt, will be ſaved for inſtructing his children; cloathing them properly; and for procuring other ſolid comforts, which many by *bad management* cannot obtain.

Barley Broth.—Six quarts of water; one pint of Scotch barley; two pounds of potatoes, ſcraped with a grater or knife; cabbage or greens, carrots or turnips cut ſmall; ſix onions or leeks. Boil them two hours, and then add two pounds of beef. Let the whole boil two hours longer, and it will make an excellent meal for ſix perſons.

Potatoes and Cabbage.—Potatoes boiled with one-third part of white cabbage and onions, and maſhed up with a little fat or butter, pepper and ſalt, is an excellent diſh. It is cheap, palatable, and wholeſome, and is much liked in rich families. This is ſtrongly recommended when large drum cabbages are in ſeaſon.

A Pea-Soup for ſix perſons.—Take ſix quarts of water; one pound and a half of beef, cut in ſlices; one pint of ſplit peas; two pounds of potatoes, ſcraped; ſix onions or leeks; pepper and ſalt, with pot-herbs when to be had.---Let all boil together, till the ſix quarts are boiled to five. Slice bread into this ſoup, and it is ready for eating.

The cheap pieces of butcher's meat, ſuch as ox cheek, legs, ſhins, clods, ſticking-pieces, &c. generally make the beſt broths.

Recipe for making SOUP in different Quantities,
Publiſhed by the Committee at Birmingham.

Gallons—	25	50	100	120	200	240	250
Beef ..... lbs.	15	30	60	72	120	144	150
Beef cheeks ..... No.	1	1½	2½	2½	5	5½	6
Legs of Beef ..... No.	1	1½	2½	3	5	6	6
Carolina Rice, ground, lbs.	7½	15	30	36	60	72	75
Peas (white) ..... quarts	6	12	24	28	48	58	60
Onions ..... lbs.	3½	6½	13	16	26	32	33½
Pepper (Cayenne) .. oz.	½	½	1	1½	2	2½	2
Black Pepper ..... oz.	1½	3	6	7½	12	14½	15
Ginger, powdered, .. oz.	½	1	2	2½	4	4½	5
Salt ..... lbs.	2½	3½	7½	9	15	18	18
Ox's Melts or Lungs . No.		½	1	1½	2	3	3
Carrots ..... lbs.	1½	3½	7	8½	14	17	17½
Leeks ..... lbs.	1½	2½	5	6	10	12	12½
Celery, with the tops, lbs.	1	2	4	5½	8	10	10½
Mint, dried, ... oz.	½	1	1½	1	2	2½	2½

To keep Crows from Corn.—Take a quart of train oil, as much turpentine, and bruiſed gun-powder; boil them together, and, when hot, dip pieces of rags in the mixture and fix them on ſticks in the fields. About four are ſufficient for an acre.

RICE-BREAD.—As the article of Bread is now a ſerious object in houſekeeping, it may be an acceptable piece of information to the public to learn, that many families have adopted the uſe of Rice in making Bread, in the proportion of one-fourth. The rice is previouſly boiled for ten or twelve minutes in three times its weight of water, which is put to it cold. Thus ten pounds and a half of flour, the quantity uſed in three quartern loaves, when made into dough, with a pound and a half of what the Baker calls ſponge, will knead up with three pounds and a half of whole rice ſo prepared, and the produce will be ſix loaves inſtead of four. Hereby a ſaving will be made of three-pence in the quartern loaf, valuing the rice at ſixpence per pound, after paying the baker amply for his trouble, and the conſumption of the oven will be reduced nearly one half. This bread is very palatable, lighter, and whiter than wheaten bread.

Mr. EDITOR,

By publiſhing the ſubjoined directions for making Rice Bread, and boiling it for the uſe of the table, you will at leaſt have the credit of conveying inſtruction to thouſands who are ignorant of the proceſs, and therefore cannot adapt that nutritious grain to purpoſes of ſubſiſtence.

Your's, ASIATICUS.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING RICE BREAD.

Let the grain be waſhed clean, and drained through a cullendar; then dry it thoroughly by the fire, after which reduce it, by grinding or otherwiſe, to a fine powder, which muſt be paſſed through a hair-ſieve; the flour is then moiſtened and kneaded up with a ſmall quantity of yeaſt or leaven, adding to it a few boiled potatoes and a little ſalt: when the fermentation is ſufficiently excited, the dough is put into pans of three or four inches depth, to bake. By this proceſs a light and wholeſome bread is made, which is highly palatable: it is, however, much improved by adding one-fifth of wheat flour.

Rice is boiled for the table in a ſimple and expeditious manner. About half an hour before dinner, the rice, being firſt waſhed, is thrown into a ſmall pot of boiling water, ſalted to your taſte; it is then boiled until the grains are ſoftened and nearly done; the water is then poured about three-fourths off, and the rice covered in the pot, remains to ſimmer, or rather to ſteam, over a ſlow fire, until it becomes dreſſed to any given degree of moiſture or dryneſs: its beſt ſtate for eating is when the glutinous quality ends, and before the deſiccation begins. Rice may be eaten inſtead of vegetables with the gravy of any kind of meat, in ſoups, with butter or milk, and in various other ways.

It is ſtated, that a pound and a half of rice, boiled till ſoft in five quarts of water, and, whilſt warm, mixed with 14l. of flour, will add 7lb. to the quantum of bread: Potatoes boiled, and, whilſt warm, mixed by milch with an equal quantity of wheat flour, make paſte for pies, &c. lighter and better than that formed entirely of flour, with butter, ſuet, or drippings.

We are informed, that putting potatoes near the fire that are intended for early growth to induce them to ſhoot, and then cutting the potatoe, and carefully planting them with the ſhoot uppermoſt, will produce a crop five or ſix weeks ſooner than the ordinary way of ſetting them, and a crop rather more productive.

To the Printer of the Bath Chronicle.

PERUSING "Wedge's Survey of the County Palatine of Cheſter," I found a direction for raiſing Early POTATOES; and as it occurred to me that the diſcerning Secretary of your Agricultural Society, Mr. Matthews, had, ſome time ſince, recommended the forwarding the growth of theſe roots, as the moſt likely thing to be brought uſefully in aid of the preſent general ſcarcity. I have extracted it verbatim—if, advanced as the ſeaſon now is, you deem it worth inſertion in your paper:—

"Keep the ſets (which ſhould be of the earlieſt kind) during winter carefully guarded from the froſt, in a warm place, where they may ſprout at leaſt three inches, by the beginning of March. As ſoon after that time as the ſeaſon happens to be favourable, they are, with the ſprout on, to be carefully planted in a dry ſoil, in drills, with a ſmall rib of earth between each drill, and the end of the ſprout juſt under the ſurface of the ground. The plants ſhould be covered with ſtraw or ruſhes, &c. every night, as long as the froſt continue, and uncovered every favourable day. By this method, early Potatoes have been as plentiful in Liverpool market, for ſome years paſt, in the middle of May, as they uſed to be, before this method was known, in the middle of June. A ſecond crop of potatoes is ſometimes grown on the ſame field in the ſame year."——As unfortunately the ſeaſon is now too far advanced for our availing ourſelves of the benefit of theſe directions to their full extent, probably, were a layer of theſe roots, of three inches thickneſs, placed on a very moderate hot-bed, with only mould enough between them to fill their interſtices, and a very thin layer of ſtraw ſtrewed over the whole, they might, on daily examination, ſoon be found in the ſtate required, and as above deſcribed. T.

Potatoes have been comparatively unknown in this country until its deficiency of Corn five years ſince incited to their culture. They will grow in any ſoil; though, like the reſt of the vegetable world, they anſwer beſt in a good one. They are often planted, and anſwer well when trenched on the lay; that is, by cuttings, &c. being laid ſix or eight inches aſunder, on beds four or five feet wide, and covered from trenches cut by their ſides; the breadth of the trench depending on the nature of the ſoil; as, where that is ſhallow the trench muſt be wide. All kinds of manure ſuit them. When any is uſed, the crop of potatoes the ſecond ſeaſon from the ſame ground is generally preferred to the firſt; but drill-planting or dibbling is the moſt approved ſyſtem; and the ſhoots are likely to ſupplant the entire potatoe, or the cutting. Potatoes anſwer in a wet ſoil leaſt. They are more hardy than corn, or any other article of our vegetable ſuſtenance; and their nutritious qualities, excluſive of the teſtimony of thoſe profeſſional men who have analized them, are eſtabliſhed by the general bodily ſtrength and activity of the people of Ireland, *three-fourths of whom live almoſt wholly upon potatoes, and very many of them without having ever even taſted either bread or meat.*—With this conviction, we earneſtly exhort to the culture of this root, which is alike adapted to the human and the brute creation.—It is amongſt the beſt things ever known for *feeding and fattening hogs*, and the only thing uſed in Ireland for that purpoſe: and it has been, and continues to be given *both raw and half boiled*, even to the *beſt hunters*, as a *ſubſtitute for oats*.

A Correſpondent who for many years paſt has been in the practice of planting Potatoes on a large ſcale, remarks, that potatoes may with the utmoſt ſucceſs be planted any time during the whole month of May; and even aſſures us that under favourable circumſtances of ſeaſon his very beſt crops have been produced from planting as late as the beginning of June.—And further that there is no better mode of planting than with the fineſt buds or eyes, finely cut off, with a moderate proportion of the root attached; thus reſerving for food by far the greateſt proportion, namely, from three-fourths to four-fifths or more, according to the ſize of the potatoe: circumſtances deſerving the moſt marked attention at this juncture of alm[illegible] unprecedented ſcarcity.

BREAD.

By recent experiments, it has been found that great advantages will accrue from kneading bread with bran-water. The discovery appears to be of such vast importance, that the following explanatory Letter is given at length :—

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. FRANCIS HAGGITT, *Prebendary of Durham, to the Bishop of Durham.*

* MY LORD, *Nuneham, Feb.* 18, 1800.

IF you were surprized at receiving from me a Loaf of Bread, your surprize will cease when I explain my reason for sending it; in doing which, I must enter into some details which I am persuaded will be far from uninteresting to your Lordship. In the course of reading an old work on Rural Economy, I lately met with the following assertion, viz. that flour kneaded with bran-water will produce a more *substantial* Bread, and a *greater quantity* of it, than is obtained by the common mode of baking. As the author says nothing more upon the subject, I conclude he wrote in a time of plenty; but the information (if it should prove correct) appeared to me of vast importance in these days of scarcity, and I determined to make the experiment without delay. Accordingly I caused four bushels of wheat (nine-gallon measure) to be ground, and nothing but the coarse bran taken out: the produce was four bushels and a half of flour, and 22lb. of bran. About ten days ago, I boiled some of the bran, and kneaded a due proportion of the flour with the strained liquor, and the result of the experiment was so highly satisfactory, that I resolved to repeat it with the most strict attention, and the most scrupulous exactness. The details of this second experiment I am now about to communicate to your Lordship; and I thought proper to send you also some of the Bread produced by it, that you might form a judgment of its excellence. Yesterday I took 5lb. of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it kneaded 56lb. of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. When the dough was sufficiently risen it was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight, before being put into the oven, being 93lb. 13oz. or about 8lb. 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way; it was then baked two hours, and, some time after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 83lb. 8oz.—loss in baking 10lb. 5oz. The same quantity of flour kneaded with common water loses about 13lb. 11 oz. in the baking, and produces only 69lb. 8oz. of bread;—gain by my method 14lb.; that is, a clear increase of one-fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. This increase, which at first appears astonishing (since only 5lb. of bran were boiled), seems to depend on a combination of three causes;—first, the water in which the bran is boiled weighs half a pound more per gallon than plain water; secondly, owing to its glutinous consistence, it is less subject to evaporation by heat; thirdly, and principally, a greater quantity of it is necessary to make the dough; a bushel (or 56lb.) of flour requires three gallons (i. e. 27lb.) of plain water; but it imbibed three gallons and three quarts of bran-water, weighing 35 lb. 10 oz. The bran, after being used in this way, is equally fit for many domestic purposes, and I suspect even more nutritious for pigs and poultry than if given to them raw. I had the curiosity to weigh it after the liquor was strained off, and found that it had gained 12lb. and if water incorporates with it in the same manner as it does with rice, why may not its nutritive power be increased in the same manner? The conjecture accords, at least, with Count Rumford's principle. But to return to my experiment: I have amused myself with the following calculation, which perhaps will make your Lordship smile. The increase of bread, by this method, being a fifth from a given quantity of flour, the consumption of flour would be saved by it every sixth day, or sixty days in a year. Supposing then that the practice were universally adopted, and taking the consumption of flour in this kingdom at 200,000 bushels per day, the *annual saving* would amount to twelve millions of bushels, which, at the present price, would cost about ten millions sterling, and in ordinary times above four millions. Of the wholesomeness of the bread there can be no doubt; of its flavour you will judge by the specimen I have sent you; and I can add from experience, that it keeps very well. After my *first* batch had been baked ten days, I put a loaf which remained of it into my oven for about 20 minutes, and, being suffered to grow cool again, it was cut, and had every appearance of new bread; nay, we even thought it better than it was at first.

I am, with true respect, 332

Your Lordship's dutiful and obliged servant,

The Lord Bishop of Durham. FRANCIS HAGGITT.

* *The Experiment (in addition to various Proofs of it's Excellence) was tried in this County by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, at the Desire of the Committee of Hospitals in that City, & found to fail completely.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *Gloucester, March* 14.

I Have tried the Rev. Mr. Haggit's process of making bread with a decoction of bran instead of common water.—One-third of a bushel of flour, weighing eighteen pounds eleven ounces, produced twenty-four pounds of bread when drawn from the oven:—increase of weight, five pounds five ounces; consequently, the increase upon the whole bushel would not exceed fifteen pounds. I believe the common increase of a bushel of flour, when made into bread in the ordinary way, is 14 pounds; so that only two pounds would be gained from the bran, according to my experiment, instead of fifteen pounds, as supposed by Mr. Haggitt. I cannot explain the reason of the difference between the events of our respective trials, admitting both to be accurate. Mr. Haggitt's communication is made from the kindest motives; but indeed, an idea of the immense augmentation which he has taught us is to arise from his mode of baking, does not seem reconcileable with what we at present know of the properties of natural bodies.

I am, sir, yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Lord Sheffield has recommended to the large parish in which he resides, (Fletching) to relieve those whose earnings will not maintain their families, with any article rather than bread-corn; and the parish in consequence proposes to relieve the poor with a proportionable quantity of fresh meat, (which happens at this time to be comparatively cheap) until they can provide salted pork and beef, which will tempt the people to relinquish in part the use of bread-corn, and to use potatoes and other vegetables more constantly and more willingly. They are also preparing a stock of potatoes and rice; the latter is cheaper than wheaten flour, and will go much further. It is the custom of that parish to relieve the poor with necessaries, and not with money, as the latter was often improvidently expended. Hitherto flour, from a bushel of which only 4 lb. of bran or pollard were taken, (exactly the same as is used in Lord Sheffield's family) has been distributed to the poor, who, being much prejudiced against brown bread, and contrary to fact, believing it is not so nourishing as white, wasted it very much in their attempts to sift it, and also in their use of it. Apples are now cheap, they make rice an excellent and agreeable food, mixed with a little treacle; and in the common use of rice, where milk can be got, it is a great addition.

To make [illegible] Simmer 3 lb. of rice in 7 quarts of water[illegible]water be quite absorbed; after which incorporate [illegible] well with 42 lb. of wheat flour, boil 5lb. of bran [illegible] much water as will be necessary to make the dough, [illegible] the usual quantity of salt, make the leaven [illegible] a pint of yeast, giving it rather more than the [illegible] time to rise; this method will produce 67 lb. of dough, and 75 lb. of excellent bread. The gain will be seen by the following statement:

Flour - - -	42 lb.	Bread produced - -	75lb.
Rice - - -	3	Deduct - - - -	45
		Increase - - - -	30

N. B. The increase from 42 lb. of flour without the rice was only 6 lb. and the above proportions are applicable to any quantity.

System recommended by the HUMANE SOCIETY *to be adopted in cases of apparent death.*

The DROWNED ſhould be conveyed, with the head raiſed, with as much eaſe and expedition as poſſible to the neareſt receiving-houſe, the mouth and noſtrils cleaned---Children put into a bed between two perſons,---Adults laid upon a bed, in cold weather, near a fire,---in warm weather, air ſhould be freely admitted. Warm aſhes, ſalt, ſharp liquids, nettles, and other things injurious to the ſkin, ſhould be avoided; as ſhould in all theſe caſes, bleeding; together with the too general practice of rolling on a caſk, or holding the patient by the heels with the head downward. The body, particularly the breaſt and back, ſhould be gently rubbed with flannels ſteeped in warm brandy, whilſt hot bricks, tiles, or water in bottles ſhould be applied to the hands and the ſoles of the feet. The ſmoke of tobacco ſhould be conveyed into the body by means of an inſtrument, or tobacco-pipe; and the pipe of a bellows ſhould be put into the throat, the noſtrils being cloſed, or into one noſtril whilſt the other and the mouth are cloſed. When the lungs are filled with air, the cheſt and belly ſhould be gently preſſed, ſo as to imitate natural reſpiration.

The ſufferer by INTENSE COLD ſhould be gently rubbed with ſnow, ice, or cold water. In caſes of SUSPENSION BY THE CORD, bleed in the jugular, apply cupping-glaſſes to the head and neck, and leeches to the temples. On SUFFOCATION *by noxious air, or the vapour of coals, ſulphur mines, &c.* cold water ſhould be frequently applied to the face and body, each being dried at intervals. In APPARENT DEATH FROM LIGHTNING the treatment ſhould be ſimilar; as, in the ſame degree that heat is a ſtimulant upon a cold body, cold is an actuant upon inward heat. Dr. Struve, of Gorlitz, in Luſitania, in his correſpondence with Dr. Hawes, relates, that a labourer near Gorlitz, carrying his ſickle or reaping-hook upon his head, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck, but being conducted by the point of the ſickle to the ground, only ſlightly ſtunned him; whilſt another man, near Magdeburg, in 1797 was ſtruck by lightning, probably attracted by a ſickle, which he likewiſe carried, when "his clothes and ſhoes were rent in pieces, and his body was naked, the ſkin burned in the body and the feet." In this ſtate, lying apparently dead, a violent ſhower of hail and rain, by thoroughly wetting him, reſtored animation, and, like a perſon awaking from ſleep, he was aſtoniſhed at the ſtate of his clothes and body.

The HUMANE SOCIETY directs, in each of the above caſes, that when neceſſary, the means recommended for the drowned ſhould be reſorted to; and that on ſigns of returning life, (on each occaſion) a tea-ſpoon full of warm water ſhould be given, and if ſwallowed, it ſhould be followed by warm wine or diluted brandy. The patient, as ſoon as the proceſs permits, ſhould be put into a warm bed, and attended to, without deſpairing, tho' unſucceſsful, for three or four hours. To which Dr. Johnſon adds, that "the appearance of the loſs of life, either without a known cauſe, or from the ſudden effects of ſurfeits, or cold liquors taken haſtily during free perſpiration, ſwoonings, fits, &c. require immediate chafing and rubbing with volatile ſpirits; the uſe of a decoction of ſpices (ſuch as ginger and Jamaica pepper) mixed with ſome ſtrong wine, or common ſpirits, put into the mouth by tea-ſpoon-fuls;"---alſo repeated trials to blow up the lungs, and raiſe the cheſt."

Accident---A Caution.---Sunday, as a gentleman of Twickenham was drawing a cork from a bottle with a ſtrong ſide-board cork-ſcrew, the bottle ſeparated from the neck, which went through his hand with ſuch violence as to lay open the inſide of it from his thumb to the little finger. A ſurgeon was procured, after a great effuſion of blood had taken place, and it is greatly feared he will loſe the uſe of the hand.

CYDER.

AS there is a great crop of apples, and the time for making cyder is approaching, it is recommended, in order to have prime cyder, to follow the following plan; which, if adopted, will produce ſome good cyder every year, little inferior to wine; and alſo be a means of diſcovering the bad fruit by which the orchard may become mended, viz.

As the apples ripen, ſhake the trees gently every day, and keep every ſort ſeparate, which may be done in one room by parting them with hurdles, cutting off the points cloſe to the wicker, ſo as not to let the apples mix, obſerving to mark every ſort with a label of the name. When they are fit for making, preſs and put each kind in a *ſeparate* caſk, remembering to *mark* each caſk as to the ſort it contains. As ſoon as the height of the fermentation is ſubſided, rack it into clean caſks: but if you intend to rack it but once, before you do it, take a clean quart-bottle, a funnel, and wine-glaſs, and taſte your cyders; marking the caſks, as you taſte, thus: *Rich, Rough, Sharp, Thin, &c.* as you happen to find them. Then form in your mind the kind of cyder you prefer, viz. If *rich*, look to your caſks marked *rich*, and mix a glaſs of each of that kind in your bottle, and taſte it; if to your palate, note it in a book or paper.---If you want it rougher, add a glaſs or two of rough, ſhake it in the bottle, and taſte if it be to your palate; or if you would wiſh it quicker, add a glaſs of the ſharp kind; and ſo make different ſorts of prime cyder. The ſorts producing thin and poor cyder, and not good mixture, will become known, and the trees producing it may be cut down or graſted afreſh.---Thus alſo the proportions of apples to form good mixtures for grinding, will be known; and cyder-making, by ſuch mixtures of the fruit, be reduced to a ſyſtem, without further trouble of mixing the liquor.

REARING of CALVES.

Mr. Crook, of Tytherton, in a letter to the Bath Agriculture Society, ſtates, that in three years he weaned 55 Calves, and reared them in the following manner:

He put one quart of linſeed to ſix quarts of water, which, by boiling ten minutes, became a good jelly: this jelly he mixed with a ſmall quantity of tea, made of the beſt hay, ſteeped in boiling water. He gave them the jelly and hay three times a day; to the boy, who looked after them, 6d. a day; and the price of the linſeed, 1l. 16s. He then adds, "My Calves are kept in a good growing ſtate; and are much better than my neighbours was that are reared by milk; beſides, they do not fall off ſo much when they come to graſs."

The late Duke of Northumberland recommended the following receipt for the ſame purpoſe:

"Take one gallon of ſkim milk; and in about a pint of it add half an ounce of common treacle, ſtirring it until it is well mixed; then take an ounce of linſeed-cake oil, finely pulveriſed; and with the hand let it fall gradually, in very ſmall quantities, into the milk; ſtirring it in the mean time with a ſpoon, or ladle, until it be thoroughly incorporated; then put the mixture into the other part of the milk, and the whole made nearly as warm as new milk firſt taken from the cow; in that ſtate it is fit for uſe: the quantity of the oil-cake powder may be increaſed, as occaſion may require, and as the Calf becomes inured to the flavour of it."

To Gardeners.---Freſh oak ſaw-duſt ſtrewed on gravel-walks in February will prevent the growth of weeds.---The dwarf elder propagated in hot-houſes will effectually prevent blight on the fruit, as well as deſtroy all inſects.

USEFUL MILITARY SOCK.

Directions for the preparations of a Sock, which has been found to be highly conducive to the preservation of the feet of soldiers on a march.

The Gut (termed by butchers the Bum-Gut) of an ox, cow, or sheep, is to be emptied, and cleansed with water, and scraped with a blunt knife or edged stick, and is then to be inflated till it is dry; when the wind is to be expelled, and the skin, which will occupy a small space, laid by for use. When required, a piece sufficient to cover the whole or any part of the foot that is injured is to be applied, softened in water; and it has appeared from the report of the regiments where it was tried, that it never once failed of the effect. Either side may be used, (but the outside, or peritoneal membrane, is the best) unless for prevention, by those the skin of whose feet is naturally very rigid and dry. One intestine will make five or six coverings, and in the country may be purchased for a penny, tho' in most places it is thrown to the dogs. The price of a necessary quantity for a month is but very trifling, as the application will last three days and some five.

The effects may perhaps be better comprehended by mentioning, that the membrane which comes into contact with the foot, is what is called gold-beaters' leaf or skin; and from the preparation having been kept a secret among them, and the substance long known to be so friendly to the human skin, whether ruffled or abraded, is sold at the extravagant price of six-pence for a very few square inches; although, by separating the membrane from the other part of the intestine before it is dried, and cutting off a few inches at the end, and distending it when well cleansed, on some smooth substance, the outside down, it becomes dry in a very short time, and when gently stripped off, is fit for any purpose as an application to the skin. And what from a gold-beater costs 6s. or 7s. may be had at the utmost extent for so many halfpence.

The reason of its superior efficacy, for the purpose in question, to bladders or various substances that have been tried, is, that from peculiar delicacy of texture it seems to supply a new skin to any part affected, and accommodating by its flexibility to the exact shape of the foot, excludes atmospherick air, sand, or other irritating matter; whilst the muscular and fatty substance with which it abounds, forms a soft and grateful protection against the roughness of the stocking, or hardness of the shoe. In separating the membrane from the intestine, whence the gold-beater's skin is made, it is necessary to begin at the bottom of the gut.

The following method of making good wholesome BREAD of corn which has been injured by the late unfavourable harvest, has been *tried*, and found generally to succeed:---Take the meal as it comes from the mill, and put it into any open vessel, not deep; set it in a cool oven, perhaps immediately after the batch of bread has been taken out, and let it remain there till the oven be quite cold, stirring the meal with a wooden spoon or stick, so as to prevent its getting into lumps; if, however, any should so do, care must be taken to rub them all smooth before the meal is wetted for bread. If it be thought fit to take out the bran, it may be done as well, if not better, after the above process than before; and the dough should be made pretty stiff before it be baked.

Method of amending Flour damaged and sprouted, by the inclemency of the late season.---To each bushel of damaged wheat, mix well with and grind one pound of rice, and one pound of old beans or white peafe, and the flour will use much better, and be more agreeable food.

Recipe for making Yeast.---Boil a potatoe till it breaks in pieces: when the water is nearly cool, pour it off: add to the potatoe a desert spoon-full of coarse sugar, and a tea spoon-full of common yeast; beat the compound up with a wooden spoon, and the yeast is made---common yeast is only wanted the first time; what adheres to the wooden spoon will afterwards supply its place.

BREAD.---A Frenchman of the name of Alexis Caffe Devaux has published some observations upon the making of bread, and he totally disapproves the mixture of bran. At the time of the scarcity in France, in 1793, a number of experiments, he says, were made by himself in the Baking-School, under the inspection of the Committee of Public Safety. From these experiments, he says, it appeared, that the flour of a quintal of wheat without the bran gives as much bread as the flour of a quintal of the same wheat with the decreed allowance of bran. That the addition of the bran in the mixture of flour is injurious to its preservation. That its effect in the mass of bread is to deteriorate it, and to hinder its nutritive and digestive quality, without even adding to the weight of the mass of bread. He says, that it is the most senseless thing in the world to talk of the rich eating the bread of the poor, &c. He, on the contrary, says, that the poor should eat the bread of the rich, because it is more wholesome and more economical. The bran he represents as injurious to the making of bread, and states, that experience proves it to be less nutritious. Bran when analysed is quite a different substance from flour. In consequence of his representations and experiments, the Committee adopted a mode of grinding, the object of which was to extract the whole flour, and exclude the bran entirely.

Of all the substitutes for flour, there is none which is so forcibly recommended by experience as that of rice, and none which is more likely to be procured in sufficient abundance. There is hardly any way which rice can be stewed down, either with bacon or seasoning with meat, or cheese, in which it will not make a cheap, pleasant, and nutritious dish; and it is particularly proper for the aged, the infirm, and the young, who compose the greater part of the inhabitants of every poor-house.---Rice contains a great deal of nutriment in a small compass, and does not pass so quickly off the stomach as other substitutes for wheat-flour. It is a good ingredient for bread.

The following most laudable method to alleviate the sufferings of the Poor, has been adopted by many parishes in Essex:

The Overseers sell to the poor, according to the number in their families, every Monday morning, at 2d. a pint, spice and treacle at a low price; and at the same time give the following directions for using the rice:—Boil a pint of rice in three quarts of water, till quite thick; eat it with salt, and a farthingworth of spice, or a halfpennyworth of treacle; or make dumplings, by boiling half a pint of rice in two quarts of water for a quarter of an hour; pour off the water quite dry; when cold, mix it with a pint of flour and salt.—Make 6 or 8 dumplings, and boil them a quarter of an hour: eat them with a farthing-worth of treacle. A quart of rice, bought for 4d. (seasoned with a halfpenny-worth of spice, or a pennyworth of treacle) will make 6lbs. of good solid food.

In boiling potatoes, care should be taken to separate the large from the small ones: they must be washed clean, and without paring or scraping, put into a pot with cold water, not sufficient to cover them, as they will produce themselves, before they boil, a considerable quantity of fluid.—They do not admit of being put into a vessel of boiling water like greens. If the potatoes are tolerably large, it will be necessary, as soon as they begin to boil, to throw in some cold water, and occasionally to repeat it, till the potatoes are boiled to the heart, which will take from half an hour to an hour and a quarter.

METHOD OF DESTROYING WEEVILS.

For the EXPRESS, &c.

As many parts of England are infested with this voracious insect, particularly the Houses and Gardens on Wimbleton Common, I beg to recommend the following mode of extirpating them:—It was communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by Mons. de Brosses, first President of the Parliament of Dijon:—

Having a quantity of Wheat, which was over-run with Weevils, he procured some live Lobsters, which he threw upon it; and in four hours time the insects came out from all parts, dispersing themselves all over the walls in such numbers that in many places they were quite black with them; by this means they were easily destroyed.

The smell of Lobsters, particularly if left till they stink, always proves fatal to those insects but does not in the least affect the corn. This remedy should be used as soon as the Weevils appear, or begin to make their nests.

Unslaked lime, and damaged tobacco, ground very fine and strewed upon the kitchen floor in the night-time, I have also known to be attended with very beneficial effects.

A simple SURGICAL OPERTION that ought to be generally known.

A girl of Chippenham, of the name of Townshend, swallowed a pin a few months ago, which stuck in her throat. Being poor, and the consequences, except for the first moment, not violent, she applied for no assistance; but on the contrary endured the pricking and difficulty of swallowing which occured at intervals, with a degree of inattention, till within these few days, when the effects became so alarming that assistance could no longer be dispensed with:—Accordingly Mr. Greensmith, a professional gentleman of that town (but lately of the Navy) was called in, who happily suggested, and succeeded in the following mode:

Bending the girl's neck backwards, over the back of her chair; he broke an egg, and, having poured the contents down her throat, he introduced a bit of sponge, about the size of a nutmeg, fastened tight to a slip of whalebone, and passed it down her throat, equally to the surprise and pleasure of the attendants, on drawing it back again, the pin was found sticking in the sponge, and the patient of course was perfectly relieved. This was certainly a stroke of the *simple and sufficient*: a species of assistance which in similar cases cannot be too generally recommended.

The use of the egg must be obvious on a moment's reflection; and though it may not always happen that the pin, bone, or other obstructive substance, may be brought up by the sponge; yet it must be removed thereby to a situation where the danger will be less imminent.

Method of converting Weeds and other Vegetable Matter into Manure.

[From the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.]

I beg leave to communicate to the Society, and if thought worth notice, by them to the world, a composition for manure. Fearful it would not answer the purpose so fully as I could wish, I deferred it from year to year; but now I find both by numerous trials made by my friends, as well as myself, the very great utility of the composition, as well as its cheapness, with the capability of its being made in any situation and in any quantity. The mode of making it is as simple as, I trust, it will be found productive. It is nothing more than green vegetable matter, decomposed by quick or fresh burnt-lime. After it has been put together a few hours, the decomposition will begin to take place; and unless prevented either by a few sods, or a forkful of the vegetables at hand, it will break out into a blaze, which must at all events be prevented. In about 24 hours the process will be complete, when you will have a quantity of ashes ready to lay on your land at any time you wish. Any and all sorts of vegetables, if used green, will answer the purpose and sea weeds of every description; they will doubly serve the farmer, as they will not only be got at a small expence, but will in time render his farm more valuable, by being deprived of all noisome weeds. But if this composition answers the purpose, as I flatter myself it will, a very short time will see almost every weed destroyed; which, supposing to be the case, I have made my calculations with clover, grown for the purpose. For instance, I will take one acre of clover, which at one cutting will produce from 14 to 18 tons of green vegetable matter, and about 3 tons of lime. This, when decomposed by the above process, will yield ashes sufficient to manure four acres, the value of which I estimate at about 4l. The clover, according to the value of the land here, I will say 2l. which, take the average of the kingdom, is too much. The lime I will also say 2l. but that will vary according to the distance at which it is to be fetched; take them together, I think, will be the average value. Now, if this be the case (and as far as I have been able to try it, I have found it so) how valuable must it be to the community in general? If it answers the purpose, I shall feel myself much obliged by the Society making it as public as they possibly can.

The vegetables should be used as soon after they are cut as possible, and lime as fresh from the kiln as the distance will allow of; as on those two circumstances depends the goodness of the composition.

The following remedy is mentioned in the Paris Journals for the bite of a mad dog, or of any other animal seized with madness, and may be used 24 hours, or even longer, after the accident:—

The wounded spot should be burnt with a red hot iron, so as to penetrate profoundly, and produce a considerable emission of matter, in which the virus is contained. The moment the iron is taken away, the wound should be abundantly washed with water, rather warm, and the pain will immediately cease.

he will lose the use of the hand.

To the PRINTER *of the Salisbury and Winchester Journal.*

SIR,

AS Fevers of a dangerous tendency ſeem to be creeping over the country, permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulating Paper, to communicate to the public the following ſimple though efficacious remedy for their prevention and cure, (which lately occurred to me, in conſequence of the difficulty I experienced in getting patients to take barm or yeaſt *alone*, which has been of late ſo ſtrongly recommended, and over which this remedy ſeems to poſſeſs many advantages), and in ſo doing you will oblige,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Penſbury-Houſe, R. PEW.
Dec. 17, 1799.

TAKE one quart of good malt (ground as for ordinary brewing), ſtir it well into three quarts of water *ſomewhat leſs* than boiling-hot, cover it with a cloth, and let it ſtand two hours; then draw or ſtrain off the liquor, to which add one table ſpoonful of good yeaſt. A fermentation will ſpeedily come on, when it will be fit for uſe.

To prevent the eſcape of the fixed air or *carbonic acid*, on which its efficacy ſeems to depend, it ſhould immediately be put into a jar or caſk capable of holding double the quantity, and ſtopped cloſe.

Of this liquor patients in fevers, after having once taſted it, are very fond, and call for it eagerly, under the name of ſmall beer; children in particular are immoderately craving after it.

It may be taken to any extent, and, if not aſked for naturally, ſhould be *given as a medicine* every three or four hours, in as large a draught as the patient can be prevailed upon to take, either *with* or *between* his other remedies, *with which it will not interfere.*

To enter into a detail of the caſes in which it has been ſucceſsfully employed, would exceed the limits you can afford me; ſuffice it to ſay, that experience juſtifies me in recommending it with *confidence* to the faculty, and to the public, as a ſafe, pleaſant, and highly-efficacious *auxiliary* in the cure (and, as *I believe*, the prevention) of the worſt ſpecies of *typhus* or low nervous fever.

Its effect is ſpeedily to take off the dark appearance and file-like roughneſs of the tongue, to remove the black *ſordes* which in thoſe caſes clogs the teeth and gums, to allay thirſt, to take off the parching heat and tenſion of the ſkin, to induce tranquil and refreſhing ſleep, and, after no long period, to reſtore the patient to his accuſtomed health.

To conclude—From the beneficial effects it has uniformly produced, as far as I or my partner (Mr. PARRY) have tried it, I am anxious to learn its effects in the jail, hoſpital, and ſhip fever, in the fatal epidemic which has repeatedly ravaged Philadelphia, and even in the *plague itſelf*; in all which I ſhould be inclined to hope for very conſiderable advantages from it.

I ſhould be glad alſo to ſee it tried as an aſſiſtant to the bark, in extenſive mortifications, and in the intermittents and remittents of marſhy countries.

A Receipt for a Cough.—Take one tea ſpoonful of elix. paregoric, one tea ſpoonful of ſal. volatile, mix theſe in a wine glaſs of ſpring water, and take it the firſt thing in the morning and the laſt at going to bed. If the cough is particularly troubleſome, it may be taken in the courſe of the day.

The Chineſe method of mending China.

BOIL a piece of white flint glaſs in river water five or ſix minutes; beat it to fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins China without rivetting. The compoſition is to be ground extremely fine on a painter's ſtone.

Many melancholy diſaſters happen every year from women's head-dreſſes catching fire, by reading or writing late by candle-light, when half aſleep. Alſo by leaving young children alone by a fire, eſpecially if it be compoſed of green wood; this fuel, of all others, being moſt liable to emit ſparks, demands peculiar care.

The muſlin and gauze, ſo univerſally worn by the ladies, expoſe them, in a peculiar manner, to fatal accidents, eſpecially in a cold ſeaſon, when, by frequent ſitting cloſe to a hot fire, this flimſy clothing is converted into a ſpecies of tinder, ready to catch flame from the ſlighteſt ſpark. The moment this happens, the affrighted female, in wild diſmay, flies from room to room, and thus fans the flame, while her aſtoniſhed companions (if any be preſent) ſtand aghaſt, not knowing what to do, till her fate is probably determined.

REMARKS.

6. On ſuch emergencies, the ladies ought to recollect, and indeed it ought never to be forgotten, that, in order to extinguiſh flame at once, nothing more is neceſſary than to exclude the external air; for, without air, no ſubſtance, however inflammable, can burn a ſingle minute. They cannot but have frequently obſerved the effects of an extinguiſher when placed over the flaming taper, or of the damper of a tinder box on the burning tinder. The application is obvious. Therefore, ſhould an invidious ſpark dart on any part of their tindered muſlin attire, or the flaming taper ſuddenly ſeize their goſſamer caps, their nodding plumes, or their flowing ringlets, let both their hands (for, not a moment is to be loſt) inſtantly become at once the damper and extinguiſher. Were a wet towel or handkerchief luckily in readineſs, it might, as a damper, help to ſpare the extinguiſher its painful office. But, where this timely precaution is neglected, and the flame has already made conſiderable advances over a large ſurface, the attendants, without ceremony, muſt inſtantly cover the part with the hearth-rug, or, rather, wrap up the whole body cloſe in the carpet or oil-cloth, till a ſervant can arrive with water, which muſt be poured on in abundance, or what would be preferable, a ſolution of wood-aſhes from the ley-tub.

7. To allay the pain and anguiſh, and prevent [illegible] in of the inflamed parts from ſtripping off, the ſurface ſhould be firſt bathed with brandy, camphorated ſpirits, or æther; all which, from their ſpeedy evaporation, give preſent eaſe, and create a pleaſing ſenſe of coolneſs. Afterwards, ſprinkled with cold vinegar for half an hour ſucceſſively, or conveyed in gentle ſprays from a watering-pot. The application of ſnow (at a ſeaſon when it is to be had) might probably be ſtill more efficacious.

See a farther Confirmation of the Efficacy of Yeast in putrid Disorders in Supplement to Sent. Mag. 1799 – [See P. 34]

A CERTAIN REMEDY in PUTRID DISEASES.

In this philoſophic age, when diſeaſes ſo often change their appearance from what phyſicians had any former experience of, it is a pleaſing reflection, that the ſtudy of medicine has of late been ſo much ſimplified, and almoſt every diſtemper incident to the human body ſo fully explained, as to come within the common apprehenſion of mankind. The following facts, communicated to the world by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, afford an antidote for the moſt dangerous diſeaſe with which the human body can be afflicted: ſo that it is hoped one of the moſt crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great meaſure cloſed.

"Seventeen years ago I went (ſays this benevolent Clergyman) to reſide at Brampton, a populous village near Cheſterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my pariſhioners too poor to afford themſelves medical aſſiſtance, I undertook, by the help of ſuch books on the ſubject of medicine as were in my poſſeſſion, to preſcribe for them. I early attended a boy about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the ſymptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then adminiſtered bark, wine, and ſuch other remedies as my books directed.—My exertions were, however, of no avail; his diſorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, ſo that I was in hourly expectation of his diſſolution. Being under the neceſſity of taking a journey, before I ſet off I went to ſee him, as I thought for the laſt time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I conſidered as inevitable, and reconciled them in the beſt manner I was able, to a loſs which I knew they would feel ſeverely. While I was in converſation on this diſtreſſing ſubject with his mother, I obſerved, in a ſmall corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The ſight brought to my recollection an experiment I had ſomewhere met, with "a piece of putrid meat being made ſweet by being ſuſpended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation." The idea flaſhed into my mind, that the yeaſt might correct the putrid nature of this diſeaſe, and I inſtantly gave him two large ſpoonfuls. I then told the mother, if ſhe found her ſon better, to repeat this doſe every three hours. I then ſet out for my journey; upon my return, after a few days, I anxiouſly enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repreſs my curioſity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on; I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himſelf opened the door, looked ſurpriſingly well, and told me he felt better from the inſtant he took the yeaſt.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leiceſterſhire. My pariſhioners being there few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and would not preſcribe for my own family. One of my domeſtics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was ſent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progreſs became putrid. Having great reliance, and deſervedly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgment, the man was left ſolely to his management. His diſorder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary conſidered him in very great danger. At laſt, finding every effort to be of ſervice to him baffled, he told me he conſidered it to be a loſt caſe, and that in his opinion the man could not ſurvive twenty-four hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeaſt. I gave him two large ſpoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from taking the yeaſt, his pulſe, though ſtill feeble, began to get compoſed and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed and walk in his room. At the expiration of the ſecond hour, I gave him a baſon of ſago, with a good deal of lemon, wine, and ginger in it; he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeaſt; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another doſe of yeaſt; and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was ſoon able to go about his buſineſs as uſual.

"About a year after this, as I was riding paſt a detached farm-houſe, at the outſkirts of the village, I obſerved a farmer's daughter ſtanding at the door, apparently in great affliction. On enquiring into the cauſe of her diſtreſs, ſhe told me her father was dying: I diſmounted, and went into the houſe to ſee him; I found him in the laſt ſtage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulſe was ſcarcely perceptible, and he lay ſtretched out like a corpſe, in a ſtate of drowſy inſenſibility. I immediately procured ſome yeaſt, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him with little hopes of recovery; I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him ſenſible and able to converſe; I then gave him a doſe of bark; he afterwards took, at a proper interval, ſome refreſhment. I ſtaid with him till he repeated the yeaſt, and then left him, with directions how to proceed; I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man upwards of 70.

"I have ſince adminiſtered the yeaſt to above 50 perſons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is ſingular (continues this benevolent man), I have not loſt a patient."

The above has been furniſhed by a Gentleman in this city, who loſt two children by the fever which has been ſo prevalent and ſo fatal of late.—He had a third child who was taken ill, and this preſcription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with ſucceſs. We ſhall be happy to record farther proofs of its efficacy.

Edinburgh, March 1799.

he will loſe the uſe of the limb.

The following Extract from a Voyage to the South Seas, lately published by Capt. COLNETT, of the Royal Navy, is highly deserving of the attention of all Commanders of ships and others who go into hot climates, as it exhibits a successful mode of treating the YELLOW FEVER, a disorder, which, alas! has so often baffled the skill of medical practitioners, (page 80):—

"The whole crew had been more or less affected by the Yellow Fever, from which horrid disorder I was however so fortunate as to recover them, by adopting the method that I saw practised by the Natives of Spanish America, when I was a prisoner among them. On the first symptoms appearing, the fore part of the head was immediately shaved, and the temples and poll washed with vinegar and water. The whole body was then immersed in warm water, to give a free course to perspiration: some opening medicine was afterwards administered, and every four hours a dose of *ten grains of James's Powders*. If the patient was thirsty, the drink was weak white wine and water, and a slice of bread to satisfy an inclination to eat. An increasing appetite was gratified by a small quantity of soup, made from the mucilaginous part of the Turtle, with a little vinegar in it. I also gave the sick sweetmeates and other articles from my private stock, whenever they expressed a distant wish for any which I could supply them with. By this mode of treatment, the whole crew improved in their health, except the carpenter, who, though a very stout robust man, was at one time in such a state of delirium, and so much reduced, that I gave him over; but he at length recovered."

A more judicious treatment of this disorder could not have been devised. The same good sense, indeed, which directed the medical concerns, (for there was no surgeon on board) seems to have prevailed upon every occasion of difficulty or danger, which required nautical skill; but of this we are the less surprised, when we find that Capt. Colnett had served under that celebrated navigator Captain Cook; to whose Works this publication will, no doubt, be considered as a valuable Supplement. [326

GLOCESTER, Nov. 26. Wm. Roan, the man who fell from Lanthony Bridge, into the Glocester and Berkeley canal, was last week discharged from our Infirmary in perfect health. When the receiving surgeon saw him, which was more than an hour after his fall *(from a height of upwards of twenty-four feet upon a stone bottom with only two feet of water in the canal)* he was senseless and speechless, his extremities cold and livid, his pulse imperceptible in one arm and both feet, his heart beating feebly and quickly, his breath cold, his breathing high, short, and as of a person about to die, and the blaze of a lighted candle produced no contraction of the pupil of the eye. The surgeon directed the whole body to be wrapped in blankets woung out of hot vinegar and water, and Sal Volatile in large doses to be forced down his throat. At first the liquor ran out of his mouth, the power of swallowing being suspended, but after the vinegar fomentation had been some time continued, the attempts to administer it were more successful, and an ounce or more diluted with water was introduced into his stomach. The blankets immersed in the hot vinegar were renewed from time to time during nine hours. Sal Volatile was plentifully swallowed. Wine was also given him as he grew better, and the next day he recovered his senses, and complained of only head-ach, stiffness, and soreness.

AGRICULTURE.—Mr. J. Newman, of Pickwick near Corsham, Wilts, asserts, that by study and woeful experience he has established the fact—that by using a Drill Plough instead of sowing broad-cast, there is a saving of nine gallons of wheat, or any other grain, in every acre; therefore a man, who by the old method sows 100 acres in the year, throws away what would maintain eight poor men's families one hundred weeks.—Any farmer doubting his assertion, he will bring to thorough conviction, by meeting him within twenty miles from the place of his residence, and letting him see a fair trial of his Drill Plough, which, he says, will bear the test of time, and he challenges even his Majesty's famous drillsman to a competition in completing any given quantity of land with him.

New Remedy for the Gout.—To those who chuse to try the experiment, and are afflicted with the Gout in the extremities, Captain Simons, commanding the foreign Depot at East Cowes, offers a most simple, yet a certain remedy, discovered some years ago by a German serjeant, when encamped, and, as it may be supposed, is the offspring of necessity:—"A stocking knitted from dog's hair of the long shaggy kind, applied to the part, when first seized with pain, will so effectually relieve it by a little prickling irritation, and afterwards perspiration, as to leave the patient in 24 hours free of every disagreeable symptom." Three or four Gentlemen at East Cowes tried this simple remedy, and have all found benefit.

Some time since Mr Gould, of Chilcot, near Wells, purchased some opium, to mix with other ingredients, as a drench for his cows. What remained of it was carefully and privately put away; but in a general cleaning which the house underwent about Whitsuntide, it was thrown by indiscriminately, together with a number of other packets. Wednesday se'nnight, Mrs. Gould unfortunately gave her two children some of this opium instead of a worm powder. It was administered about nine in the morning; before ten, they appeared in an alarming state, when part of the medicine they had taken being shewn to Mr. Gould, the fatal mistake was discovered. Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill (of Shepton) were sent for, who administered every medical assistance; but all proved ineffectual, for the little innocents died at 5 o'clock—after languishing for six hours.—The eldest was a boy between 4 and 5 years of age—the youngest a girl of 2 years and 6 months. It is impossible to describe the distress of the affectionate, miserable mother.

The child of Charles Burt, in Clarke's-row, about 14 months old, being on Tuesday taken ill, to ease its pain a dose of laudanum was prescribed, which being administered in too large a quantity, caused it to remain in a lethargic state from Tuesday to Sunday, when it expired.

In the night of Wednesday the 27th ult. fourteen three-years old and yearling heifers, belonging to Mr. Edward Lambert, sen. of Doulton, Somerset, broke into a garden adjoining his field, where they ate of box, yew, and laurel leaves, in consequence of which ten of them died the next morning: three of them (three-yearlings, near calving) were valued at 27l. the other seven (yearlings) at 3l. 7s. each, which makes the whole loss more than 50l.

S. Hunt, a shoe-black at Cambridge, when cleaning buckles accustomed himself to wet them with his tongue, which caused a cancer, of which he died last week.

Surprising effect of Mustard in Apoplectic Disorders.—At the Eton Anniversary, held at the Crown and Anchor, an elderly Gentleman (who had made himself extremely agreeable during the afternoon) suddenly dropt from his chair in a state of insensibility. Volatile salts were immediately applied to the nostrils, and other means made use of without the least sensible effect.—The waiters were dispatched for medical assistance; but their arrival not being very speedy, one of the company suggested the idea of dissolving three table-spoonfuls of mustard in a glass of warm water, which was accordingly mixed, *secundum artem*, and with some difficulty administered; and such was the advantage attending this application, that in less than half an hour the Gentleman felt himself so far recovered, as to be able to return to the club-room and join the company, not only in conviviality but in a very hearty supper.

An Useful Agricultural Hint.

It has for years past been the practice of most farmers to purchase lees of soap-makers, or brine of pig-butchers for the purpose of preparing *wheat for sowing*, whilst they neglect the means in their own habitations at a much cheaper and easier expence.

Very recently a new method has been introduced to prevent Smut in Wheat by laying the seed in water sufficient for the light grains to swim, skimming it off, and mixing nitre and common salt with the remainder; this mode of preparation, I have no doubt, is beneficial.

But a much less expensive and equally sure one, I would propose, and the certainty of its effects, to answer the wished-for purpose I would vouch for on the risk of a forfeiture: Let every Farmer who has Wheat Lands, preserve all the chamber lees made in his house; this, at the time of Wheat-sowing, place in a large tub or cover with the seed intended for sowing; let it remain steeped therein for three hours, first skim the light grains off, then drain the lees from it, afterwards mix a sufficient quantity of coal-ashes with the seed to make it dry for sowing; proceed immediately to work, and doubt not but your Wheat will be free from Smut.

I would also recommend that a vault with brick, clayed in the inside, (which may be done at a small expence) be made in every farm-yard for the purpose of preserving the drainings of the same; in which save the soap-suds of your washings, which will be an excellent manure for pasture-lands. I am, Sir, yours,

Devizes, June 2. AMICUS.

N.B. Should not a sufficient quantity of chamber lees be at hand to steep the seed in, (for it should be enough that the light grains might swim, take the drainings of the yard or barton which will fully answer the purpose) the saving of salt and nitre must now be a considerable object.

A few days since a farmer at Swallowfield, Berks, employed a rat-catcher under a promise to give him two-pence for each rat that was killed in taking in a small wheat-rick which was put up in 1796, and was supposed to contain about four loads of wheat; when, wonderful to tell, no less than 720 rats were killed, for which the rat-catcher was paid 6l. The devastation was equally astonishing, as the wheat when threshed only produced four sacks.——Mr. Billingsley, in his Agricultural Survey of Somerset, emphatically says,

"DESTROY RATS AND MICE!"

"The depredations of these vermin are too important to be overlooked. A sensible farmer of my acquaintance (says Mr. B.) thinks, that by them and birds a twentieth part of the corn of the kingdom is devoured. Corn in barns they have free access to, and it is very difficult to keep the mows on stadles free from them. If they are not brought in from the corn field, a stick, a rake, a pike, or any other body carelessly placed against the mow, will introduce them. Destructive, therefore, as they must be, it behoves all farmers to make their slaughter a general concern, and it might be done by a parish rate."

Tooth-ache.—A new Insect has lately been discovered in Italy, which is a kind of *Curculio*, and which possesses the extraordinary property of curing the Tooth-ache, whence it has obtained the name of *Anti-dontalgicus*. Of 629 experiments which were tried with it, 401 were attended with complete success. It is said, that the same effect may be produced by the *Coccinella Septempunctata*, or Lady Bird, in this country; and Dr. Hirsch, the dentist at the Court of Welmar, asserts, that he has employed this insect with the happiest effects upon several male patients. The secret of touching for the Tooth-ache depends on having previously rubbed some such insect between the fingers.

To the Printer of the Bath Chronicle.

HAVING received a letter from an Invalid, with a request that I would be more particular than I have been in the description of the Chamber Bath used in Italy, which occurs in my late publication on the Manners, &c. of that Country, I beg the favour of you to insert the following account of it in your valuable paper, both for the information of the inquirer, and the satisfaction of the public in general.

That *Bathing*, in numerous cases, operates most beneficially, is an acknowledged fact. In this country, however, though it be resorted to with success, it is used by the ladies in a manner the least calculated for their benefit. In the Eastern and other nations, where frequent bathing has, for ages, been considered as absolutely necessary to health as well as comfort, the female resorts to it unincumbered with any kind of dress. Lady M. W. Montague, in her letters, describes the practice with great spirit; and in my several tours thro' Italy, I have had opportunities of hearing her accounts confirmed, and seeing the usage generally adopted in that country.

The Machine employed for this purpose, as mentioned in my 54th and 55th letters, is a portable private bath, to be filled with cold or warm water, into which various ingredients are thrown to assist its salubrity, and enhance its pleasures. One of these machines, properly made, will be found to be extremely conducive to the health and comfort of those ladies, who cannot, or may not be inclined to visit the sea-coast, or frequent public baths. Into them, it is advisable, they should go uncovered, that the female attendant may, with a pair of coarse linen gloves, more conveniently rub the skin, or any ailing part of the body. If by these means perspiration be gently promoted, the effect will be found to be pleasing and salutary in the highest degree.

In fitting up a machine of this kind for myself in Italy, which served as a model for my friend, I fixed castors, that it might be easily rolled to the bed-side, or any other part of the room; adding grooves to the inside for a footboard, by means of which, persons of any stature might lie at length immersed in water, the head being reclined at ease on a moveable sloping stool.

A bath thus constructed, becomes a most agreeable, as well as useful article of household furniture. Convinced of its utility, and having nothing but the benefit and comfort of society in view, I shall be happy at all times to give further explanation to any persons who may be inclined to experience its beneficial effects.

N. BROOKE.

Pierrepont-street, Bath, June 25, 1798.

Dr. Van Marum has discovered a very simple method, proved by repeated experiments, of preserving the air pure in large halls, theatres, hospitals, &c. The apparatus for this purpose is a common lamp, made according to Argand's construction, suspended from the roof of the hall and kept burning under a funnel, the tube of which rises above the roof without, and is furnished with a ventilator. For his first experiment he filled his laboratory with the smoak of oak shavings. In a few minutes after he lighted his lamp the whole smoke disappeared, and the air was perfectly purified.

Fixed Air.—The medical uses of fixed air are well known, and the advantages to be derived from it in œconomical purposes, are so remarkable as to deserve to be made public. Fresh meat immersed two or three times a day in water, impregnated with fixed air, will be preserved perfectly fresh for ten or twelve days in the hottest summers of this country; and even when it has begun to change, the same process will prevent its becoming worse.

What is called a Monthly Report of Agriculture appears regularly in a London Paper, and is copied into various others; but as the obſervations of the writers are known to be made in a part of the country widely diſtant from hence, they muſt of courſe be generally inapplicable to our diſtrict, and for this reaſon they appear not in the Saliſbury Journal, though the Printer is ever happy to throw out any hint that may be uſeful in its par icular diſtrict.

It muſt be recollected, that previous to the laſt harveſt he cautioned his readers that there was every probability of a blight on the wheat, which would very materially injure the grain that was ſuffered to remain uncut, until it appeared to be actually ripe.—The prediction was too fatally verified: the wheat that was cut abſolutely in a green ſtate laſt year, and turned regularly on the ground, as recommended, for eight or ten days, until it was fit to be carried, has yielded during the ſeaſon from 6s. to nearly 8s. per buſhel, while that which was ſuffered to ſtand a fortnight longer, has been ſold for little more than half the price, beſides being conſiderably reduced in quantity. Many who will read this article are too fatally convinced of the truth of this remark, to make it neceſſary to ſay more on the ſubject; for it is a well-known fact that many farmers in the counties of Wilts, Hants, and Dorſet, ſuſtained a loſs in their laſt year's wheat crop, equal to half a year's rent.

Farmers are therefore earneſtly entreated to obſerve, that notwithſtanding the ſummer has been in general apparently very favourable to the wheat crop, and although it is more than probable that the late rains have been of eſſential ſervice to it, there is nevertheleſs *at this time* a very *ſtrong appearance of* BLIGHT, which after a few fine days will be as viſible to all, as it already is to thoſe who underſtand the ſubject; and early cutting is particularly recommended to thoſe who wiſh now to avoid the injury they ſuſtained laſt year; at the ſame time enforcing the neceſſity of letting the crop lie on the ground in gripe untied, and regularly turned daily, until the grain is perfectly ripe and fit to houſe.

The wheat harveſt will be very early this year. It would have been ſome days earlier had it not been retarded by the late rains. The firſt three or four fine days will bring it on ſo very faſt, that no time was to be loſt in giving this caution, and immediate attention to it is abſolutely requiſite.

Happily there is ground to congratulate the public, that the appearance of barley, oats, pulſe, aftergraſs, and turnips is ſo very much improved by the late rains as to promiſe very plentiful crops. The crop of wheat indeed is in general *plentiful*—nothing but blight can now hurt it, and with proper and early attention to the above caution, the effects of that blight may, under Providence, be in a great degree prevented *

* For the information of thoſe who do not perfectly underſtand the ſubject, it may be neceſſary to explain to them, that the appearance of blight on wheat is denoted by the ear turning *brown*, inſtead of *yellow*, when nearly ripe. In a few days after this appearance, the ſtraw (which is ſtill green) is covered with ſmall black ſpots, the circulation from the root to the ear ceaſes, the grain ſhrivels away, inſtead of getting plump and full, and turns to bran inſtead of flour; and in thraſhing the ſtraw breaks to pieces, and is almoſt uſeleſs. The appearance of great part of laſt year's wheat and wheat ſtraw is the beſt explanation that can be given.—It has been calculated that laſt year's crop was diminiſhed one-third by the blight, if not more.

The daughter of a cottager at Wanſcombe in Kent, on Tueſday laſt, had her arm taken off by a ſow, from whom ſhe attempted to take one of her young. The girl, who was not more than 7 years old, fell into the ſty, and would probably have been deſtroyed, but for the ſpeedy aid of a neighbour.

Laſt week a gentleman loſt 5 of his beſt fox-hounds, from the effects of verdigris, in conſequence of meat being given them out of a braſs pan, in which the ſame had been boiled the night before.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

The following Hints are ſaid to be the reſult of Experience, and appear to merit the Attention of ſuch of our Readers as are of this important Claſs of the Community:—

Of the Cauſe and Cure of ROT *in* SHEEP.—Sheep, feeding on low and marſhy land, which contain corrupted and ſtagnated waters, that emit putrid effluvia, and produce numerous animalcula, are alone ſubject to it. By heavy ſtorms of rain, theſe animalcula are beat down, when they depoſit their eggs on the graſs, which are conveyed with the food into the ſtomach of the ſheep. Hence they proceed through the inteſtines, till the capillary veſſels of the liver are too ſmall to admit any further paſſage; and here they form into creatures reſembling flat fith, and by feeding on the liver occaſion their death.

CURE.—Take gentian root, thinly ſliced, dried tops of leſſer centaury, and tops of green broom, of each four ounces; and of green rue and ſalt of wormwood each one ounce. Boil theſe gently for one hour, with two gallons of ſpring water, in a covered kettle. On diſcovering the firſt ſymptoms, houſe the ſheep every night, and in the morning give to each about three wine glaſs fulls of the decoction; keep them within doors half an hour longer. Continue this as long as thought neceſſary.

Preparation of TURNIP SEED, *for preventing the Depredations of the Fly.*—Take of Train Oil, ſtrained through a fine ſieve, a ſufficient quantity, in which ſteep the ſeed for about ſix hours or more, not exceeding twenty four hours; which mix with a good quantity of ſifted earth, and ſow it immediately. This may be done in various ſmall portions, if thought more practicable; and when the plants begin to appear, ſow the ground with ſoot. Linſeed oil has been tried; but train oil has been found preferable. The plants will come ſtrong and vigorous, and uſually prevent the fly, till out of danger.

To prevent SMUT *in* WHEAT *or* BARLEY.—The firſt thing is to thraſh out the grain in ſuch a way, as to prevent any of the grains being bruiſed. It is recommended to beat out only the beſt grains, by ſtriking the ſheaves three or four times againſt the edge of a bench; and then lay them aſide to be threſhed out as uſual. Let this and the winnowing be done with the ſhoes off for the ſame reaſon. Steep the ſeed ſix hours before ſowing, ſkimming off the grains which float on the ſurface, in ſome liquid brine, &c. and then lay it to dry, very thin, for about three or four hours before ſowing. Where it can be got, near glaſs houſes, or the ſea where it is burnt, the proportion of a pound of kelp in four gallons of boiling rain water (which will coſt about ½d. a lb. only), mixed and ſtirred for 48 hours, and then laid thin to dry, will be found the beſt preparation for it. Barilla, in about the ſame proportion, is next in goodneſs; and pigeon's dung nearly of equal utility. Experience has proved incontеſtibly that bruiſed grains of corn, and thoſe only, are the occaſion of ſmut.

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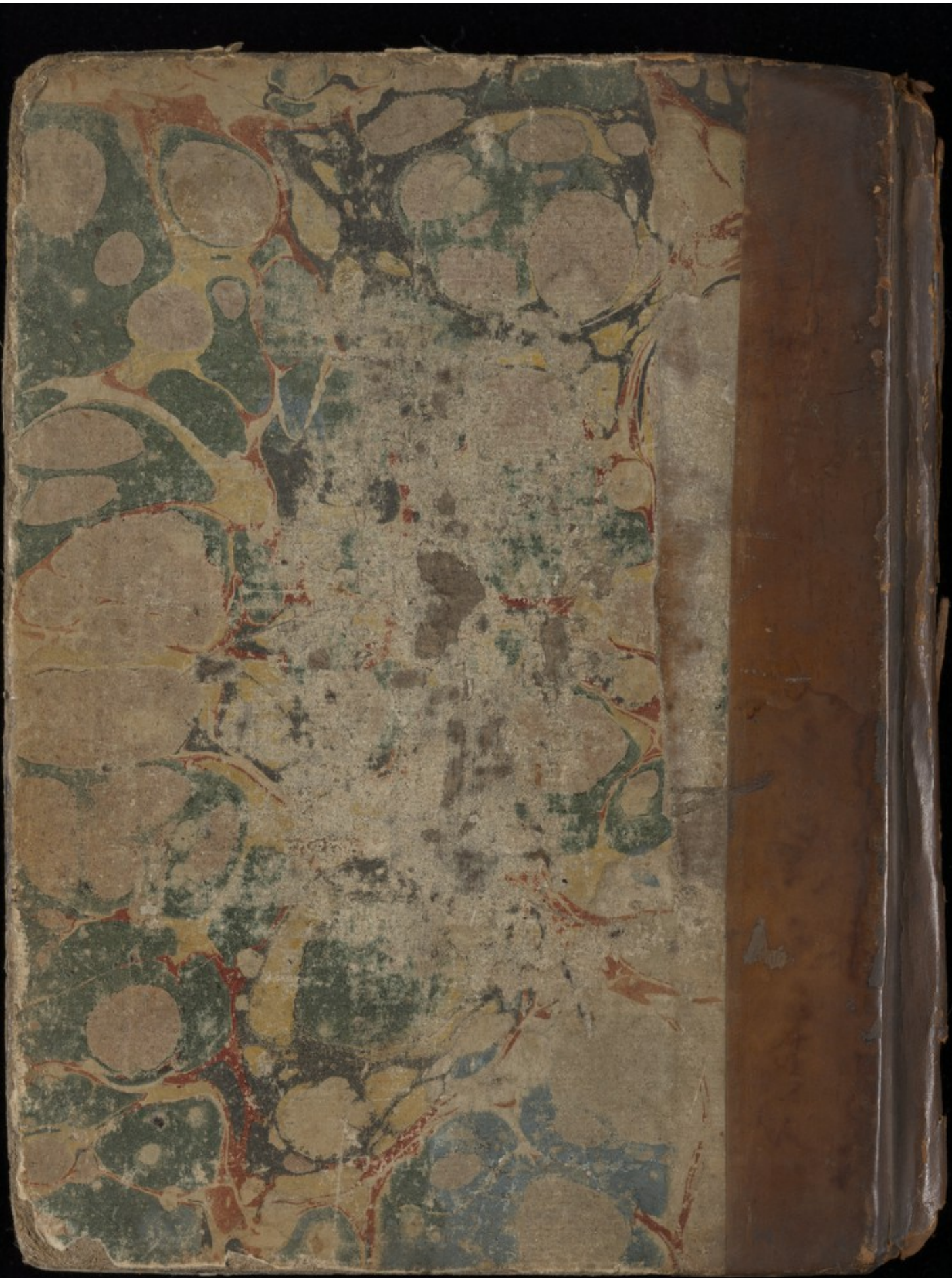
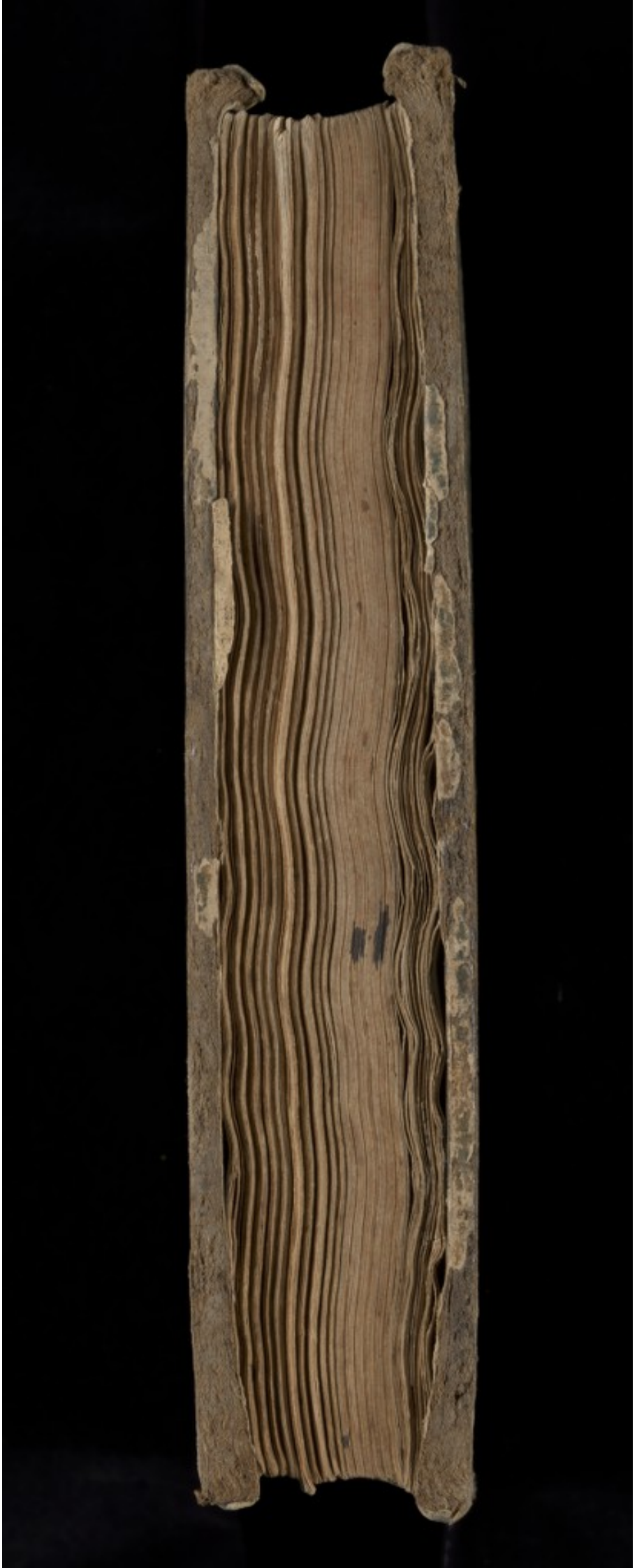
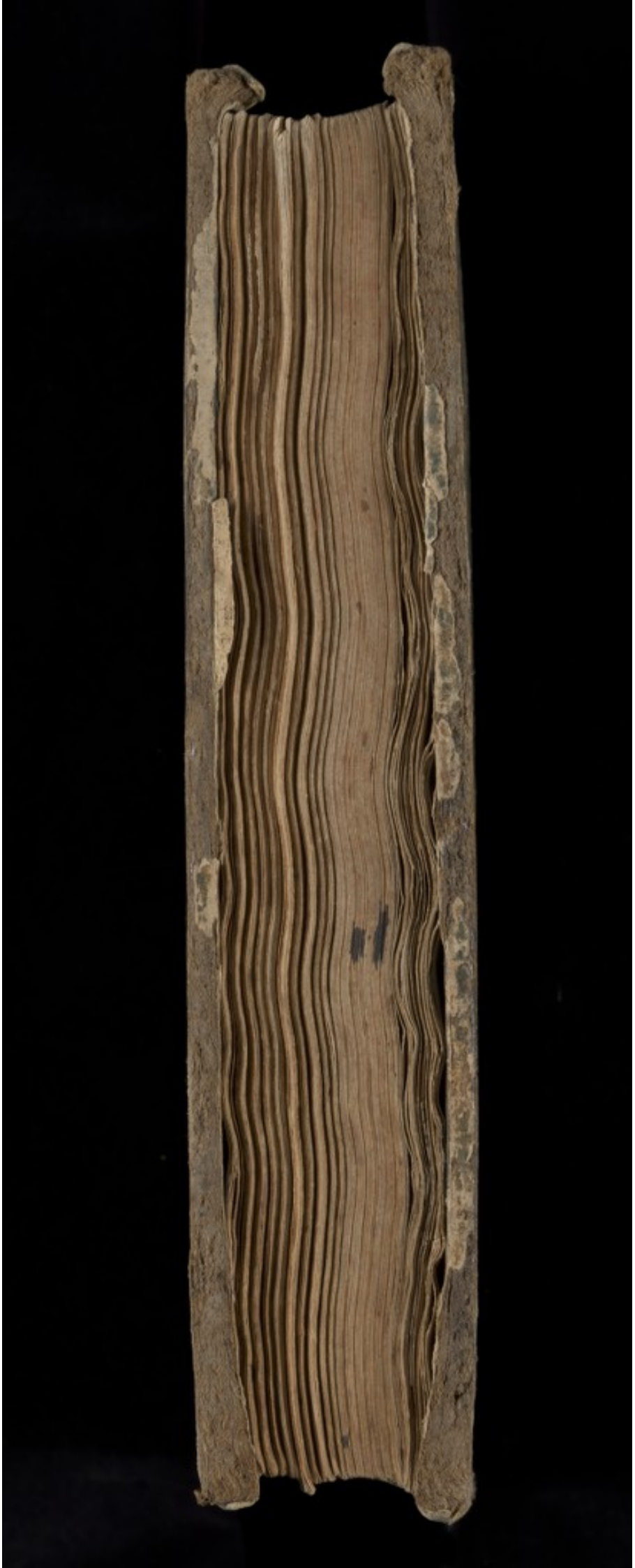
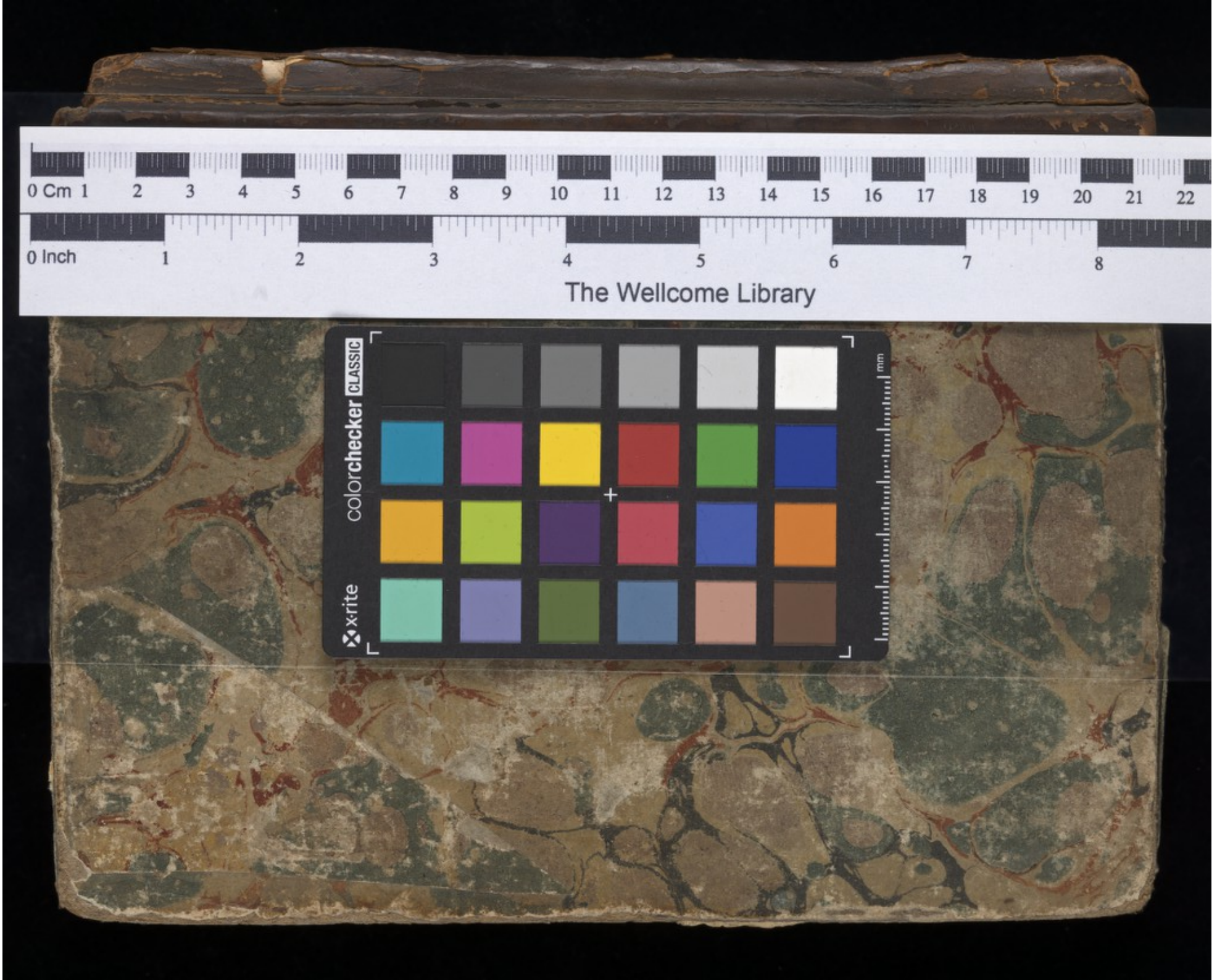
To prevent flies from teazing Horſes.—Take the tops, or any tender part of elder, from which expreſs the juice, and mix it with hog's lard till it is of the conſiſtence of pomatum. Apply it to the parts the flies in general come to, and they will avoid it.—The utility of this method has been often experienced in the New Foreſt, againſt the Foreſt fly; and elder boughs will keep off ſmaller flies from the heads of horſes.





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