The New England farrier, and Family physician / compiled by Josiah Richardson.

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THE

NEW-ENGLAND FARRIER,

AND

Family Physician;

CONTAINING,

FIRSTLY,

PAUL JEWETT'S FARRIERY,

In four parts, wherein most of the diseases which Horses, neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine are liable to, are treated of, in 41 pages.

SECONDLY,

A COLLECTION OF BRUTAL RECEIPTS,

Many of which are valuable: 23 pages.

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A very valuable collection of

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90 pages.

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Of great experience and information on neat Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Asses, Mules, Dogs, &c.: 82 pages.

SIXTHLY,

A large number of

VALUABLE RECEIPTS

From Capt. Joseph Smith, of Exeter, and others, on different creatures, but especially Horses.

SEVENTHLY,

A very large number of

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS,

On various subjects, useful for Farmers and Mechanics.

LAST OF ALL,

DOCT. J. WILLIAMS' FAMILY PHYSICIAN:

24 pages.

This man was two years with the Indians, and was assisted in that time by a young Indian educated at one of our best Medical Colleges.

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1828.

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District of New-Hampshire, to wit : District Clerk's Office.

L. S.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1828, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOSIAH RICHARDSON, of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

The New-England Farrier, and Family Physician; containing, firstly, Paul Jewett's Farriery, in four parts, wherein most of the diseases which Horses, neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine are liable to, are treated of, in 41 pages. Secondly, a Collection of Brutal Receipts, many of which are valuable: 23 pages. Thirdly, a very valuable collection of Receipts for Human Diseases: 90 pages. Fourthly, Receipts by a very learned, skilful and pious English Author: 100 pages. Fifthly, an extraordinary English Author, of great experience and information on neat Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Asses, Mules, Dogs, &c.: 82 pages. Sixthly, a large number of valuable Receipts from Capt. Joseph Smith, of Exeter, and others, on different creatures, but especially Horses. Seventhly, a very large number of Miscellaneous Receipts, on various subjects, useful for Farmers and Mechanics. Last of all, Doct. J. Williams' Family Physician: 24 pages. This man was two years with the Indians, and was assisted in that time by a young Indian educated at one of our best Medical Colleges. Compiled by Josiah Richardson.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned: and also to an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."

C. W. CUTTER, *Clerk of the District of New-Hampshire.*

ITEMS.

'The last link is broken that bound me to you,' as the horse said, when he kicked off the traces and ran away from the plow.

INTRODUCTION.

THE subsequent treatise owes its rise to three principal causes.

I. The great opportunity I had, whilst young, of reading authors on Farriery, and thereby gaining an extensive theory.

II. The extensive practice I have had in this kind of business since, and the reasons experience hath given me, to differ from most of the European theories, and confine my practice to observation only.

III. The solicitations of my acquaintance.

In a work of this kind, I cannot be so particular in my prescriptions for cures as I am in my daily practice: the constitutions of beasts being different, will require some difference in the treatment, which must be directed by the judgmen of those who are present.

I SHALL, in the first place, make some remarks on the choice of seed horses, and treatment of horses in general. On the management of colts till three years old, and at first riding them. Directions for docking, nicking, &c.—Likewise, of the various maladies with which they are affected.

Secondly, I shall treat of the various diseases affecting Neat Cattle. Sheep and Swine, in the next place, will claim our attention.

Mr. Jewett, who wrote the above introduction, resided in Rowley, Massachusetts, and was said, by the learned and pious, to be a fine man.

PART I.

OF SEED HORSES, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

Such seed horses should be chosen as are large and well proportioned, strait limbed, moving in a right line, heedless of every thwarting object, of an even persevering temper, with short fine hair and lively countenance.

Colts, when they are foaled, require but little attention the first three or four months. When they are weaned (if by grass) they should be kept in a small enclosure, with a constant supply of water, and tender herbage. If they are weaned by hay, provide yourself with a quantity of rowen or second crop hay; which is a grateful fodder for their tender years, and easily masticated; while coarse hay would be neglected, and your colt starved.

Colts of the first and second year, are frequently troubled with the lampers, being a fleshy excrescence, or spongy substance, growing in the roof of the mouth, and hindering the colt from chewing. The best method of curing this inconvenience is, by applying a hot iron with a round head, till it is burnt so as to flow off; and in a few days it is well.

Give your colt a good pasture till he is three or four years old: then you must apply your rules of instruction to form the horse's manners; for

(as the wise man says, in another case) train him up in the way he should go, and he will not forget it all his days.

A horse is a tractible animal, and is subjected to many servile employments, when used with gentleness and good humour; yet they remember injuries, and have recollection to avoid appearances which once gave them pain. A horse that stumbles (and 'tis a good horse that never stumbles) if he is frequently chastised for it, will at the least mistep, exert himself to an uncommon degree, fearing the lash, and often plunges himself and rider to the earth. This conduct must arise from the remembrance of his stripes, on similar occasions.

If your horse espies an object of fear in his way, heighten not the sensation with the whip or harsh words; for he will presently imagine them all connected, and double his flight. Gentlemen who intend a horse for the carriage, should familiarize him to the harness in some coach or wagon, where he cannot get away, till he submits himself tamely to be checked and forwarded at pleasure.

I now think it proper to give a few directions relative to docking, nicking, &c.

The curtailing of horses is both ornamental and useful; a long tail, if the roads are muddy, gathers much dirt, and impedes the horse's travelling. Many horses of worth make but little figure on account of their low carriage; the elevation of the tail therefore, is the object of enquiry. For this purpose the horse should be cast on some easy spot, that you may act with caution, then place a block under the tail, and hold your dividing instrument obliquely, so as to cut the under sinews the shortest; then their antagonists

acting with superior force, will elevate the tail. Should the arteries bleed profusely, sear them with a hot iron, and anoint the sore every day with some emolient ointment, till it is well.

If nicking is thought necessary, the horse must be cast as for docking; the apparatus being ready, which should be a phlegm knife, a small pair of pincers, an iron spatula, and a cup of warm spirits: then with your knife, make an incision upon the cord of the tail which lies on each side of the bone, one inch and a half long, four inches from the body; the cord appearing, take hold of it with your pincers and run the spatula under it, then cut the cord at the upper part of the incision next the body, and do the same by the other cord. Then at two inches from your former incision, towards the end of the tail, cut down upon the cords as before, and take away four inches of each cord, or if it is thought necessary, the whole of the cord may be taken away in the same manner. Now apply your spirit, and bind up the sore with a linen bandage; unbind the horse and put him into a very narrow stable, fix a pulley over his back, put a line through and tie one end to the horse's tail, with a sufficient weight on the other end, to keep the tail upright; wet it daily with spirit, and apply some digestive, such as basilicon, and in ten or fifteen days you may expect a cure.

OBSERVATIONS ON PRESERVING HEALTH.

Health, is that state of the animal body, in which all the functions relative thereto, are performed with ease and agility; the food received, is duly assimilated to the nourishment of the body; the fluids have a free, and equable round of

circulation, and the fibres or nervous system, which is accounted the spring of sensation and motion, are not become rigid and unelastic; which would give rise to every species of inflammatory affection; neither flaxed, lax or weak, which would indulge a decline, and soon put a period to his existence.

In order therefore, to secure a horse in a state of health, and prevent a train of ills, we must have a special regard to him, with respect to food, exercise and stabling.

The intent of this treatise is, not to lose sight of the main object, while we are busying with unnecessary details—those who are fond of prolixity may consult Clark's Farrier on the subject.

I shall now lay before my readers, the several sorts of fodder and grain, used for horses, with the choice of each.

The principal hay for horses is herds-grass and clover: the grain, oats, rye, barley, corn, bran, potatoes, &c. Some farmers, indeed, can support their horses on meadow or salt hay; but I presume, unless grain is substituted for better fodder, such horses are unfit for daily and laborious exercise; and if required, ten to one, he quits the servile scene, and leaves May verdant hills for happier brutes.

Herds-grass, if well made, is the best fodder; it is more nutritious according to its weight than clover. Horses however, are extremely fond of clover, and it keeps the bowels loose, but if indulged their fill, and immediately put to exercise, it may be of bad consequence, and often bring on what is called the phthisic. Farmers frequently feed their horses through the winter on corn fodder; it is very good if rightly managed.

A horse is an animal of a hot constitution, and

especially when fed on dry meat, is subject to costiveness—this should be guarded against by gentle laxatives—A mess of potatoes every day, or a marsh of bran, or boiled rye, will generally keep the bowels loose, and secure your horse from those complaints, which counterfeit the bots, or another disorder which is called the dry belly-ach. Oats, the common provender for horses in our country, contain a latent spirit which supports the beast under great fatigue, and encourages them to the most servile employment with the greatest freedom; yet if a small portion of corn should be added to every feed of oats, they would probably be broken much finer, and consequently be more nutritious. Barley is also very grateful to horses, but much the best ground. In feeding your horses, whether you serve up the hay in a manger or rack, be careful to give no more than your horse will eat with a good appetite; lest suffering to breathe upon, and spoil the sweetness of his hay, you imagine him sick, and either send him to the Farrier, or take some method with him, that will make him truly sick. Give your horse therefore often, and but little at a time; let his water also be given him when he craves; some horses are more thirsty than others, and unless indulged with water, will refuse the choicest hay. There is likewise a great choice in water. Those waters that readily mix with alkaline substances and common soap, are best suited to dilute the food, and promote the secretions of an animal body.

ON EXERCISE.

A HORSE that hath been used to labour, or suffered to roam abroad, is an unsuitable subject for confinement, especially if his manner of living

becomes more luxurious. Idleness brings on a redundancy of the fluids, and a congestion of that perspirable matter, thrown off by exercise.

When this therefore is detained in the body, it will prove a stimulus to many general and local diseases. I have seen it verified in many instances of gentlemen's horses, who afford them leisure, and are not careful to apply that excellent substitute friction, or currying.

I now find a necessity of changing my advice, and advocating the wretchedness of those animals, whose silent groans demand our commiseration.

Horses cannot travel through heat and rain, over the sandy heath or rocky mountain, insensible as the chariot to which he is harnessed. The rider should make his stages, as the difficulty of the way & strength of the animal indicates. His limbs should be rubbed with a brush or woollen cloth, to prevent their growing stiff and swelling; he should not be permitted to drink till cool, and in dusty weather his hay should be sprinkled with water, and his grain soaked at all seasons of the year. But these remarks will more properly occur, when I shall give directions for travelling horses.

All I need say further in this place is, consider what your beast is capable of performing, and the keeping you bestow on him; then require no more than reason exacts, and you may expect a long and faithful servant.

A REMARK OR TWO ON STABLES.

The stabling of horses in the country, requires but few directions, their stables in general being capacious enough for a free circulation of air, which is as necessary for a horse, as for the

human species. But where thirty or forty are kept together in a close stable, where the air has no access but by the door, together with the sharp exhalations from the urine, perspiration of their bodies, &c. it renders the situation disagreeable, and almost intolerable. A horse in health, to remain long in such a place, would soon be enervated and unfit for business. Stables should be situated where the air may have a draught through them; and in every horse's apartment a small window should be placed, and left open through the night, and not shut up to suffocate its inhabitants, as too frequently is the case in seaport towns.

I shall now discourse upon the principal general disorders, to which horses are incident; next of local diseases, which will be connected with those of surgery.

GLANDERS OR HORSE-AIL.

This disease is justly called the glanders, being principally an affection of the glands of the head; but from its frequent appearance, it is vulgarly called the horse-ail.

You will perceive this disease by the sadness of the horse's countenance, loss of appetite, difficulty in drinking, and sudden debility of strength. Frequently the glands under the jaws are swelled, and in an advanced stage of the disease, there will be a continual discharge of thin ichorous matter from the nose.

The remedies are these. Let blood freely in the mouth, or by perforating the nose with a sharp awl; put him under a course of physic, by giving him brimstone, antimony and turmerick in succession for two weeks. Let a dose be giv-

en him every day in a mess of bran. The dose of brimstone and turmerick, half an ounce each; that of antimony, one fourth of an ounce. Put a rowel in his breast, and then strive to bring the swelling under his throat to a suppuration, by applying emolient poultices and fomenting baths. When the swelling becomes soft, and the matter fluctuating, place a seton in the most depending part, to discharge the humour. Fumigate his head twice a day, with sulphur and camphor mixed with rye paste, dried, and burnt under his nose; likewise scraps of old leather—and occasionally blow snuff up his nose. If the discharge of matter becomes thick, white and mild, you may soon expect a cure.

PHRENSY OR STAGGERS.

This disease is known by a hanging down of the head, watery eyes, and reeling of the body. From the general cause of this disease we infer the method of cure. The excretions are diminished, consequently a costiveness and induration of the contents of the intestines, seems the cause. The horse must be bled the first day in the neck, the third day in the mouth; give him the first day, four quarts of herb drink, made of mallows and flax-seed, to lubricate his bowels, and prepare for a dose of aloes; one ounce and a half of which is to be given him the second day to purge him. The third day bleed in the mouth as before; the fourth, give him the following nourishing decoction: Take two quarts of ale, boil in it a white loaf crust, or hard biscuit; when taken from the fire, add one gill of honey, and give it to the horse luke-warm; put a plaster of pitch upon his temples: Be sure to keep him in a dark stable, and let his food be given him sparingly.

YELLOWS.

THIS disease in horses is similar to the jaundice in men. It arises from obstructions formed in the biliary ducts, which prevents the bile from flowing into the stomach, but forces it to return into the circulation, which gives that yellow appearance in the white of the eyes and urine, and that sense of weariness to the limbs in the animal diseased.

CURE.—Take aloes, Venetian soap and honey, equal quantities, to be made into pills, and half an ounce given daily for a week. If this does not effect a cure, steep celandine and saffron in cider, to be given one quart a day. It is often necessary in this disease to let blood.

STRANGURY OR DIFFICULTY OF STALING.

MANY causes may produce this disease, such as over fatigue or catching cold; which brings on a stricture in the urinal vessels, and consequently an obstruction of urine. Another frequent cause is, driving the beast too long without suffering him to stop and stale.

CURE.—Take one ounce of nitre and dissolve it in one quart of ale or beer, to be given the horse blood warm; or a pint of juniper berries boiled in two quarts of fair water to the consumption of one half, and given warm; half an ounce of rosin pounded and given in meal a few days will perform wonders.

FEVER.

To judge of the state of the fever, you may examine the pulse; which you will find in thin skinned horses, by pressing your fingers gently on the temporal artery, about an inch and a quar-

ter backward from the upper corner of the eye; or in the inside of the leg, just above the knee. But you may be better satisfied, by putting your hands to the horse's nostrils, and judging from the heat of his breath.

CURE.—In the beginning of a fever, it is generally necessary to let blood, but in an advanced state, when the heat is great, and the discharge from the bowels diminished, or the dung hard and dry, glysters are also necessary.

For a glister or clyster.

Take one handful of mallows, boil in milk and water, also two spoonfuls of flax-seed; and add to it, when boiled, half a pound of sugar, and as much sweet oil, with a handful of salt; then with the necessary apparatus, put it up the horse's body.

You must also observe, a cooling regimen. Take a four-pail pot and hang over your fire, full of water, and clover or honey-suckle hay; make a tea of it. When your horse is thirsty, let him drink it luke warm. Then take a quart of this liquor and dissolve in it one ounce of nitre, to be given morning and evening, till the fever abates. Let his hay, if he will eat, be sprinkled with warm water, and his provender soaked.

CRAMP OR DRAWING OF THE NERVES.

THIS is a disease I have never read of, but have had many instances of it in my practice. The almost only cause, is taking cold after hard labour and sweating. The excresions being suddenly diminished, brings on these spasmodic and convulsive symptoms. Upon the least motion, every nerve seems contracted, to overthrow its

antagonist, and as it were to dismember its ungovernable body. The eyes are contorted in their sockets, and they are blind except by accident, and nothing but the white appears.

The method I have found of uncommon efficacy, is this. Immediately take a pound and half of blood from the jugular; then place your horse in a warm stable, and prepare to sweat him. Take a large pot, and fill it with May-weed and tansy; when boiled place it under the horse's belly, and cover him with a large coverlet, to keep the steam of the bath confined to the body. A little previous to the bath, give him fifteen or eighteen grains of opium in half a pint of wine. Now take special care that the cold be not repeated; let him wear his covering a day or two, and carry him his water moderately warm. This method has proved salutary many times, and seems to have its reason in the nature of things.

Having attended briefly to the more general distempers, I shall call my readers' attention to the more partial or local inconveniences, to which horses are subject. As I purpose brevity, I shall not enter into theoretical, or physical disputations on the subject, but strive to discover simple truth in a simple manner.

FISTULA.

The fistula is an ulcer of the callous kind, and from its well known fatality to horses, is generally supposed incurable. I confess there are few diseases more stubborn, yet must remark, that neglect of means, or wrong applications have in ten instances to one, been the cause of my ill success. Its seat in horses is between the sadder and collar; which are commonly the source from

which it arises. Bruises of any kind may produce it. From its position on the top of the withers, the matter when collected, instead of being discharged, corrodes and insinuates between the cords of the neck, from which it can hardly be eradicated. Most people apply clay mixed with vinegar, to the surface of the sore, to dry it up; which might answer well, where a good drain is opened; but here it proves a source of deception, and while you anticipate a cure, your horse is ruined.

My method of cure is this; first with a limber probe, search the bottom of the sore, see whether it is sinuous or hollow; find the direction of the sinews, whether it runs between the shoulder blades, or only on one side. When you have made sufficient search into the depth of the sore, and find it curable, you must prepare to make a drain from the bottom: and this must be done either by the knife or rowel.

Observation.—Where the rowel will answer, never take the knife; for, by destroying the teguments, you make a large sore, cause great pain to the beast, and protract the cure. If roweling, therefore, is proposed, make one of hair, put it through the eye of a crooked needle; put your needle to the bottom of the sore, and thrust it through in a depending manner, that the discharge may be easy; stir it frequently, and wash the sore with strong lye, or soap-suds, to keep it clean.—If fungous flesh arises, sprinkle it with blue stone, or red precipitate; and sometimes fill the sore with lime or ashes, which will help the digestion, and cleanse the sore. If the sore is filled with a callous pipe, and appears of long standing; the knife or hot iron must be applied.

The horse being cast on an easy spot, with a

knife or hot iron, as most convenient, you must take away the callous or fungous flesh; if it should bleed profusely, melt some rosin on the sore with a hot-iron, and sear the arteries. Lay a cloth upon the sore wet with spirit, and unbind your horse; if an inflammation succeeds, supple it with a hot bath, to reduce the swelling, and bring on a suppuration. Now, be careful to keep it from the air, and apply your digestive, made of basilicon; and if proud or fungous flesh is seen, add to it a little verdigrise. Yet, if after all your care, the matter falls between the shoulder-blades, or upon the neck bone, so that no drain can be made from the bottom of the sore; you had better give up the cure, and save your trouble.

Horses often have swellings upon their shoulders, that are not sinuous; in such cases, bathing with hot vinegar or urine will generally make a resolution of the humour, and prevent further mischief.

SHOULDER STRAIN.

This lameness is brought on by overstraining the limb. There is a collection of grumous blood between the shoulder-blade and body; the small vessels being over-extended or ruptured by the strain, is the cause of the extravasated fluid, which must be re-absorbed or drained off, before the beast will get well.

Cure.—My method of cure is this: Take up a piece of skin on the corner of the shoulder, as large as a nine pence, then put your finger to the hole, and start the skin from the flesh two inches round, and blow up the shoulder. Now put in a piece of leather, cut round, with a hole in the middle, answering to that in the shoulder. This in about twelve or fifteen days, will discharge

the humour, and being taken out, will seldom fail of a cure.

This method has been reprobated by some; but experience has taught me to adopt it. Where the lameness is slight, I have found the following an efficacious remedy:

Take of high wines one pint, oil of spike one gill, pigs' feet oil one gill, gum camphor half an ounce, and one beasts gall. Simmer these together over a gentle fire, apply it warm to the diseased part, and heat it in with a dish of coals or hot slice, twice in a day.

CLAP IN THE BACK SINEWS.

This disease is a lameness in the back sinews, between the knee and fetlock joint. It is produced by a strain, which debilitates the nerves, and therefore produces lameness. The cords of the leg will sometimes swell, which will determine the seat of the disease; if not, you may know it from a shoulder strain by the horse's steping short, but taking his foot from the ground; whereas, in a shoulder strain, the horse will drag his toe on the ground when he walks.

Cure.—This may be easily effected, by bathing the leg in the day time, with the ointment prescribed for a shoulder strain; at night apply an emollient poultice of turnips and Indian meal. Make a boot for the horse's leg, tie it at the fetlock, then fill it with your poultice, and tie it again above the knee. This method followed a few days, will prove an efficacious remedy.

HIDE BOUND.

This is brought on by low keeping and surfeits; the juices of the body are dissipated, the skin becomes rigid, and as it were adheres to the

ribs.——To cure this inconvenience, it will be necessary to put your horse on a more liberal diet; also every day a mash of bran or boiled rye should be given him; and twice a week give him half an ounce of brimstone in his bran.

BROKEN WIND.

HORSES by over riding, especially when their bellies are full of water, or clover hay, have their wind hurt, and are called broken winded. The cure is difficult. Take of tar and honey one spoonful each; liquorish ball, half the quantity; opium, eight grains; mix and dissolve them in a quart of new milk, to be given every morning fasting. Let his water be that wherein quick lime has been slacked; the proportion is a pint of lime to a pail of water.

Feed him as much as possible on arse-smart hay, which has been sprinkled with warm water.

BOTTS AND WORMS.

THE signs that indicate the botts, are uneasy motions in the horse, frequently turning his head to his sides, often lying down, or scouring of the guts.

CURE.—Sweeten one quart of milk with honey, and give it to the horse with a horn; then powder half an ounce of aloes, and give it directly in a strong decoction of savine bows; if they have not eaten through the intestines, you may depend on a cure. Tobacco leaves cut fine, or coarse horse hair, and mixed with a horse's provender, will prevent botts and worms from collecting in the maw; and will often kill them.

GRIPES.

THIS disease hath similar symptoms with the botts; it arises from sudden colds, indurated

dung and spasms of the intestines. If you are not sure whether botts are the cause, take this method first, which will often destroy them:

Give the horse three gills of gin, with as much sweet oil; if he is costive, give him an ounce of aloes, made into balls with castile soap and honey. If this does not work, give him a glister made of tobacco leaves steeped in old urine, and sweetened with molasses; these remedies are adapted as near as possible, to suit both disorders.

SCOURING.

This is brought on by drinking too much cold water, or by eating sour hay, &c.

Cure.—Give your horse two quarts of the liquor, wherein garden rhubarb, flax seed and mallows, have been boiled; or boil white oak bark, and white pine together; give him one quart of this morning and evening till well.

SORE BACK.

If the skin is wore off a horse's back, and the sides of the sore are swelled, bathe it with hot urine, or with salt and water; this will disperse the swelling. If you wish to dry up the sore, powder chalk, or old shoes burnt, and cover the sore with it. If his back is full of hard lumps, or what is commonly called saddle boils, bleed him freely in the mouth, which will serve as a dose of physic; then wash his back often with hot rum and vinegar.

BLEEDING.

This is a resource which unskilful men fly to on every failure of their horse, without considering the nature of the disease, or state of the horse's body.

Proper subjects for bleeding.

HORSES that are affected with any inflammatory disorder, whether general or topical, as fevers, inflamed sores, or any hot humour, are proper subjects for bleeding. Horses that are fat and plethoric, require more frequent bleeding than those of the opposite state; but observe not to deprive them of the vital fluid beyond necessity; rather bleed often, and but little at a time. Horses that are poor have no fluid to spare, rather recruit them by a generous diet and leisure.

Unskilful grooms, when they bleed in the jugular, often cut through the vein; whence an extravasation of the blood, and no small danger to the horse.

Among many other instances, the Honourable *Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq.* sent me a horse in this condition. I ordered his servant to apply the simple remedy of cold water, liberally, and in a few days he was cured.

PRICKED OR GRAVELED HOOFS.

HORSES are sometimes pricked in shoeing, it will fester, and cause the horse to be lame; extract the nail and fill up the hole with the horse-ointment, to be mentioned by and by. Sometimes gravel will get into the nail hole, or into cracks in the hoofs; unless this is soon extracted it will remain long in the hoof, and spoil the horse's usefulness. Many by cutting the hoof to get out the gravel, make the remedy worse than the disease; if you cannot find the gravel with a little cutting, make a poultice of turnips and put the horse's foot into it; repeat this a few days and the gravel will generally work out.

Note—if you omit this practice too long, the horse will not be cured till the gravel works out the top of the hoof.

The Horse Ointment.

Take yellow rosin, bees-wax and honey, like quantities; hog's lard and turpentine, double their quantity; melt them all together over a gentle fire, and keep a continual stiring: when they are well compounded, take it from the fire and stir in a little verdigrese.

This is an excellent ointment for sores, burns, bruises, choped heels, &c.

SPAVINS.

THERE are three sorts of spavins. First, the bone spavin; it is a bony excrescence formed on the joint, which impedes the motion of the joint, and is seldom curable.

Secondly, the wind spavin; it commonly comes in the horse's ham. Prick the swelling with a phlegm knife, but take special care not to injure the nervous cords, for this will often bring on the lock-jaw. Upon opening the swelling, you will often find a gelatinous humour to issue from the opening; now apply your turnip poultice for a few days to suck out the humour; then strengthen the part, by bathing it with good brandy.

Thirdly, the blood spavin. The coats of the vein being ruptured, the blood extravasates and forms a protuberance in the vein.

CURE.—Take up the vein with a crooked needle, and tie it above the swelling; then let blood below it, and apply cow-dung fryed in goose grease and vinegar, by way of poultice.

SPLENT.

SPLENTS are of the same nature with spavins, but not upon the joints. They are bony excrescences of an oblong figure, coming between the fettock joint and knee, or gambrel; while they

are growing, they make the horse lame, but when they are formed, unless they press upon the cords of the leg, they are of very little damage.

CURE.—Shave the part and put on a smart blistering plaister, to be kept on three days; chafe the part strongly with the tincture of flies; and once a day rub in oppodeldoc with one quarter part oil of turpentine; this will generally effect a cure, if curable.

WIND-GALLS.

THESE appear upon the fettocks, and are the consequence of hard riding. They are full of wind or jelly, they seldom lame a horse, and may be cured in the same manner that wind spavins are.

RING-BONE.

THIS is a long callous just above the hoof, if long neglected, the hoof will become narrow and twist, and often prove incurable.

I have cured many recent ring-bones in the following manner:—Make a boot for the horse's foot, tie it at the top of the hoof, then take oyster shell lime, newly burned, and fill the boot against the ring-bone with the lime; place the horse's foot in a tub of water, or in a pond of standing water; repeat this five days; after this, poultice the foot for five days more with a tu nip poultice and linseed oil; observing to chafe the part before you apply the poultice. Lastly, apply a plaister of pitch to the ring-bone, to be worn two or three weeks. This method hath succeeded with the greater half I have tried. Those who use stone lime, may expect a fire that he cannot extinguish, for by this, many have ruined their horses.

SORE EYES.

If the eyes are much inflamed, let blood in the neck, then boil the bark of bass wood root with rose leaves, sweeten the decoction with loaf sugar, wash the horse's eyes three times a day with this water, and keep him in a dark stable. If films grow over the eye, dissolve ten grains of white vitirol, and as much rock allum, in a gill of spring water; dip a feather into it, and touch the eye a few days with it, and it will eat away the film.

SCRATCHES.

Horses are troubled with these most frequently in the spring, while the roads are muddy, which obstructs the perspiration of the parts; together with the snow water, which is very unfavourable to this disorder.

Cure.—Cut the hair off close, and wash the legs with strong soap suds or urine; put on a turnip poultice (as this is the best I know of for horses) a few days, mixed with hog's fat and linseed oil; it will soon effect a cure.

FILING TEETH.

When horses are old, their fore teeth grow long, while their jaw teeth wear short; this prevents the horses from grinding their hay; and by that means they grow poor and die, before their natural vigour is exhausted. To remedy this inconvenience, and prolong a serviceable life, provide a gag to put in his mouth, then a coarse file—having gaged your horse, file his fore teeth so short that his grinders may touch, and break the hardest hay.

This is an easy and certain method of making old horses eat their hay equal to young ones; provided their jaw teeth are sound.

STIFLE.

THE stifle joint is above the inside bend of the hough or gambrel; its use is much the same as the knee-pan in man. If the stifle is only strained, bathe it with the ointment prescribed for strains in the hip; which will soon cure it. If it is dislocated, or out of place, make a stifle shoe, in form of a cone—let a natural shoe be the base; then, with three pieces of iron, one from the toe, the other two from the sides of the shoe, to meet in a point three inches from the base. Put this upon the well foot, that the horse may stand upon the lame one four or five days; that will keep the joint in place—and in the mean time bathe the part with the ointment above mentioned. Note—The stifle shoe is preferable to straping the well leg, for straping hinders the circulation, brings off the hair, and often lames the well leg.

STRAINS IN THE HIP.

HORSES are frequently lame in the hip; this is occasioned by the ligament which holds the thigh bone into the socket, being overstretched. To effect a cure, the horse must have but little exercise, and the joint should be bathed three times a day, with three parts of brandy, and one of oil of spike, to be heat in by a chafing-dish of coals; this will contract and strengthen the ligament, and if a recent lameness, will prove a certain remedy.

HIPED AND HALF HIPED.

WHEN the bones of the hip fall so low as to be called hiped, the horse becomes useless; but when they are only half-hiped, or hip-shot, the hip may be strengthened, and the horse (though disfigured) may perform much labour.

CURE.—Take white oak bark, elm and white-pine bark; roots, Solomon-seal, buck horn and comfrey; boil them all together, and frequently bathe the hip with it; this in a little time will strengthen the hip and fit the horse for business.

HOOF BOUND.

HOOFS that are hard, dry, and withal contracted at the top so as to pinch upon the quick, and prevent a free circulation, are said to be hoof bound. To prevent this, keep the hoofs cool and moist; to cure it, take a phlegm lancet, and open the hoof at the edge of the hair, to give it liberty of spreading. Then grease it daily with woodchuck, skunk or dog's grease, that it may grow.

A few Directions for Choosing a Horse.

THERE is much pleasure and profit in the service of a good horse, but very little of either in a bad one. There are many mean horses that make a good appearance when taken from the hand of a jockey. In purchasing a horse, then, trust not too much to the seller's word; let your own judgment, or that of a friend, be chiefly relied on. See that he hath good feet and joints, and that he stands well on his legs; see that his fore teeth shut even, for many horses have their under jaw the shortest; these will grow poor at grass. See that his hair is short and fine, for this denotes a good horse. Observe his eyes, that they are clear and free from blemishes, that they are not moon eyed, or white eyed, for such are apt to start in the night. A large hazel coloured eye is the best.

Look at his knees, see that the hair or skin is not broken, for this denotes a stumbler. Take

care that his wind is good; for a trial of this, let him be fed on good hay for twenty-four hours, take him then to water, and let him drink his fill; place him with his head the lowest, if then he will breathe free, there is no danger. See that his countenance is bright and cheerful; this is an excellent mirror to discover his goodness in. If his nostrils are broad, it is a sign that he is well winded; narrow nostrils the contrary.

See that his spirits are good, but that he is gentle and easily governed; not inclined to start.—In travelling, mind that he lifts his feet neither too high or too low; that he does not interfere or overreach, and that he carries his hind legs the widest. See that he is well ribbed back, and not high boned. The size may be determined by the purchaser. Age, from five to ten is the best. There are many tricks practised by jockies, to make horses appear young, but it is not consistent with the size of my book, to detect them; all I would say is, that horses' teeth when young are wide, white and even; the inside of their mouths are fleshy, and their lips hard and firm. On the contrary, the mouth of an old horse is lean above and below, the lips are soft and easily turned up; their teeth grow longer, narrower, and of a yellow colour.

REMARKS ON TRAVELLING.

According to my promise, I shall give my readers a few directions relative to travelling horses. If you are to take a long journey, you must prepare your horse by good feeding and gentle exercise. A horse that is exhausted with hard labour, advanced in age, or very young, will not bear the fatigues of a long journey.—Neither will a very fat horse, or one who has liv-

ed without exercise, be a fit subject for travelling. A horse, therefore, rather meager than fat, used to active exercise, whose flesh is firm from good living and labour, is the most likely to answer your expectation. Some days before your journey, have him shod, lest being pricked with a nail, he fail you on the road. Look well to his saddle, and see it fits with ease, and does not hurt his back; and while upon the road examing it daily, and repair it as needed.

Before your horse eats in the morning, give him a little water, that he may eat the better; but do not lead him to the trough or brook till you take him out for riding; the water now taken into the stomach, will better dilute the food; and by washing his mouth, prevent any sudden thirst on the road. Ride moderately while your horse's belly is full, for he will mend his pace as this fullness goes off.

Before you make a stage, restrain your horse, and take him in cool; let him eat a little hay before he is watered, if hot; and thus conduct at all your stages. At night, after your horse is cooled, wash his legs with water, (warm water is best) for it promotes perspiration, cleanses away the sand, and prevents his legs from swelling. His back should likewise be washed, to prevent those little saddle boils which the friction of the saddle often produces. In the middle of the day, I should prefer a bating of hay to any grain; but let it be sprinkled, in warm weather, with water. New oats are not good for a horse on a journey; they make him faint, and often bring on a diarkea. If old oats cannot be had, (as is sometimes the case at harvest) feed him with Indian meal, or oat meal. Horses on a journey, from their increased perspiration, and constant

feeding on dry meat, are apt to be costive; to prevent this, give them occasionally a marsh of bran, or boiled rye.

If your horse discovers an inclination to stale on the road, let him stop for that purpose; and if the discharge is difficult, give him an ounce of nitre for a few nights in his provender. A horse hath not the faculty of speech, but subjects himself to his master, to whom he complains under every indisposition. Will not then reason, interest, and pity, prompt us to adopt the most approved methods for their welfare?

PART II.

OF THE DISEASES OF CATTLE.

CATTLE are subject to many diseases, at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; which I shall endeavour in a brief manner to give an account of.

FEVER.

WHEN a fever takes place, the beast looses his appetite, the nose becomes dry, and the horns cold, the eyes appear dull and the countenance fallen.

In the beginning of the disease, one quart of blood should be taken from the jugular; but if

the fever is far advanced, and a trembling or twitching of the muscles has taken place, to bleed would be dangerous, and often fatal. Boil fever-bush and angelica, like quantities; give the beast one gallon at a time twice a day, also one gill of sweet oil per day. The above dose is for an ox or cow; for lesser cattle, it must be in proportion.

MURRAIN.

THIS disorder comes under the nether jaw, the chaps swell, and upon search you find it full of a watery humour. This disease commonly happens to cattle that are thin of flesh.

CURE.—In the first place put a rowel through the most depending part of the swelling, to be stired frequently, then give the beast the following singular, but efficacious remedy.

Take half a pint of hen's dung, and dissolve in one quart of old urine, and cause the beast to drink it. This, if applied seasonably, will never fail of a cure.

COUGH OR SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

CURE.—Give the beast to drink divers mornings together, one spoonful of tar, and as much honey, dissolved in a quart of new milk, with one head of garlick bruised, and put in with it.

WIND CHOLIC.

THIS is discovered by the beast being very uneasy, lying down and getting up often, and frequently swelling very much.

CURE.—Take a quart of warm water and half a pint of gin, sweetened well with molasses, then put in half a pint of pounded mustard seed, pour it down, and drive the beast about and it will move the wind.

EOR THE SCAB OR SCURF.

TAKE soft soap and tar and anoint the place, and it will soon cure it.

FOR PISSING OF BLOOD.

TAKE milk and bring it to a curd with runnet, mix it with ash leaves and nettle seeds chopped fine, and made into balls, to be put down the beast's throat.

BLADDERS.

THIS disease happens under the tongue, being a number of small bladders, full of a watery humour: the beast breathes with difficulty and drools at the mouth.

CURE.—The saline watery humour must be let out with an incision knife, or the bladders may be broken with your fingers. Then give the beast water to drink wherein bay salt and bay leaves have been concocted.

TAINT OR GARGET.

THIS is a hot humour that mostly affects cows' bags, but sometimes their limbs, and other cattle also.

CURE.—If the humour affects the cow's bag, the first thing to be done, is to take two pounds of blood from the neck, then put a piece of garget root in the double skin between the fore legs, with a hair rowel below that; when the humour subsides take the garget and rowel out, wash the bag three or four times a day with cold brine. If the swelling increases, scarify the skin and wash it with the brine of salt and urine.

If the garget affects the limbs, after bleeding, you must make a tea of horse-radish root, mustard seed and sage; give the beast two quarts at a time, daily, till well.

BLAINS.

This is a stoppage of the body, attended with a fever. It hath all the symptons of fever, such as dry nose, cold horns, &c. The body swells, and they make constant efforts to dung, but discharge little.

Cure.—Take away one quart of blood; then let some person skilled in the business, put his hand into the creature's body, after it is well greased, and take away the indurated dung; then such things as are physical must be given. First take one quart of chamber-lye, half a pint of molasses, with as much hog's lard, let them be simered together, then add a spoonful of gun-powder pounded, let it be put down the creature's throat with a horn. If the fever is not high, Hiera Picra is a good medicine, and the herb thoroughwort made into a strong tea, will often effect a cure.

FOR ANY POISONOUS THING EATEN.

Take milk, sallad oil and London treacle, mix them together and give it warm.

TO KILL WORMS.

Take savine, cut it fine and make it into balls, with fresh butter, to be put down the creature's throat. Or give half an ounce of powdered aloes in a quart of savine tea.

HORN AIL.

This disease is seated in the horns of cattle, the inside becomes carious, putrifies and is discharged from the nose. The beast that is taken with this disorder will frequently shake his head, and appear to be dizzy. If you would be sure of this disease, take a nail gimblet and perforate

the horn, if it is hollow and no blood follows, it is the horn ail.

CURE.—Bore each horn into the hollow part, then inject into it strong vinegar and camphorated spiaits; this will cleanse the horn, and generally effect the cure.

OVERFLOWING OF THE GALL.

THIS distemper is similar to the jaundice in men, or the yellows in horses. The beasts grow suddenly weak, eat but little, often have a cough, their eyes and urine turn yellow.

CURE.—Any thing bitter is good, cherry tree bark, barberry bark, or celandine, steeped in cider, will generally effect a cure.

CATTLES' TEETH THAT ARE LOOSE.

CURE.—Rub their teeth well with fine salt, and it will fasten them.

BARBS IN THE MOUTH.

THESE are little white protuberances growing on the inside of the cheeks. In their natural state they are about one third of an inch long, but when they grow to such a length as to get between the teeth and turn blue, the beast will not eat, but grows poor and slavers at the mouth.

CURE.—Cut the barbs with a pair of scissors, and rub them with fine salt, which will soon cure them.

TO STOP VOMITING.

BOIL tansy and mint together; give one quart of this to the beast. If it does not stop in an hour, give the same quantity again, and repeat it till stopped.

FOR LOSS OF THE CUD.

When cattle loose the cud, they will not masticate their food the second time, as they usually do; neither will they eat with an appetite.

Cure.—The quickest and best method is to take half the cud from another creature, and put it warm into the mouth of that which hath lost it; this remedy is infallible.

TO CURE WENS.

Wens, except those that are stifasts, are easily cured. When they appear to be ripe, put a hair rowel through the middle of them, and put on daily soft soap.

BROKEN HORNS.

Cattle, by many accidents, may have their horns broken, and unless proper methods are taken with them, they either loose their horns, or have them grow in a very unnatural manner.

Cure.—If they are not broken so as to come off from the frith, or even if they are, I have often cured them, by replacing them quickly, and making use of the following method.—Take a piece of wood and put across the horns to keep them their usual width; then put another piece in the middle of the former, to rest upon the forehead, bringing the horns in their natural position: lastly, prepare a bandage two or three yards long, four inches wide, to be dipped in strong pitch, while warm; when this is cold, it will keep the horn very firm, and being left on for three or four weeks, it will get perfectly well.

BROKEN LEGS.

The farther a leg is broken from the joint the better: fractures in the hip are seldom cured.

CURE.—Take Solomon seal root, buck horn and comfrey roots, each a handful, to be boiled in tar for a kniting plaister to be placed next the leg; then splinter it in the proper place, and with your narrow bandage bind it up, let it remain till it is well. It is sometimes necessary to sling the beast, that he may not misplace the leg by standing.

TAPING.

WHEN cattle are swelled very much, it is often necessary to reduce them by taping. Take a sharp knife, gage it about an inch, and pierce the belly of the beast just below the short ribs, (always on the left side) then either keep the knife in and press it sideways, or put in a quill that the wind may extricate itself.

FALLING DOWN OF THE MATRICE OR REED.

—Cows just before or after calving, if they are weak and suffered to lie with their hinder parts the lowest, sometimes have their reed protrubed or inverted. When this has happened and the part is swelled or torn, (for hens will pick and tear it to pieces, if they are suffered to) wash it with warm milk and water, to cleanse it of the filth and dirt; then boil a strong decoction of white oak or some other astringent bark, and bathe the part till it is contracted so as to be replaced in the body. Give the cow half a pint of brandy with a nutmeg grated in it as a cordial; prepare her bedding so that her hinder parts may lay the highest, and ring her up with three strong wire rings.

Sewing them up with a good waxed end, taking a deep stitch, will be much better than ringing or bandages.

CALVING.

Cows sometimes need assistance to bring forth their young ; if they have strength, the situation of the calf may make it difficult, if not impracticable. Naturally, a calf presents its fore feet and head first ; but if this is not the case, and the head of the calf is fallen below the bones, the hand must be introduced into the body, and push the calf back, and withal raise his head above the bones, then he may be taken away with ease. If the calf should be inverted and present his tail first, the hand should be put into the cow's body and the calf turned if possible. If that cannot be done, you may endeavour to bring it away by the hind legs, which may be done many times with ease. The cow should stand, if she hath strength, which will greatly facilitate the delivery. The secundine, or cleansing, should be taken away directly after the calf, for if suffered to remain long in the body, it is attended with many bad consequences.

PERFORATING COWS DUGS.

It sometimes happens that cows when they calve, have their dugs knotted, and the passage through them becomes impervious, they consequently give no milk. To remedy this inconvenience, make a small skewer of walnut or whalebone, and force it up the middle of the dug ; take it out daily and anoint it with goose grease, do thus till it heals round the skewer. I have been successful in many attempts of this kind, and would recommend it as the best method in cases of this sort.

CALVES THAT SCOUR.

Young calves are subject to a looseness or scouring.

CURE.—Take a pint of new milk, and put two spoonfuls of rennet into it, to be put immediately down the calves stomach, this forming a curd in the stomach will prevent the flux.

CATTLE THAT ARE OVERHEAT.

I HAVE frequently seen cattle, especially oxen, that from two much fatigue in hot weather, were what some call melted, or overheat. This brings on such a relaxed state of the solids that nature will seldom restore them to their primitive tone. The circulation being impeded (which always succeeds overheating) consequently the perspiration is diminished and retained, and the beast remains an inactive drone for life.

CURE.—Give the beast directly one quart of gin, or for want of that W. India rum; this acting as a stimulus, will strengthen the solids, quicken the fluids, promote all the secretions, and very generally effect a cure.

TAIL SICK.

CATTLE in the spring season, more especially young ones, are what is commonly called tail sick. The end of the tail for some inches becomes loose and spongy, the creature looses its appetite, and is sick. The simple remedy is, cut off the tail above the loose part, and it will form a cure.

BLEEDING.

THE best time to bleed is in the spring of the year and increase of the moon. Old cattle require oftener bleeding than young ones; but the quantity should be less. Cattle you intend to fat, should be bled three or four months successively, in the first part of the year, in the increase of the moon, and but little at a time. In all other cases you must bleed as the exigences of the case require, and as mentioned in the various diseases.

PART III.

OF SHEEP.

A SHEEP, perhaps, is one of the most useful animals of our country: their annual fleece being manufactured at home, or in our now flourishing woollen manufactories, afford us a neat and comfortable apparel; their flesh a wholesome food for our tables.

Sheep are of a hot nature, and require to be kept cool; they should not be housed, except in rainy weather. Ewes, before they lamb, should have corn, beans or turnips every day, which will enable them to bring forth their young with vigour. After they have lambed, a few potatoes every day will make a flow of milk: if they should bring on a looseness, give them corn instead of potatoes.

Sheep should be sheared, the moon increasing; their wool will be longer and better: some shear their lambs in August, affirming that the succeeding fleece is not the less for it. Sheep should be washed in the spring with a decoction of tobacco; this will kill the ticks, and prevent their rubbing the wool off.

I shall now enumerate some of the maladies to which sheep are subject.

PLAGUE.

Wash the sheep in alum and salt water, and give them to drink a decoction of rue and balm leaves.

TO CURE POISON.

When snow falls before you have taken up your sheep, they often, through force of hunger, eat winter-green, which will make them froth at the mouth and swell, and in a little time die.

Cure.—Take a gill of sweet oil, or for want of that, hog's fat or fresh butter; mix it with a pint of new milk to be given to the sheep; if it is taken seasonably it will effect a cure.

LOSS OF THE CUD.

Take the cud from another sheep and divide it between the two, or mix clay in urine with the powder of alum, make it up in little balls and put one or two down the sheep's throat, and after it a half a pint of vinegar.

TO INCREASE MILK.

In the spring give the ewes beans, corn, or potatoes, and in the summer change of pasture; this will increase the milk, and make the lambs grow well.

FOR THE SCAB OR ITCH.

Anoint the part affected with tar and fresh butter, mixed together, or wash the sheep in pennyroyal water, and it will preserve them from the scab.

FEVER IN SHEEP.

Dissolve half an ounce of nitre in water and vinegar, and give it to the sheep luke-warm.

TO KILL MAGGOTS IN SHEEP.

Mix tar and goose grease, equal quantities, and stir in flower of sulphur, as much as to make it of a proper consistence, anoint the place with the ointment, and it will kill them.

FOR A COUGH.

TAKE colts foot, lung wort, and maiden hair, boil them to a strong tea, sweeten it with honey, and give it the sheep to drink.

FOR THE STAGGERS.

DISSOLVE assafœtida in warm water, and put half a spoonful in each ear of the sheep—it is a speedy remedy.

TO PRESERVE FROM THE ROT.

TAKE the salt that is gathered from the marshes in summer, or for want of that, salt and alum; rub the mouth of the sheep with this once a week, and it will preserve them from the rot.

PART IV.

OF DISEASES IN SWINE.

A HOG is a very bad creature to doctor, therefore, to prevent their diseases, should be an object of our attention.

Keep him well, if you can, but not so as to burden him with fat in hot weather; keep his body open, and there will be little danger of his being sick. Brimstone, in small doses, is excellent for a hog; antimony is also good; but if you can get neither, chamber-lye put in their swill, will answer a good purpose. It is neces-

sary to keep a hog's issues open; but I will make some remarks upon this elsewhere. The practice of feeding store hogs three times a day, is not good; whereas if they are fed only morning and night, they keep their appetite, eat their food clean, and grow the faster.

I shall now say a few things on the diseases of hogs.

MEASLES IN SWINE.

Rub them all over with a stiff brush dipped in cold water, then boil parsley roots and rue in salt water, and give it to them to drink.

FOR A FEVER.

Let them blood in the tail, and give them thrice a day water, wherein pepper and parsnip-roots have been boiled.

FOR THE SWINE POX.

Take an ounce of nitre, pound it, and dissolve it in a pint of cider; add to it half a pint of sweet oil and one spoonful of honey, to be given to the swine luke warm.

FOR CATARRHS.

Take two ounces of coriander seed, one of ginger, three of honey, and half an ounce of turmeric, let it be powdered fine, and boiled in three quarts of new milk, then let the hog drink it.

OF DRENCHES.

It is a practice among people in general, when their hogs are sick, to put a rope in their mouths and hang them up for drenching. This is a very bad practice—for while you are pouring your medicine down, the hog will squeak, and ten to one the liquid goes down the wind pipe and

choaks him. If you can give your hog his medicine in milk, or some other liquid that he will drink, it is well; if not, do not force it down in the manner of drenching, but give it to him in the form of a clyster: This is always safe and as effectual as any method whatever.

ISSUES.

THE issues in a hog are places on the inside of their legs, which are porous, like a pepper box top. Here it seems, is the most immediate outlet for the superfluous fluid of the body: when these get stopped (as hogs are fond of filth and mire) the hog loses his appetite and becomes sick; then to drenching and choaking as before hinted; whereas, if his issues were rubbed and picked open, he would immediately recover.

Thus I have endeavoured in the preceding sheets, with much brevity and plainness, to treat upon those maladies, which have fallen more immediately under my inspection. I would not be thought a plagiary. I have made practical experience my guide, without regard to studied theories; I have not, however, discarded the sentiments of any man, because they agreed with my own; and if they may be in any measure serviceable to my readers, I shall never regret my trouble in writing them.

ADDITIONS.

Mr. JAMES SCAMMON'S RECEIPTS, OF STRATHAM.

To cure a Horse of the Bots.

Many horses die with the Bots, and often when people cannot tell what ails them; whereas, if the disorder was known, a cure might probably be effected. To know whether a horse has the Bots or not, first examine the inner part of the upper lip, and if you find several small bunches there, you may at once conclude he has the Bots.

Now, having got the disorder, we want a simple, safe, sure and easy remedy for their relief, which is as follows, providing they have not eat through the maw, viz.: Take one glass full of fine salt, and rub the bunches on the inner part of the lip with it until they all bleed, which causes the bots to break their hold on the maw; then give the horse potatoes plentifully for two or three days in succession, which loosens the horse and carries off the bots. I have often tried the experiment, and have never known it to fail of a cure.

A Cure for the Bots.

Take the entrails of a hen or chicken, and give them to a horse—it will cure him in a few hours. It may be done by raising the horse's head, opening his mouth, and putting them down his throat as far as you can, and he will swallow them.

A Cure for the Horn-ail in Cattle.

The cause of the Horn-ail is by a cold settling in the head, which stops or closes the pores or glands of the head, so that it does not have its natural discharge at the nose, which causes a collection of matter at the roots of the horns, and an inflammation through the body. The method of cure is as follows, viz.: First bore the horns; if they are hollow, put in some pork brine, with camphor and black pepper; then shear the hair off the head, between the horns; after which, mix one quart of salt with one pint of soap, and put it into a small bag made of thick linen or cotton and linen cloth, and confine it on the head between the horns; then bleed the creature, and take a discretionary quantity of blood according to the strength; two quarts from a creature that is strong or full blooded, and from a creature that is weak, one quart, once in three or four days, which seldom fails of having the desired effect of a cure. I have followed this method for several years, and I have not generally had occasion to dress their horns more than three or four times with the pork brine and camphor. I sometimes put a little vinegar into the nose to clear the head.

For disorders there is a natural cause, which requires reasonable means for its cure; therefore my reasons for the cure of the horn-ail are these: I use the pickle to clear the head, camphor and pepper to warm it, salt and soap to drive the inflammation into the body, and the bleeding to run it away.

To Cure a Horse of the Heaves.

The Heaves are generally caused by hard riding and sweating, and then letting the horse stand,

uncovered, thereby he takes one cold after another, until it settles so hard upon the lungs as to cause the heaves, which is similar to the asthma in a person, and it is generally thought to be incurable, therefore thousands of poor horses have to undergo the labour of the day while coughing and wheezing in a manner almost insupportable, only for the want of this simple remedy.—Take leaf tobacco and tie it on the bits of the bridle when the horse is used; likewise take one pound and a half of ginger for a horse; give two table spoonfulls a day, one in the morning and the other in the evening, mixed with wheat or rye bran, which seldom fails of curing the disease.

N. B. 'It takes the simple things of this world to confound the wise.'

A Cure for Cows and Oxen troubled with the Garget.

As soon as the cow's bag swells, or the milk curdles in the bag, or they give bloody milk, which is generally a sure indication of this disorder —First take two & a half quarts of blood from the creature; in three days after take away two quarts of blood, and in three days more take away one quart of blood, which is sufficient for the cure of any cow or ox whatever of the above disorder: but if owners of cows and oxen want to prevent their being troubled with this disease, I know of no better way than for them to bleed their cows about two weeks before the time of their calving, and their oxen in the spring, which I have known by experience to have prevented cows from having this disease for the whole season, notwithstanding they had before been blooded six or seven times in the course of a season, to keep them clear of this disorder, and prevent the loss of many quarts of milk.

N. B. By doing "a stitch in time may save nine," as the saying is.

For a Creature Choaked.

Take one cartridge of gun powder, and empty it down the throat of the creature as far as you can, by first drawing the tongue out, and when the tongue is drawn back, it will effect an immediate cure.

Cure for a Castrated Horse, or Sore Necked Ox, or Galled Horse.

Oint these, the above mentioned, with skunk's grease, dog's grease, or turtle's grease—if you please to use woodchuck's grease, it is much better—these will relieve the swellings.

For a Foundered Horse, by eating grain.

Pour spirits of turpentine into the frog of each hoof, holding it until it soaks in. This has cured when the horse was so stiff that he could not be led out of the stable. This was done immediately after the horse was injured.

Another for a Horse Foundered with grain.

Tanner's oil has been used to great advantage, by paring the hoofs very thin, and setting the shoes very close. Pour the oil inside of the shoe, and boil it in with a hot iron. This has been effectual.

For a Horse Foundered by drinking water.

Give him a glass of strong camphorated spirits. If done immediately, the first dose will give relief. If of a few days standing, the dose should be repeated a number of times.

It has been said by the experienced, that bleed-

ing abundantly will give immediate relief in case of a founder by water or grain—half a pail full has sometimes been taken.

For Scouring of Cattle or Horses.

Use spirits of turpentine, by giving one spoonfull at a time. This has wrought great cures.

For the overflow in the Gall.

When a creature has the overflow in the gall he will lose his appetite; the white of his eye will be yellow. If you listen, you will discern a small hacking in his breath.

Cure—Take a hen's egg, pour out the white of it, fill it up equally with sut and salt; give a grown creature two of these in a day, to a smaller one, one in a day; thus continue till they are quite well. This has been used to very good effect. It is thought by some that the dose might be much larger.

Another for the overflow in the Gall.

A pint of soap and milk, equal in quantity, given three mornings or more, has been used to advantage.

For the Glands.

This disease is supposed to proceed from the relicks of the horse-ail not being properly physicked off. It is known also to proceed from a cold. The horse-ail is supposed to continue a fortnight or three weeks. This disease may be known by its longer continuance,—Its appearance is something similar, and may be cured, if its continuance has not been more than a year, and sometimes when it has been longer. Cure—Take white pine turpentine and garden colt's foot pulverized fine, mix them together and roll them into balls about the size of a hen's egg;

then take a skillet, fix a cover to it tight, bore an inch hole through the cover--turn a tin tunnel bottom upwards over it—put live coals into the skillet—place one ball thereon—hold the horse's nose over the tunnel snout one hour, and in this manner fumigate his head three times a day, and follow it three weeks, or longer if the appearance is favourable—and in some cases a cure has been wrought sooner.

A Bone Spavin comes by a bruise.

To cure it—take one ounce saltpetre, dissolve it in one quart of good rum, cork it up tight, and then rub it on; bathe it in every night and morning, if necessary—when first put on it causes more lameness. It is thought proper not to use the beast much.

Mr. ALLEN'S RECEIPTS, OF NEW-YORK.

Cure for Horses, for the Pool-evil and Thistalow.

Take the oil of vitriol, and drop a small quantity on the part affected, so repeat it till the pipes become clear; then carefully pull the pipe from the wound, wash it with cold water, and then oint it till it becomes sound.

Cure for the Heaves.

Take one pound of ginger, and half a pound of sulphur; mix them together, and give two ounces at a time for a dose in some kind of provender, once in two days.

To cure the Spavin.

Bathe it with the oil of origanum, with a small

quantity, once in two days; then take the oil of spike, and bathe it between the times above mentioned, with a hot shovel.

To cure the Scowers in Cattle or Horses.

Take a quantity of mullein, and boil it very strong—give from one to two quarts at a dose.

To Cure the Ring Bone.

Cut in the heel, after the fetlock, up and down, and then pull the bladder out, and oint the part affected. This bladder is caused by a weeping sinew.

For Ring Bones and Hard Spavins.

Oil of Vitriol, 1 oz. Spirits of Turpentine, 2 oz. Blubber Oil, 6 oz.

A table spoonful rubbed on every other day, and the next day rub with soap, and dry the medicine in with a hot brick. Take off the shoes and keep the hoofs dry, excepting greasing the hoofs.

N. B. Great caution ought to be used in mixing the oil of vitriol and spirits of turpentine, lest the effervescence burst the bottle; let the bottle therefore be uncorked to prevent danger.

Soft Spavins.

Take 3 oz. hog's fat—1 lb Indian-poke root—1 oz. spirits of turpentine, simmer them together over a moderate fire. Put on half a table spoonful every day, and rub it on the place affected.

For a Galled Horse.

To prevent white hairs coming out, grease the wound frequently.

To bring out hair where it refuses to grow, use the ashes of dead bees.

Proper conduct with Mares.

If there be any defect in your Seed Horse or Mares, as to their ancient blood, or as to any present disease, or ill form of any kind, it will affect the sprightliness, health and activity of your colts, allowing that your mares thus conceive. Choose horses as free from these defects as possible. It is thought proper for these horses, previous to their coming together, to be kept on clean oats and good old hay, for six weeks or a month at least. Let them come together in the morning fasting. If the mare is not ready, she may be courted by any other little horse that is sufficient for the purpose: let her be tied to a post, or stand perfectly in her own humour, without holding her up. When she is ready to receive the horse, let the horse be brought out to her with strong men on each side of him, to keep him orderly and straight forward till he leaps her. Let the cover be as natural and harmonious as possible. As soon as he is off, put on a pail of cold water; take the mare carefully away, and keep her from all horses, or the hearing of any, for three weeks, without her doing any labour. When she has taken the horse, let her not eat for four hours, nor drink till night, and let her food be as formerly, till the colt is well formed. After three weeks, let her be used carefully, without galloping her, without running her, without carrying heavy burdens on her back; without using her in very hot weather, and without sweating her; for either of these will cause her to cast her young. Be careful lest at any time she meets with a blow, or bruise, or strain, or wrench, or smells blood, at any time before she foals, lest she cast her young. When foaling, see that she

is in a proper place, for a mare casts her foal standing. Let her keeper be present at the time of her foaling, and if the colt comes butt end first, let the hand be introduced into the body, and push the colt back, that he may come head first. And let her keeper as soon as she has licked her colt, milk her clean before the colt sucks, and stroke her several times; this will make her fruitful in giving milk, and prevent its curdling in her bag, so that she will not dry up. Some upon their mare's conceiving, have pared their hoofs very thin, and put on the hunters irons.

Moreover, if you are desirous to have your mare have a horse colt rather than a filly; observe then this lesson I shall here give you, and you will find it an infallible rule, and which shall never fail, viz.: At the time you would have your mare covered, let it be done when one of the five masculine signs do reign; which means when the sign is in the head, neck, arms, breast, or heart. But if she should be covered when any of the feminine or watery signs predominate; which means when the sign is in the belly, reins, secrets, thighs, knees, legs, or feet, then be you confident it will be a filly; for this I have often tried, and found it never to fail me, especially if the wind be west or north, (but west is the best) at the time of her covering, and you will find this, my rule, to be infallible, for experience hath taught me. After she has been thus covered, you shall know whether she hath conceived or cast her seed, by many evident symptoms which will appear to your eye; for if she containeth a good stomach for her meats, and so continueth—if she do not neigh at sight or hearing of other horses; if she do not piss often in the course of the day; casting not her eye

about, gazing continually at every noise she heareth, pricketh not up her ears, and that in three or four days after her covering, her belly seemeth to be more gant, her hair more slick and close to her skin, and of a brighter colour, and she seemeth to fall away and become lean,—if, I say, any of these symptoms do appear in her, then it is an evident sign that she hath kept her seed and conceived; but if the contrary appear in her, then hath she lost it and gendereth not—but for her keeping and ordering after her covering, let her not drink what she desireth, but continue to her the same diet which she had formerly, for three weeks or a month.

To make the most valuable Green Horse Ointment.

Take a clean skillet, put in a piece of rosin the bigness of a walnut; when that is melted, put in a piece of wax the same bigness; when that is melted, put in half a pound of strained hog's fat; when that is melted, put in one spoonful of honey; when that is melted, stir all well together; then put in half a pound of turpentine; when this is melted, put in one ounce of verdigrise, ground very fine. If this causes a rising, set it off—when on again, stir in the verdigrise sufficiently, and let it simmer: but if it boils, it will turn red and lose its healing virtues, and be of a corrosive, hurtful nature. When it is simmered sufficiently, strain it into a clean earthen pot, cover it tight to preserve it from dust. If the grains are left in, it will be corrosive and prevent healing. This Green Ointment will cure all manner of chafes, bruises, or sores, especially if rubbed on every day and made to penetrate to the bottom of the sores. It will draw out splin-

ters, stubs, nails, thorns, and is preferable to any other ointment whatever. It will keep flies and maggots from sores, and is very good for castrated horses: put it on when first castrated, and it will prevent swelling. Understanding Farriers, who have been acquainted with its healing virtues, have offered ten pounds to know how it was made. The copperas water is very good to be applied previous to the green ointment, to drench and wash the sore.

To make the valuable Copperas Water, to wash or syringe, or drench sores on Horses.

Take clean water 2 quarts, and put it into a clean pot, and put thereto of green copperas half a pound, salt one handful, honey one spoonful, and a branch or two of rosemary; boil all this till one half the water is consumed; and a little before you take it from the fire, put to it the quantity of a dove's egg of alum; then take it from the fire, and when it is cold, put the water into a glass, stop it up close, and keep it for your use; and when you are to dress any sore, first wash it clean with this water, and if the wound be deep, inject it with a syringe. This water of itself will cure any reasonable sore, or wound.

DR. DOW'S RECEIPTS, OF N. H.

For a Stoppage or Dry Belly Ache in a Horse or Ox.

The symptoms are a faltering, weakness, twisting and laying down. For relief, give one pint of Holland gin, and one half pint of molasses in the first stage of the disease—this has cured immediately. Let one person hold up his head by the under jaw, lay your hand edgewise across the creature's mouth, back of the fore teeth, and

not pull out the tongue; put the neck of the bottle upon the top of the tongue, and let it run down under the edge of your hand.

To kill Bots in a Horse.

Take two ounces of alum, and the like quantity of dry hen's dung, pulverise these fine; put them into one pint of spirits, or any liquid; put it down the horse, and it will give immediate relief.

For the Bots.

Take one quart of blood from an ox, or any beef creature, and give it immediately while warm—this has been known to kill the bots immediately.

A cure for Ring Bones.

Boil what is called arsesmart into a good strong tea, wash the part with the liquor as hot as you can bear your hand in it, as often as twice or three times a day; if convenient wet a cloth in the liquor and bind it on the part after washing, and thus continue till quite well.

A cure for Wind Spavins, or Blood Spavins.

First bleed the horse in the leg below the gambril joint. For ointment, boil salt down to a brine as strong as possible; let it cool, take the scum that rises upon the top, one half a pint to one quarter of a pound of good tobacco, boiled as strong as possible in water, mixed with one quart of tea made strong of southern wood that grows in gardens—wash the part with these ingredients four or five times a day; bind on a cloth wet in the liquor; and they have been cured in three weeks. This liquor must be put on

as hot as you can bear your hand in it. This also will cure bone spavins in the first stages of them. The horse must not be used while doctoring.

Mr. WHITTIER'S RECEIPTS, OF N. H.

For the Murrain in Cattle.

A quart of blood has been taken from the largest kind, and from the lesser in proportion. Fumigate their head with brimstone and old shoes, over a little fire, two or three times a day.

A cure for the Bots in Horses, if they have not got through the maw.

A quart of good dye stuff has given immediate relief.

For the Bots.

Half a pound of salts dissolved in warm water, has given immediate relief. There is one kind of bots that work in the great gut, close to the butt.

For a stoppage or Dry Belly Ache in a Horse.

Take a pot that holds a pail full and a half, or more--pack it full of clover hay and water—boil it down to two or three quarts, and pour it down the horse—it will physic through him, and give immediate relief.

For a stoppage in the manifold of a neat creature.

It generally proceeds from strains, taking cold, and low keeping, which causes the wind to stop, and the creature loses his appetite, swells moderately, and has a rattling in his throat more than they have with the overflowing of the gall. Cure,

Take one pint of hog's fat, one pint of molasses, and one pint of mustard seed ground fine; mix these all together; give them to the creature blood warm—wait three hours, and if there is no movement, give from a half a pound to a pound of salts put in warm water, according to the constitution and disorder of the creature. After waiting a proper time, repeat the salts if needed.

The symptoms of the Water Garget,

Are sinking eyes, of a yellow cast, dry nose—often if the side is stroked, it will rattle like parchment. Cure—Take from a common creature a pint and a half of blood; then measure a pint of smart weed and a pint of hoarhound, by pressing each into a pint dish tight; simmer these two pints, and get the tea out well, and give this to the creature. Repeat this dose three mornings. This we have not known to fail.

The symptoms of the Yellow garget,

Is the loss of the cud, from the stomach being too weak to raise; the lights are full of filthy, frothy matter—the joints are quite weak. Cure, Take half a pint of garget root, and half a pint of garlicks, boil these in a quart of new milk; give this to them ealy in the morning for three mornings—we always find it to be a cure.

For the Castration of Horses.

Let the sign be in the feet or legs, or thereabouts. When you cut him, do not strain the string, but take a piece of twine and tie the middle of the twine round a piece of salt pork, an inch long, and half an inch wide, and tie this round the string of the horse, half an inch above where you cut off the stone, and then cut off the

string close to the stone; then bathe all his secret parts with lamp oil. In this way we have not known them to sweli, nor any evil to follow.

For the Staggers in Horses.

Half a pint of rum and a spoonful of powder, ground fine, and given to a horse, has relieved frequently.

To cure Oxen poisoned by eating Kill Lamb.

Three oxen were poisoned among us by eating kill lamb (called by some, lorrel); they were so bad that they reeled and staggered, and were likely to have died, had not something been done. They gave them one pint of rum; in a few hours they began to amend, and in a few days they got entirely well.

There is a bush that is ever green, called spoonhunt; this poisons sheep, and it is likely it would cattle, if they ate it. A cow was poisoned by the above lorrel; they gave her half a pint of rum, and she got well.

To cure a Horse of the Canker.

A young man among us, who had a young horse six years of age, that had the canker in his mouth, round about his jaw and on his tongue. The cankery spots were whitish, and appeared like common eating canker. There was information obtained from the Farriers. The direction of one was, to rub his mouth with alum pounded fine, once in a while, and bleed him. The direction of the other was, to bleed him, and wind a good wisp of wild willow bark (off

the root—it is redish) about his bits, tieing it tight at each end of the bits—riding him with the bits thus fixed. Let the horse stand in the barn with the bits in, as much as you can. The young man used the bark only, and in a few days his horse got well.

For the Gripes.

A man amongst us had a horse of some age, that was taken rolling, tumbling and striving, as though he would die, till at length he laid still. His master mixed half a pint of rum with half a pint of molasses, and stirred in half a pint of milk, put it into a junk bottle, and went to the horse, raised up his head, put the snout of the bottle into his mouth, and turned it down without resistance. In less than an hour the horse was well. This medicine is good for the bots.

To stop a horse from bleeding in the nose, or elsewhere.

Take the tender tops of hyssop and jam them up, put them into his nose, or lay and bind them on the wound, and the blood will be stopped.

To cure the Barbs in horses.

There is a disease in horses called the barbs. It groweth under the tongue, for every horse hath them. Nevertheless, there is no harm in them till they become inflamed with humour and bad blood—then they will swell and trouble the horse so that he cannot eat without much sorrow. Cure—Take hold of his tongue and pull it out, and underneath, on either side by the jaws, you will see two teats or little breasts; clip or cut them away, and wash the place with salt and

water, and they will get well. Be careful that hay chaff does not get in and prevent their healing.

For the Bots in Horses.

It is said that poplar bark and white ash bark, pulverized and mixed with provender and given to horses, will cure the bots.

Another for the Bots.

When they trouble a horse they may be driven back with spirits of turpentine; or they may be struck off the maw with your fist by striking smartly a number of times: the horse will show where they are. Then make a tea of a bunch of hemlock boughs as big as you would have for a broom. Strain the tea and put into it one quart of rye; then boil them sufficiently long for the tea to soak into the rye. Give this to the horse immediately after the bots have been drove back. Give him the like dose three times in the course of one or two days. It is said to be an effectual remedy.

Another for the Bots.

Either bleed the horse in the mouth so that he may swallow a pint of blood, or give him three pints of sweetened milk; after you have done one of these, wait an hour, then give him half a pint of flax-seed oil; after a short time give him another half pint of the oil.

Another for the Bots or Worms.

Take a tumbler full of savine boughs, cut fine, mix them with meal, or his provender when you give it to him.

Another remedy for the Bots.

A strong decoction of dogwood, sometimes

called poison sumach, is excellent for the bots or worms.

Another for the Bots.

When you cannot get the other things mentioned for the bots, you may use spirits of turpentine and rum mixed together—a gill of each is thought to be sufficient, as it gives great pain, and if the horse is feeble, it is likely he will not stand it. Put it down the horse. If you are afraid the bots will kill the horse before you can do any thing to purpose, rub a little spirits of turpentine on his breast as near the maw as possible; a little on his chops, if you please, and it will drive them back.

For the Heaves.

A small quantity of assafœtida, dissolved, put in his provender a number of times, and a little wound about his bits, has cured. Tobacco has been used in the same manner.

For the Heaves—a difficulty from the wind being hurt.

Take hornets nests, comb and all, pick it into pieces and mix it with his provender; immediately after this, give him some boiled potatoes. This will relieve when the horse is very bad. Give it to him before using him. If you boil the provender and nest together, the horse will eat it much better.

A description of Savine and Cedar.

White cedar grows in swamps, savine and red cedar grows on upland. The white cedar has a rough seed coming out near the end of the twigs. Savine has a seed growing out near the

end of the twigs which is smoother than that of the white cedar—they appear the last of May. The burrs of white cedar hang all winter. White cedar has flat plaidish boughs; its limbs are white clear through.

The red cedar and savine on upland;—their difference may be known by their limbs. The savine limbs are white clear through, but the inside of the red cedar limbs are dark crimson. There are juniper trees much like the savine; the plums are smaller and the bough not so bitter.

For the Castration of any creature.

This ought to be done when the sign is in the feet or legs. When this is done, do not strain the string, but cut it off as near the stone as you can. Take spirits of turpentine and pour into each hole, one tea spoonful for a young creature, and a table spoonful for a bullock; hold it together a little while, and it will prevent bleeding. If a horse, let him be seared. If they swell, use dog's grease, or skunk's grease—woodchuck's grease is better. The contrary practice on these creatures is much worse to heal, and destroys their strength, courage and toughness to a great degree.

To cause a horse to vomit.

Take two great roots of polypodium off the oak—it is said to grow on rocks—scrape it clean, and tie it to the bits, and when steeped in the oil of spike a whole night, then in the morning, fasting, put on his bridle with the roots fastened to his bits, and ride him softly for an hour or more—if he be troubled with any rheumatic, phlematic humour, or cold, which may clogg or annoy his

stomach. It will cause him to vent or vomit at his mouth or nose, and to cough, sneeze and send forth a great quantity of filth and slimy matter; and in a short time he becomes very clean in his body; for this will both refine his blood and exhaust all the watery humours in such a manner, as by temperate usage, and doing as here prescribed, you may keep him a long time sound. You may give it to a horse newly taken from grass, or to any horse that has taken a cold. Some have given white wine and honey afterwards to nourish the blood.

To keep flies from tormenting a horse.

Take the leaves of gourds, pumpkins or cucumbers, stamp or pound them, and strain them, and with the juice thereof wash your horse all over, and the flies will not come near him. This has been often proved.

Another.—Take mallows, stamp or pound them, and strain them, and with the juice thereof wash your horse, and it will keep away the flies. This is an approved good thing.

Another.—Take verdigrise, ground very fine, boil it in vinegar, and wash him therewith, being careful that none gets into his eyes or ears. This is the best and will last the longest.

For a disease in horses called the Flying Worm, Tetter, or Ring Worm.

This is a humour appearing under the hair. Cure—Take of precipitate 2 drachms, and put it into a small viol with spring or good running water, much more than will cover the powder, keeping it close stopped; and with this water wash the place once every day, and it will sure-

ly effect a cure. When you have used this water, stop it up close, and shake it together—dress it twice a day.

For a horse gravelled.

Search and find the gravel, then stop the place with hog's grease and turpentine, mixed together; pour it in scalding hot; stop it up with hurds; then tack on the shoe, keep his feet from wet, and he soon will be well.

To cure a horse of the Flux or Scowers.

Take the entrails of a young hen, or a great chicken, excepting the gizzard; mix one ounce of spikenard with them, and make him swallow it; this will infallibly stay his scouring; yea, if it be a bloody flux, this is very good.

Treatment of Horses, &c.

Pulse of a Horse.—In the management of sick horses great advantage may be derived from attending to the state of the pulse, as we are thereby enabled to judge of the degree or violence of the disease, and the probability there may be of recovery. We are in some measure also assisted by it in ascertaining the nature of the complaint, and the application of remedies.

In a healthy horse the pulsations are about 36 or 40 in a minute, and may be felt very distinctly either on the left side, or in an artery which

passes over the lower jaw bone; in short, pulsation may be felt in every superficial artery.

When a horse appears rather dull and does not feel properly, it is advisable to examine the pulse, & if he be found to exceed the standard of health, immediate recourse should be had to bleeding. By this timely inteference many dangerous complaints may be prevented. When the pulse rises to 80 in a minute, there is reason to be apprehensive of danger; and when it exceeds 100 the disease frequently terminates in death.—*White's Treatise.*

Do not get your horse too warm. If he drinks when he is quite warm, hold up his head every two or three swallows. If he drinks much when he is very warm, ride him smartly, to warm it in his belly—it may prevent hurting him.

When you use your horse with the saddle, examine his back every night; if it swells, take a handful of his wet litter and lay it on, and put his saddle on over it for one night; it will cure it by the morning.

If your horse's back is chafed raw, lay on burdock leaves under the saddle—it is good to heal. But if you are obliged to use your horse in this chafed condition, pound up toad plantain, and lay it on the sore when you tackle, every morning; this will toughen the sore, and has cured when nothing else would.

When you bleed in the mouth, Farriers say it is best in the third wrinkle. If you cannot stop the blood, ride him smartly a quarter of a mile or more, and this will stop it. If by bleeding in the neck you cut through the vein, so that he

swells by the blood under the vein, bathe it liberally with cold water, and it will cure him. For a horse foundered bleed him well in the feet; it is thought to be the surest remedy.

If you heat your horse too much, it will melt his grease, and cause it to run down into his legs, and make him disordered there and elsewhere, in a grievous manner.

When a horse drops his water straight down, it indicates that he has been strained across his back or kidneys, and oftentimes hurts him, especially when low in flesh.

A horse strained at the short joint below the gambrel, will throw his foot out as he takes it up. A horse that is spavined at the gambrel joint, will take his foot right up, as though he would keep it up too much.

At the first appearance of scratches on horses, rub on the grease that comes from the top of the pot, warm a few times, and there is not much danger.

Rye, unless boiled, is apt to make horses weak in the joints.

A Streak of Lightning.—A Vermonter owned a very fine trotter, whose extraordinary speed he illustrated by the following anecdote: "I was driving him one day in a dearborn," said he, "and I overtook a stranger who was walking the same way, and I asked him to get in and ride with me; so he got in and I just spoke to my horse, and he started off at a middling good trot. Presently the stranger asked what *grave yard* it was we were passing through. Oh, said I, 'tis nothing but *mile stones*."

MEDICAL RECEIPTS.

For a Child that is stuffed up.

Take goose oil, or olive oil, rub it up and down on each side of the nose, and round about the eyes. If the child is pressed at the stomach, take a portion of the goose oil, enough to puke it. If the child's difficulty appears to be that of the rattles, or is some like the quincy, take a great spoonful of goose grease and two spoonfuls of chamber lie, (and in the same proportion for a larger quantity) and mix them by warming them on embers, and sweeten it with a spoonful of honey, if you can get it, if not, with molasses, and give it to the child forcibly and sufficiently, pausing now and then to prevent the child's strangling to death. This has caused them to strive and puke up the bladders, whereby the child was relieved. Repeat it if necessary.

For Corns on the Feet.

Take apple-perue leaves, jam them and rub them on; or you may simmer them down strong in a spoonful of hog's fat, and oint the corns therewith, or bind it on.

To cure the Asthma.

Take the bag that holds the musk of a skunk, and hang it up in the room where the person lives—rub it about the mouth and nose, smelling of it often—if very bad, take two or three drops

of the musk, or more, as you need. This has given great relief, so that the speechless have been relieved, and have got well.

For the Cramp Rheumatism.

Take 25 or 30 drops of the spirits of turpentine on sugar every morning for three weeks, and it will cure said rheumatism.

For the Ague in the face.

Take smart weed and jam it up well, wet it with rum and bind it on, or you may boil it and lay it on.

For the Wind Cholic.

Take one large puff ball, or two or three small ones, boil them in a pint of skimmed milk for half an hour; take one half at a time. When seized in a less degree, in a hypochondriacal way, scalded skimmed milk, taken hot, frequently, is very good.

For the Dysentery.

Take black cherries, put them into rum, make the rum quite strong with them. You may prepare them by pounding them up, dry or green, seeds and all. Give to the patient as much as he can bear. Clear him out with physic first, if the dysentery has not done it. Castor oil is good physic.

A Receipt for that disease which is properly called a stoppage in the water.

Take one pint of black ash kees, (these come out in September) boil these in one gallon of water to one quart, add one quart of Holland gin—take of this half a glass night and morning.

Another receipt for the stoppage in water.

Take from ten to fifteen drops of balsam copaiva night and morning. This difficulty arises from a stricture or weakness in that part.

Spirits of turpentine has been used for this difficulty to good advantage. Take one tea spoon full night and morning, or less, if it operates too severely.

A pill made of white pine turpentine the bigness of a pea, taken night and morning, has cured this difficulty when medical skill has failed.

To prevent Fits.

Deer's horn rasped fine, and made into a tea, has been given to great advantage.

Spikenard pounded fine and mixed with sharp vinegar, & made warm, is an excellent application for a bruise of the side, or any other part of the body.

For the Dysentery.

In cases of long standing, and when the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, give ten drops of spirits of turpentine, dropped on to a little sugar two or three times a day—for children a less quantity.

A receipt to kill Corns.

Take three cents, put them into a tea cup with good strong vinegar, enough to cover them, let it set a week or fortnight, or until it is considerably dried away, so as to become thickish, then dip a little rag in it, and bind it on the corns several times.

To take a Film off the Eye.

Drop in the juice of wild celandine, (called by

some wild sulindine) if this is too smart for the eye, mix it with breast milk, and it will take off the film from the eye; it is also good for cloudiness. Loaf sugar pounded up fine and put into the eye, has taken away the film in the first stages of it. The above mentioned herb simmered down to a salve or oil, and put into the eye, answers a good purpose. The use of this herb, as above mentioned, has restored the eye sight when it had failed for many years.

For Sore Eyes.

Use the juice of wild celandine, by putting it frequently in the eyes—it has restored the eyes when very bad, and of long standing.

Symptoms of the Maw Worm,

Is paleness of face, and whitishness about the mouth, and uneasy feelings. The maw worm is small, about half an inch long, and very numerous, and trouble children and persons of age. A child has been cured by eating frequently of all kinds of beans, baked or stewed together with pork. This was continued for two weeks, in which time the worms passed off very numerously. The child craved the beans. This worm is not like the other kind of little flat stomach worms, or large worms; it inhabits the maw or ponch.

For a Scald or Burn.

Lay on a linen cloth wet with rum for twelve hours—then at night lay on a linen cloth spread over with hog's fat, grated over with the red ross of a large hemlock—put this on every night, and put on the cloth wet with rum every day, washing it at intervals with a tea made of white pine

bark—and put on a little goose grease a few times when you have washed it in rum. This has cured a child in four or five weeks that was scalded down her neck and each side of her shoulder for half a foot. It was said to be a very bad scald.

A Plaster for a Pain in the back, or in the Side.

Take some pitch from white pines that have been slivered about a year—spread a plaster on soft leather; then powder camphor, and strew it on the top of the pitch, and strew on as much sulphur.

For a Pain in the Stomach, or for the Bilious Cholic, or any other Cholic, and for the wind in the Stomach.

Take ginson root, (this is more properly called Bath root) a piece as big as from the end to the joint of your little finger for a child, and for older persons accordingly--grate it fine, and steep it in water, and drink it as warm as you can. After pausing a little while, if it does not relieve, give more in quantity. It is said by physicians that it operates like laudanum on the human frame. For the above complaints it has been found to cure when nothing else would.

For the Jaundice complaint in persons, or the overflow of the gall in creatures.

Take white ash bark off the root, and poplar bark off the root, and black cherry tree bark from the body of the tree, in equal quantities—steep them well—put the tea with cider, and drink of it morning, noon and night, a tumbler full for a person as long as he needs it—and a quart for a creature, and repeat it until it physics his difficulty away. When they have this disorder, they

will hang their head and will not eat, and the white of the eye is yellowish.

To cure the Sore Throat.

Take red succory, make a good tea of it, and drink a tea cup full of it at night, when you go to bed—smoke a piece of the stalk, by setting one end of it on fire, at bed time.

Cure for Fever and Ague.

One handful of horsemint, 4 oz. of shee or tall mullen root scraped fine, 4 oz. ginson or stink weed root scraped fine, 3 red pepper pods, the whole to be boiled in 3 quarts of water down to 3 half pints; then strained and sweetened—one half to be taken at the first symptom of the shake, as hot as possible, the other half to be taken in half an hour.

For the King's Evil.

Take poke stalks and leaves, fry them in a clean frying pan, or spider, and it will become liquid. Rub it on the king's evil sufficiently for a number of times, or bind on a cloth wet with the liquor. Cork it in a bottle if you have need to keep it.

Another for the King's Evil.

Take the oldest leaves under a chesnut tree, and steep them in water, wash the sore with the liquor, and bind the leaves on the sore; after this take some salts to physic the blood.

A cure for the Asthma.

Take and dissolve saltpetre in water, so strong that it will stand in the bottom of a bottle—take

brown paper enough for a good segar, wet it thoroughly in this petrified water; then dry it three quarters dry, and roll it into a segar; then burn it in the room where the distressed person is—close the room tight, and in thirty minutes he will rest perfectly easy.

A good and wholesome physick for those that need.

Take a small handful of butternut bark, (some call it oil nut) simmer it to a strong tea; give the person one glass, then wait an hour, and if there is no operation, give half a glass; wait half an hour; if there is no movement, give one spoonful, and so continue every half hour until it operates.

To cure hard drinking.

Take Roman wormwood, gather it in the full of the moon when it is in the blossom, and in the morning when the dew is on; dry it one day in the sun, then under cover until it is dry, roll it up in paper, then put it into a tight place, and make a bitter of this by putting it into water—drink this frequently, and when you are faint—so continue one year, and it will deliver you from the desire of ardent spirit. This is called Roman wormwood, because it cured the Romans of a stinking breath.

Another cure for drinking ardent spirits.

When you feel faint, and feel as though you want some spirit, drink water, and it will relieve your faintness, and cure your desire for ardent spirits; whereas the contrary practice causes the fibers and tendons to be ossified, and the inside to be of a seared and decaying nature, which in-

creases your thirst for spirit, and destroys your health and wealth. It has a great operation on the liver, and oftentimes makes it hard & seared.

For the As'hma and Cough—this is a cure even if it has been of long standing.

Cure–Snakeweed, more properly called bastort —take one gill & a half of the leaves, & put them into one quart of new rum—take half a wine glass of this, and sweeten it with half a spoonful of molasses, and stir it well together—take this portion every morning, half an hour before breakfast. This will cleanse the head and stomach well of catarrh, or any other disorder. It will do to put one quart of rum to this steep the second time. This steep has cured the cough and asthma of more than twenty years standing. One half a drachm of the root, pulverised, is supposed to be stronger than the steep above mentioned.

For an inflamed, feverish, swelled Leg.

Take the inside of basswood bark, scrape it fine, and pour hot water on to it, for a poultice; lay this on to still the pain. The bark off the root, pounded fine, and simmered with skimmed milk, will bring down the swelling much better, if it does not stick too much.

To kill Worms in Children.

Take sage, boil it with milk to a good tea, turn it to whey with alum or vinegar, and give the whey to the child, if the worms are not knotted in the stomach, and it will be a sure cure. If the worms are knotted in the stomach, it will kill the child.

For Worms.

Make a fine powder of black or spotted alder bark, that bears the red plumb, scraping the bark down—give it to the child in molasses, or any thing handy. This has cured when the skill of the physician failed.

For Sore Eyes.

When your eyes begin to be sore, wash them in cider a few times, night and morning. This has cured.

For Consumptive Complaints.

For a person that has strained his stomach, and has other consumptive complaints; or for a person that has consumptive complaints without this sprain, such as the following, viz. pain in the stomach or side, headache, and often attended with cough. Cure—Make one quart of good tea of the herb called vervine, by boiling it in cider, strain it and bottle it up, and take a glass night and morning, or less as you are able—repeat this quantity as long as it helps you. There are two kinds of vervine, blue and white; use the blue for women, and the white for men, if you can get them, if not, use the kind or kinds you can get. This has relieved the youth and aged, and has been used by an approved physician in Portsmouth.

For a humour in the Leg by a hurt or strain.

There was a man amongst us about sixty years of age, that travelled in the snow and strained his leg, by which the humour settled, and in a little while it was useless. The doctor of the town attended it without success; and there was a doctor consulted in an adjacent town, of uncommon information. His direction was, go to a spring and get frogs sufficient to cover his leg, when they were baked well in brandy in an earthen pot, so as to stir them up like a thin

pudding, spread it on a woollen cloth sufficient to cover his leg, and bind it on his leg—he was commanded to wear it several days, while the bones pricked him—he thus did and his leg was soon restored, and was as well as the other.

For the Ague Fever.—Men have it sometimes when they come from sea.

Take a junk bottle and fill it with his urine, just as the shake is coming on ; cork it tight and bury it two feet deep. This has given entire relief in this difficulty. Whether it would operate thus in the fever ague, I cannot say.

For Sore Eyes.

The inside of sassafrass soaked in cold spring water, and rubbed on the eyes a few times, has been known to cure.

For the Dysentery.

A tea made of frost weed root, more properly called coak ash root, and drank freely, has given great relief.

For an inward Fever.

Take one bunch of spleen roots, pound them up and steep them in cool water—drink of the tea several times in the course of a day—it is said to be good.

Hog-tush brake root, steeped in warm water, without boiling—when it is cool, take it for the above complaint.

For the Dysentery.

Take the suet of mutton, slice it, and simmer it over the fire slowly—when dissolved, take two spoonfuls once in two hours. Take popped or parched corn, soak it in sweet milk, eat the corn and drink the milk with no other food.

Cure for Cold.

Take half a pound of raisins, one gill of flaxseed,

two ounces stick lickorish, put the same into 4 quarts of water, and boil it down one half; strain and sweeten it with half a pound of loaf sugar.

Cure for Consumption.

Take half a pound of spikenard, one pound of cumfrey, half a pound of elecampane, put them into four quarts of water, and boil it down one half—strain it, and add one pound of loaf sugar.

Worm Pills.

Take butternut buds in the spring of the year, dry them and grind them to powder, make the powder into pills of the bigness of a small pea, and take one when going to bed at night.

Cure for puking up food.

Take an old pipe, and powder the same—take from half to a teaspoonful on an empty stomach in the morning.

Cure for a bad Cough.

Take of loaf sugar, sweet oil and spirits of hartshorn, an equal quantity, and mix them together about the thickness of honey; take a teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

To make a Plaster to be put on the bottom of the feet, when the head is pressed with hypocondriack and humour.

Take a potion of tar, and a little more turpentine than tar, warm these on the fire and mix them, and thicken it up with ginger, sufficient for a plaster, and lay it on to the bottom of the feet, as large as you conveniently can, and let it remain as long as it will stick, (it may be three weeks) and repeat it.

To cure the Toothache.

Put one ounce of alum and one ounce of sweet nitre into a viol together—drop in a drop or too into the hollow of the tooth, now and then, and it will kill the tooth and prevent its aching better than to pull it. This is the opinion of the doctors.

For Children when they have Worms and the Worm Fever.

Take little snake weed, and make a tea of it, and give it to them frequently—it will destroy the worms and cure the fever.

This herb appears with a small white blow the first of May—the latter part of May the blow disappears, and early in the season the herb disappears also.

For the Rheumatism in the Cords, Muscles or Joints.

Cure—Take hog's pissle grease one gill, beef's gall half a glass, spirits of turpentine one ounce, simmer them together, then add one gill of Cognac brandy. Use—when it is cold, warm and mix it, and bathe the affected part at night. The above is good for bruises and sprains. In rheumatism it generally relieves in about a week.

A sovereign remedy for the Jaundice.

Bayberry Barbary bark off the root, barberry bark off the stock, and meadow parsley, (sometimes called golden thread) an equal proportion of these to the amount of a tea-cup full in the whole, pounded fine, then take three pints of water from a living spring, boil it down to one pint, put it to a pint of rum, and put in the powders; cork it up in a bottle; take one glass, more or less,

as you are able to bear. Take it in the morning and at one o'clock.

For the Catarrh.

The root of Hellebore, sometimes called Indian poke, pounded fine and sifted, and taken in snuff, provokes to sneezing in a very powerful manner, and is good for the catarrh. It has relieved from craziness when the brain is pressed by a stoppage.

For the Piles.

Take Canada thistle roots and simmer them in cream, then take a linen rag two inches square, wet it with the ointment thus simmered, twist it and put it up the bowel. This has wrought a cure in three days—repeat it every day.

For the Cancer or Scrofula Humour.

Take a pail full of pyrola umbellata, (or as it is called noble pine, and by the Westerns pipsissewa) add three pails of water, boil the same 6 hours, strain off the liquor, and boil the same down to three quarts; pour that hot upon 1 lb. of sulphur in a new gallon stone jug, shake the same for 30 minutes, then add 1 quart of Holland gin, cork the same up, and take from a table spoon full to a glass, as the patient can bear, four or six times a day, and apply the same as a wash to the tumour.

For inward Humour or Rheumatism.

Garget berries or roots, sliced fine, and put in spirits, has often effected a wonderful cure.

To heal an Old Sore.

Wild valerian leaves, or honey, have healed when the case was difficult.

For Cough or Cold.

Take tea made of hoarhound, one teacup full night and morning. This frequently relieves.

For the Canker.

Take 2 or 3 red peppers, make a strong tea of them and give it to the person. This, though harsh, will relieve in fifteen minutes, wonderfully.

For a Cold.

Take the vines of five-finger, make a good tea of it, and give to the person frequently.

For the Dysentery.

Make a good tea of five-finger vines and roots, and give it frequently to the person.

For a Fever.

Make a good tea of five-finger roots, and give it sufficiently to the person. This has been known to cure a fever after a person has had it four or five days.

For a Cough.

Take witchwood bark, and make a good tea of it—take a teaspoonful at going to bed and in the morning for about three days, or longer if necessary.

Elecampane is good to loosen a cough—take a piece as large as a common white bean.

For a Green Wound, or Cut.

Make a tent of linen lint, and wet it in spirits of turpentine and lay it into the wound, and there let it be until it heals—by wetting it with a feather dipped in the same spirits, morning and evening.

For the Dropsy. Aralia

A tea of dwarf elder root, continually drank, has cured the dropsy.

To kill Ringworms.

Take a little spirit in a spoon, and put a teaspoonful of gun powder into it, rub it up fine with the finger, and rub it on, and it scarcely ever fails of curing it the first time it is put on. The juice of wild celendine rubbed on repeatedly will also cure: this juice will also cure other cankerous humours. The oil of red corn pressed out between hot irons and rubbed on several times, will also cure the ringworm.

Dr. John Smith's receipt for curing the Toothache.

Take the bark of white oak, the bark of barberry root, the root of elecampane, ~~and the root of~~ winter green, of each an equal quantity—boil them over a slow fire until the strength is out; then add one half pint of black pismires, baked in an oven in an earthen pot, covered over with a crust of doe; then add this with the other; boil them down to half a pint, stir in some flour, and make it into pills suitable for the hollow in the tooth—apply this for four or five times, and it will effect a cure.

The four first mentioned have proved a cure, by holding the liquor in the mouth until the strength is out, three or four times, as hot as you can bear it.

Elecampane root grated and made into a pill and applied to the hole in the tooth, has relieved the pain a little.

Mr Daniel Tenney's receipt to cure Sore Eyes.

Take one teaspoonful of white vitriol to two spoonfuls of water, or mix in that proportion; wet the eyes with the same at night, and rub it in with the end of your finger every night, and

oftener if you please, and thus continue until they get well. The operation will be sharp but without damage, & the cure will soon be wrought.

To cure a Felon or Whitlow before it is ulcerated.

Take the skin out of a good hen's egg, and put it on the felon, and keep it on until your are relieved of the pain.

For a weak Stomach, and Consumptive Complaints.

Take balsam copayva, and drop five or six drops on sugar, or more, if you think proper.

The best Plaster for weakness, or pain in the back.

Is to take balsam from the cracked or bruised part of the hemlock tree—prepare a plaster of it the bigness of your hand, by warming by the fire, not heating it—spread it thinish. If it blisters so that the plaster comes off, you may make it stick again by warming it, and the effect will be very good.

To cure Corns.

Mix pulverized chalk with soap, sufficient for a salve to spread into a plaster, and bind it on the corn two or three times, or more, if needed.

For a Cough.

Make a candy by boiling down hoarhound in molasses—Take a piece as big as a walnut, night and morning, or more, if you think proper.

For Fevers.

The soldiers in the late war, at Burlington, were visited with the putrid nervous fever (it is called the typhus) and many of them were taken away. Many things were tried without effect to

cure them; at length a large trough was prepared and filled with hemlock tea made of the boughs. The languishing, when put into this bath for thirty minutes, or more, were recovered without any relapse or ill effects.

When the spotted fever was about, one man gave command to lay on mullen leaves wet in warm water all over him, with the upper side to him, which is drawing, the other side is driving. Thus they did, although he was struck senseless, and he was cured.

Another man with the same fever, ordered, to take a bushel of salt, one half of it to be laid on a woollen blanket under him; the other half spread over him, and covered up with woollen cloths. They thus did, & he was cured.

For the Relax and Dysentery—by James Scammon.

Take allspice 1 spoonful, salt 1 spoonful, pulverize these fine, put an egg with them, & beat them up well; mix this with half a pint of milk, and take it. Take the like dose once an hour till well.

For the Dysentery.

Eat the fat of mutton, or take it fried out, or any way you can get it down. The fat off the kidney is best. This is very excellent.

For the Canker.

It is thought by some that cooling things should be given, but by the experienced, it is well known that hot things produce a valuable effect, as the canker comes by colds.—A glass of strong tea made of red pepper, and given to the

person, has relieved the mouth and throat greatly in fifteen minutes.

For Burns, to prevent blistering.

Spirits of turpentine and cotton wool, applied immediately, will prevent blistering.

A Cure for Corns.

Take houseleek, jam it up and bind it on.

For the Dropsy.

Take off the large milkweed tops and leaves, when green, make a strong tea of them—to every teacup full add a spoonful of best Holland gin. Dose—a teacup full every one or two hours, as may suit the stomach. N. B. The gin to be added when you take the dose. The roots of milkweed will answer the same purpose.

For the Dysentery.

Take the root of cattail flag, peal off the outside bark, and pick it to pieces, put milk with it, and boil it to a palp—drink it, and eat it, and live upon it.

For the Rheumatism.

Take garget berries and put a sufficient quantity in one quart of rum, and take one glass at a time. They have been put in brandy sometimes.

For a Cut, to prevent soreness.

Take spleen roots, jam them up and put them on the wound for a poultice; it will prevent soreness, or take out soreness. Hog-tush brake root will answer the same.

For the Fever and Ague.

Take a handful of culver's root, put it into one quart of rum, and take three glasses a day, if you can bear it. There are two kinds of this root; it grows two feet or more high, and has leaves at each joint, one bearing a blue blossom, the other white. The difference here mentioned, may be termed a dark or light crimson.

For the Dysentery.

Take one spoonful of whiskey, and one spoonful of wheat flour, mix these together, and take the like dose once an hour for four of five times.

A Receipt for the Canker.

Take swamp willow bark off the root (it is redish) mix it with rattle-snake-bite; get the tea out of them. Give it to the person every five minutes, if bad. Make a strong tea of the bark to cleanse the mouth, previous to taking the other tea. A rag wet in the first tea is good for any cankerous sore. Make a powder of the same bark if a person cannot take the tea.

For a Cough.

Take hemlock boughs and fill a pail pot with boughs and water closely packed—boil them nearly three hours—then take out the boughs, strain the water, and cleanse the pot. Boil the liquor down to half a pint. Cork it in a bottle —take a tea spoon full at a time three times a day, and thus continue unless it sinks your spirits too much.

Receipt for the Rheumatism.

Take arse-smart weed, boil it in water, and drink it freely. Likewise, make a linen bag a

bout eight inches long—fill it with the above weed and boil it in a pint of W. I. Rum until it becomes strong. Apply it below the pit of the stomach as warm as can be borne. Keep renewing it until the pain subsides.

For Deafness.

Take a little bunch of sage, wrap it up in rye dough, bake it in the oven, not too hard ; pick a little hole open against the sage, and by means of this, press the steam into the ear.

Another for Deafness.

Take a green black ash stick of wood, lay it on the fire, when the juice comes out catch it in something that is clean. Cork it in a vial. Drop two drops at a time into the ear, twice a day or oftener. If you go out and take cold, it will prevent its good effect.

Pickerel's oil dropped into the ear, has been used to good purpose.

Cure for Worms, or any person whose Victuals hurt them.

Take a piece of deer's horn an inch long; burn it to a coal and pulverize it fine, or you may saw the same quantity to sawdust ; mix these with molasses or any other liquid, or you may prepare it by whittling and pounding it fine and getting the tea out. It may be given in either of these three ways.

To cure a Felon after it is Ulcerated.

Roast an onion until the rind comes off. Bind it on the felon as hot as you can get it. Roast the remainder of the onion until another rind comes off. Apply it as before, and so continue until the pain subsides.

To cure a Felon.

Take a quart of skimmed milk skimm'd clean, put three gills of water with it, and one handful of salt in it, then set it on fire coals, and when it begins to simmer, put in your finger, or felon, and keep it in while it boils; dont take it out till it boils, lest it strike to your stomach. This will give immediate relief and a safe cure.

To cure a Whitlow or Burn.

Take the skin of hog's suet and bind it on two or three times; if the whitlow breaks out, bind it on till it gets well—the effect is excellent.

Dr. Morse's receipt to draw a Felon to a head.

Boil flaxseed in new milk, and at the last stir in some Indian flour. Repeat this poultice so often as to keep it warm, and it will speedily draw it to a head.

To harden or help your fingers when they are cracked, by drawing a thread through them.

Take the oil of corn, pressed out between hot irons, rub it on the cracked places, warming it in by the fire.

For Cracked, or Sore Lips.

Use the oil of walnuts: you may get it by cracking the nuts and putting the meat between hot tongs, and pressing it moderately over a small vessel. Put the oil on your lips at night—this has given considerable relief.

To cure the Tooth-ach.

Take the powder of wild celandine root (called by some sullindine) and put it on and in the tooth a number of times, if it comes handy, and it will cure the tooth-ach, or cause it to fall out

in a few days. Hold the tea or juice of the herb to the tooth, or you may chew the weed, and it will cure the tooth-ach.

To cure Warts.

Rub on the juice of wild celandine frequently, and it will cure them.

To cure the Ear-ach.

Black sheep's wool dipped in rum and put in the ear is good. Black negro's wool dipped in rum is much better. If you have not rum, dip it in strong vinegar. Sometimes a teaspoonful of rum has been put into the ear with good effect, and repeated time after time when the ear aches—this has given considerable relief.

For the Dysentery.

Take a bushel or more of cobs, and burn them to ashes, boil the ashes in water sufficiently, settle and strain off the lye, boil down 3 or 4 quarts to one, so that it may not freeze. Give a teaspoonful once an hour for a few times. This is likewise a remedy for worms. A few teaspoonfuls put into dough, is esteemed better than pearlash.

For the Dysentery, when powerfully seized.

Make a good tea of sumach berries—give it once an hour, as occasion may require.

For the Dysentery.

Take two or three stalks of mairtail, simmer them in milk, enough for a portion.

For a person that is in a decline, & that has a cough.

Take a large onion, or in that proportion, slice them fine and cover them tight, boil them to a pap, then put in one pint of good milk and salt it a little, and scald in a little Indian meal—

take a pint of this when you go to bed, or as much as your stomach can bear—sleep on your back, if you can. By thus poulticing the bowels, deliverance has been wrought when medical skill has failed. Continue this till quite well.

Cure for Corns on the Feet.

Chew a few white beans to a pap, then rub them on your corns smartly for five or six minutes—take some more thus chewed and bind them on the corns for a plaster, and thus do three or four times.

It has been said that spider's web wet in good vinegar and bound on the corns a few times, will cure them.

For the Wind Colic.

Take a table spoonful of dragon root, made fine and mixed with molasses, for a grown person, and for lesser persons, in proportion, according to stature and complaint.

For the mother Colic—it is sometimes called Hysterick Colic.

Take a limb from the most pleasant sour apple tree, as big as your little finger, take the bark of this for six inches, put it into a teacup of boiling water, or a little more, setting it off the fire, stirring it while it comes the colour of weakish tea—take one teacup full and give it to the person, and it will produce fearful feelings, working a real cure.

For a breach in persons, or creatures.

Take the oil of hen's eggs, when it is first done, and oint the place once a day for two or three days. In order to get this oil, take four or six eggs, placing them in a spider or frying

pan over a suitable fire, placing one edge of the vessel off the fire, and a little lower, pressing the eggs down, after a suitable time, with a flat piece of iron or earthen, till the oil runs out sufficiently, peradventure a spoonful or more.

To prevent Mortification.

Take a handful of hops, boil them strong, stirring in wheat or rye bran, sufficient for a poultice. This has cured when the physician's skill has failed. Repeat this poultice if necessary.

For the Bilious or any other Colic.

Take the roots of milk weed, dry them without washing—pound them up fine and sift them—apply a table spoonful to a person. This has cured when the physician's skill failed.

For the Rheumatism.

Take four ounces of logwood, steep it in three pints of water till it becomes one, then add one quart of rum—take a glass three times a day.

For the Rheumatism.

Take one ounce of dry garget root, split it up fine and put it into a quart of new rum; when the strength is sufficiently out, let the patient take half a common glass full of the liquor at a time, three times a day, morning, noon and night. Repeating this quantity four or five times, has effected a cure in obstinate cases.

For the Rheumatism.

One quart of smart weed steeped in one quart of water, not let it come to a boil, then strain it clean—take one glass, and put half a glass of milk with it, and take it every morning for nine, and it is a sure antidote; or take the same quantity in one quart of spirits—take a glass at a time nine mornings.

For the Rheumatism.

Take one gill of neat's foot oil, and two gills brandy—simmer these together, stirring it till they mix—then take it off the fire, put in one beef's gall and one glass of spirits of turpentine; bathe with it once or twice in a day, and take inwardly brandy made strong with mustard seed, say half a glass or more as they can bear.

Rheumatic Ointment.

Take a pint of beef's gall, and half a pint of sweet oil, one ounce of camphor, half an ounce spirits of turpentine—put them together in a bottle—set it in a warm oven—shake them together—oint the part affected.

For the Jaundice.

For the jaundice, white ash bark, off of the north side of the roots, Indian roots and yellow roots, dry them, pound them to a powder, take three table spoonfuls of each sort, and put them into half a pint of molasses, then take one spoonful at a time three mornings, and miss three mornings, until you take it nine times.

For the Dysentery.

Take one large mullein leaf or two small ones, and simmer it in a tea cup of new milk till you get the strength out—apply it to the patient, repeating it two or three times if necessary.

For the Dysentery.

Take the juice of black cherries, either in rum or without—apply it sufficiently.

A tea made of low running briars, is said be good for the dysentery.

For the Rheumatism.

Take the bones of an old horse, no matter if they have laid out twenty years—take them and pound them with an axe, or hammer till you have got a sufficient mess, boil them in a kettle gently and sufficiently—after cooling it till about blood warm, put your hand on the top of it a few times, and rub on what sticks on your hand.

Cure for the Yellow Jaundice.

You will take a large handful of horseradish root, a handful of prickly ash bark, a handful of black cherry tree bark, and a double handful of hops, and put them into two gallons of cider, (let the cider be cold) and let it steep twenty-four hours. This you will find to be a certain cure for the yellow jaundice,

DAVID MUNGER.

It has cured when bordering on the black jaundice, and when troubled with the bloody urine. You will remember to take one gill once in three hours every day.

For Numbness.

Take hacmatack, or bald spruce bark, and a quantity of ginseng root, and put them into one quart of Holland gin.

Another for Numbness.

Take sage, put it into good brandy and put it in a warm oven after baking.

For the Bilious Complaint.

Take the bark of white ash roots, cut it fine and fill a quart mug with it, then boil it in water until it has got the strength from the bark—then take two thirds of a teacup full of the tea in the morning, and repeat the dose once an hour till it

operates as a puke, and physic, which clears the bile from the stomach and bowels, and leaves the body in health.

For a weak Stomach.

Take Indian root, take out the pith and slice it fine, put it in a kettle, and add molasses to it, one quart to a peck of the root, and boil it moderately until it is soft, then put it into a platter and sit it in an oven just warm enough to dry it: use it constantly for eating.

To prevent Mortification.

Take dogmackimus leaves and ox balm, boil them and lay them on. This has cured when the skill of physicians has failed.

For Bursts.

Take bog onion, comfrey, Solomon's-seal, life of man, sarsaparilla, knot-grass, shepherds sprouts (a large proportion of the bog onion,) boil them well together, strain it off and cool it. Add one pint of molasses to a gallon.

Dr. Ford's Receipt for a Fever.

To break up a fever with cold water. First wash the patient all over with salt and water cold. When the fever is rising, apply a cloth doubled, wet in fresh cold water ten minutes; this do three times, washing the cloth clean and airing it, then apply a dry cloth thirty minutes. Thus continue the cloths till the fever abates. If the fever returns again, use the cloth as before mentioned. Apply a draught to the feet. Physick should be taken to keep the body in proper order.

A Receipt made of that wonderful root possessing many names. The names are,

Sweet root, Indian root, petty morrel, life of man, spikenard, cory come.

To prevent mortification in brutes or human beings.

Make a tea of this root and wash frequently.

Receipt for a weak Stomach.

Take the plumbs of this wonderful root, possessing many names, and put them in spirits, and make the spirits strong with them, take it from time to time. The effect will be good.

For weakness in men, or female weakness or weakneses.

Take two or two and a half pails full of double tansy closely packed in a pot, put it on a tin still, draw out two quarts of essence, add a quarter of spirits or less, so as to keep it, cork it up. Take a glass at a time, half an hour before eating, two or three times a day, and thus continue till you take a quart or more. If you use single tansy, you must use twice the quantity above mentioned.

For Ague or Cold in the Face, or any part of the body.

Take the life of man root and pound it fine, and simmer it in new milk, stir in a little wheat flour so as to make it hold together. Apply it as a poultice.

Another for the Ague in the Face.

Take rum, mix it with wheat flour, lay it on for a poultice. This has performed great cures.

To dissolve the Stone in the Bladder.

Take golden rod tea, by simmering and not by boiling. When the tea is made, simmer twelve honey bees in the tea for a man, nine for a woman.

Another for the stone in the Bladder.

Make a tea of juniper berries and noble pine, called by some pippsiseva, by simmering it to-

gether without boiling, put gin with it; and take it sufficiently.

For the Gravel.

Take medicamentum, sometimes called Haarlem oil; you will get it in small bottles at the Apothecaries.

To cure the Itch.

Take pulverized black pepper and ginger, of each an equal quantity, one gill in the gross, put one quarter of elecampane root, mix them with oil of turpentine, so that it be moist, put a piece as large as a bean in the palm of your hand, and rub them hard together, and smell of your hands as you would a pinch of snuff, for one week.

To cure a swelling, caused by a broken joint.

Take wormwood, pound it up and wet it with rum or brandy, and put it on and wear it till it is dry. Take red clover and dragon root, and pound them together and spread them on a plaster; spread sour cream on the top of it and put it on. This has proved to be a cure.

For the Jaundice, when the person has got nigh the black Jaundice or Consumption.

For the jaundice, take moose-miss, beginning at the but and cut it into chips to the amount of four quarts, put it in an iron pot, boil it three hours, recruiting the water, leaving at last one quart of liquor, and throw the chips on the ground. You may drink this quart in a day if you are able; if you find it helps you, continue the same till you get quite well. For a cough or a cold, use it in the same manner.

For the Cancer.

Take red ash bark and burn it to ashes on a rock, then make lye and boil it to salts, and when

the cancer is raw, pound the salts to powder and put a little into it, if there is proud flesh.

Make a salve of red clover heads, pick them when in full bloom, and boil them about three hours, then press them and strain the water, then boil it down gently. When about one pint, then put it into earthen, simmer it down gently and not burn it, then spread a plaster on a linen rag and apply it to the cancer.

Make a tea of clover heads, for constant drink, and drink nothing else, and wash the sore as often as you dress it in the same. Gather the clover heads when in full bloom, and dry them well without dew, if you have need to keep them.

Make an ointment of fresh butter, simmer the butter on a fire to an oil, then apply it to the sore, round the edge with a feather, once in two days, and oftener, if it does not heal too fast.

Take garget berries when ripe, and squeeze the juice out, and put it into an earthen pot and set it in the sun, and dry it to a salve: then apply it to the cancer on a clean linen rag, if you can get them.

For a person that is in a Decline.

For any person that is in a decline and has a cough, and raises blood, buy a bottle of Riga balsam, and take five or six drops at a time, and keep gaining until you can take a teaspoonful at a time. Take white cohush roots, Indian roots, and black alder berries, and make a strong bitter, and put them into new rum, equal in quantity, and sweeten it with molasses, and take it morning and evening, at eleven o'clock. Take all the above mentioned balsam before you meddle with the bitter. Take it in the morning.

One quart of sweet oil taken by a child before they are ten years old, is said to cure the phthisic.

Gold thread tea sweetened with honey, is good for the canker; drink a little and soak or swab the mouth.

Fill a barrel with green mullein leaves, then with new cider, drink it out for the phthisic or asthma, after it is worked.

For the Rheumatism.

Coke-ash root, a sovereign cure for the rheumatism. Take a handful of the roots, put them into one quart of brandy, and let them stand until well steeped, say 48 hours; then wash the part affected with the brandy by the fire, and drink of the brandy inwardly, say half a glass or less as the person can bear, and apply red baize to the part where the pain is seated, and follow this if you wish to be cured of the rheumatism. Do it night and morning.

Make a tea of the same root, and it will cure the colic, or any pain in the bowels or stomach.

For the rheumatism, when settled in the joints: take cedar boughs, boil them in brandy till the bark comes off, take out the twigs and boil it down to a salve, then spread a plaster & apply it.

For the Rheumatism.

Take a handful of rusty iron, put it into strong vinegar, and let it set a sufficient space of time; then rub the pained part every night when you are in bed, or going to bed.

Cough.

Take one egg, put in good vinegar sufficient to cover it, let it set while the vinegar eats the egg, take the skin out, and it is fit for use; set it up, sweeten it with honey or loaf sugar, and take one spoonful at a time.

Humours.

For humours, take meadow fern, it is sometimes called bay-bush, make a tea of the twigs and leaves, as strong as you would common tea; and stronger if needed. Drink it with your victuals continually, as you would tea, or at any time in the course of the day. It is said to be a sovereign remedy for humours.

This bush generally grows round water, and one kind of it may be known by its golden bur or bud when it is grown; either kind will answer.

Jaundice.

For the jaundice, take lime not slaked, soak it in spring water, drink a glass in the morning and at 11 o'clock.

A Brown's receipt for the Dysentery.

Take one new laid egg, loaf sugar the size of the egg, one spoonful of gum arabic, pulverized fine, and half a glass of brandy or Holland gin, mix them well together. The above to be taken at one dose by persons full grown, six times a day; and for a child accordingly. If the patient be thirsty, drink freely of balm tea.

Cough.

For a cough, take one spoonful of dragon root, one spoonful of flax seed, one of the top of new milk, and one of honey; each a teaspoonful of these mixed.

For the aforementioned Cough, take one teaspoonful once in an hour, if the cough is hard, if not, take it in two or three hours.

Another for Cough.

Take onions, cut them fine and boil them to a pap, put in two or three garlics, if you have them, strain them through a fine cloth, sweeten it with honey or loaf sugar, put gin sufficient to preserve it, and bottle it up. Take a small quantity at night when you go to bed.

For a Cough, yellow dock root and burdock root steeped in new rum as usual: take half a glass of the bitter in the morning, and at 11 o'clock. Make a tea of clover heads, and take it frequently.

Gravel.

For the Gravel, take one pound of honey and a quart of spring water that runs to the north, put them into a kettle, set it over the fire, stir it and skim it till it boils, then

cool it, do so three times, then give one glass at a time three times in a day, if needed.

For the Gravel, take bald spruce balls and make a strong tea, and drink once an hour, and it will relieve the distress.

The common practice of our modern Doctors.

A person is sick and sends for a doctor; the doctor comes and feels the pulse, inquires the complaints, then tells them they are threatened with a fever, and he will try to throw it off, then gives a puke, takes his hat and goes away—next morning returns, tells them the fever is settled—it will run ten or fifteen days; then deals out medicine; first, Calomel and Rhubarb to be given, then takes camphor, magnesia, salt-petre, what the point of a penknife will hold of each put together. This to be given every hour for five hours; then they give rhubarb and calomel; if the patient should be full of pain, or have pain at any time, they generally give opium in a fine powder or paregoric drops, which is opium and rum. Thus they continue in that way till the patient lives or dies.

The following Receips (numbered) are from Doct. Samuel Cowell.

This man's memory is extraordinary and extensive; it seems as though he hardly needs a book on account of his extensive memory. He retains that knowledge obtained in youthful days, and when quite young, up to the present time, being above sixty, and is a very skilful, ingenious Root Doctor. Even our Apothecary physicians advise their patients in difficult circumstances to him, saying, Doctor Cowell will be likely to help you if any body can. His residence is in Lebanon, in the edge of the State of Maine. It appears that the Almighty made him a Physician.

To cure Fits of any kind.

No. 1. Take barberry bark, high cranberry bark, white alder bark (generally called black alder, some call it spotted alder: It bears red plums in the fall; and grows in wet places;) three ounces of each, dry, pound, sift them and mix them altogether. Take a teaspoonful three times a day, fasting. Take gallow-root half a pound,

put it into a kettle with two quarts of water and boil it down to half a pint: put half a pint of rum to it, half a pint of molasses and half a pint of milk. Take these every other day, a wine glass full at a time. Take a teaspoonful of the spirits of turpentine the days you do not take the other. Take the spirits of turpentine in the morning. This never fails.

For sore Eyes.

No. 2. Take sweet Apple-tree bark, two ounces; White Maple sprouts (the bark of them) two ounces; tag (which is common alder) bark, two ounces; Spruce buds, two ounces. Put them into a pint of rain or running water; simmer them down to half a pint; strain it off and put it into a bottle, adding to it a piece of White Vitriol (Sulphate of Zinc) as big as a half ounceball. Wash your eyes every night going to bed.—Thus the worst of eyes in a little time are cured.

To cure the Phthisic.

No. 3. Take White Oak Acorns, dry and powder the meat of them. Take a teaspoonful of the powder, stirred up in Molasses, going to bed.

For the Fever.

No. 4. Take Winter-Clover, boil it strong, and give it to any body that has a fever, and it will help them; give it them as often as they will drink it. This is a little viney thing, having leaves as big as your finger nails, it is green all Winter: sometimes it has a red plum or two.

To help a Faint or Hungry, Void, Gnawing Stomach.

No. 5. Take Hungry root, called Consumption, or Hand root. Take a teaspoonful of the powder of this root at a time as you think proper.

For sore or inflamed Eyes, or pain in the Eyes.

No. 6. Take Mullein leaves, scald them in Vinegar, and put them on the Eyes, and repeat it every three hours, till well. This is quite good.

For the Asthma.

No. 7. Take of Skunk-cabbage root dried, and pounded into a powder, half a teaspoonful at a time, when going to bed; or, steep the root in water and take a glass of it when going to bed. Follow taking this till well.

Another Receipt for the Asthma.

No. 8. Take one table spoonful of Camphor; two spoonfuls of Fir-Balsam, four spoonfuls of Honey; add to these a pint of the best spirit: shake them together until they are dissolved.—Shake it well before you take it.—Take a teaspoonful, morning, noon and night. This gives special relief when the Asthma has been of long standing.

For the Rheumatism.

No. 9. Take White-Beech bark, one bushel: Ground-hemlock an equal quantity; Tamarack bark half a bushel: Fir-Balsam tree bark, four quarts. Put these into a large kettle—boil it down and strain it. Then boil it down thick, and put in one ounce of the Spirits of Turpentine: then boil it down while it becomes thick enough to make a plaster.

A Receipt for the Quinsy, Rattles, or Sore Throat.

No. 10. Take green Frogs and stun'd them to the amount of one pound: Fresh butter one pound, and put them into a Dutch Oven, and bake them dry: strain them, then mix the oil with Honey or Molasses, and take that and hold it in your mouth and swallow some. Take Sage tea and hold it in your mouth and swallow some: or take the oil and bathe your throat outside.

No. 11. *Deafness, for,*

To help hearing. Take house-leek, pound it, squeeze out the juice: add Honey an equal part. Put them into a vial: stop the vial up with a cork: bore a hole with an awl in through the stopper into the vial. Make a cake of Bread and put the vial in that, and bake it. Then use the oil out of the vial, two drops at a time at night.

A cure for the Dysentery.

No. 12. Take White Oak bark, take the ross off into

the live. Take of this live bark four ounces: White pine bark, the live part of it, six ounces: Mullein leaves, the inside top of the little plants, one handful. Boil them down in two quarts of New Milk till you get the strength of them. Then take them out—then put in Alum sufficient to turn it to a curd. Give the patient one glass of the whey at a time. Then give an injection of the same.

N. B. Put all these three together in the milk as above directed, and when you have prepared it according to the above direction, give the whey to the person every three hours. This we never knew to fail.

For the Ague Fever; or Fever and Ague.

No. 13. Take half an ounce of dried Blood-root: put it into half a pint of Brandy. Take a teaspoonful when the fit comes on, and it will cure. When the Brandy is gone fill it up. Take it three times a day if you use it green, use it accordingly, so that the strength may be as the other.

For Womens' sore Nipples.

No. 14. Take Slippery-Elm bark, and chew it in the mouth, and anoint the nipple with it, and lay it on the nipple three times a day till cured. The third day it cures. This is the best thing that we know of.

A cure for itching Feet or Heels, or rubbed or cracked Heels.

No. 15. Take a red Onion; (this is our common Onion only quite of a red cast) pound it and rub the juice on the heels or feet till cured. This is one of the best things we know of.

For inward weakness, or Womens' complaints.

No. 16. Take Squaw-root, so called; (called also Valerian) two ounces: of White Bath-root two ounces, and put them into a mug with one pint of water: steep them well for twenty-four hours. Then pour off the liquor into a bottle: then put in half a pint of Brandy. Take a glass of it twice a day, fasting (that is before eating.) This we never knew to fail.

The same quantity of the red Bath-root will do.

The virtues of Pennywoy or Pennywough; some call it Indian Dream.

No. 17. This grows on ledges and has leaves or little branches a little longer than your fingers, sticking up out of the turf of the rock and ledge, and is green all winter. It has a viney root, and it may be used for several diseases, by making a strong tea of the root. This is good to settle the head, and is good for a weak and distressed stomach, and causes food to digest; also it is good to open the obstructions of weakly young females. It is also used for colic in children and others. Some have used it for the dropsy.

For the Cancer.

No. 18. Take good Borax, make it a powder and cover the wound. Then take Blue-stone, otherwise called Blue-Vitriol, and powder it: mix them together making what is called drawing salve: the salve will be blue. Mix the Borax and Blue-stone with Hog's-lard, Bees-wax and Rosin; spread the salve on lint and lay it on the wound: let it remain three days, at one dressing: so continue it until the Cancer is taken out. Then dust in Loaf Sugar, & every 3d dressing put in some burnt alum over the wound. Wipe the wound with a soft rag every time it is dressed. After the Cancer is taken out, make healing salve of fresh Butter, Elder and a little Bees-wax.

To draw out Cold or Ague.

Take one pint of new milk; put into it a piece of alum as big as a walnut. It will quickly come to a curd. Bind the curd on warm, a number of times, while the cold comes out.

For the Ague by hurt, or otherwise.

Take fresh cow-dung and fresh hog's-fat, simmered together so as to mix them well. Bind it on warm a few times, until it draws the ague out.

This is powerful, and in a bad ague has given relief, and is considered most certain.

Ague in the Breast.

To Married Ladies.—A lady who has often experi-

enced the assuaging effects of the following salve, and has frequently contributed to the relief of her suffering neighbors by its application, wishes to extend the benefits of it as far, if possible, as the agonies of a swelled or gathered breast may be felt; and for that purpose requests us to insert the recipe in the Paper. We take pleasure in giving our aid to the accomplishment of her benevolent purpose; and add our testimony (from experience in [one of] our own families) to the great value of the composition. We have repeatedly known it cure, and to prevent the distressing complaint—and *never* knew it to fail.

A plaster for a Broken Breast.

Take half a pound of mutton tallow, four ounces of bees-wax, and rosin sufficient so as not to make it hard; melt them together; add a gill of good spirits; let it simmer over a gentle fire until the spirits are evaporated. Spread it on soft leather (or strong linen) so as to cover the breast, with a hole for the nipple.—[Edwardsville Paper.]

To cure an Ague-sore, or almost any sore.

Take pitch-pine buds and leaves, and simmer them strong in good milk, and bathe with it twice a day quite warm. Pound these buds and leaves and simmer them in milk and lay them on the sore continually for a poultice. This is very good and cured when nothing else would.

Mr. Richardson's receipt, of Moultonborough.

Asthma.

Take the lights of a fox, wash them clean and dry them, then grind them to a powder, put them with two quarts of good brandy, let the whole stand twenty-four hours, then begin to take it, one wine glass full in the morning on an empty stomach, and so continue.

For the Asthma.

Musk-rat skin worn on the throat and breast, dry, has given considerable relief. If you apply it green, it is much better.

An excellent remedy for the Asthma.

Take Skunk-Cabbage Root; grate it fine under your nose till you get one table spoonful, and mix it with Molasses. Take this quantity, thus prepared, three times a day, and in three days it generally cures.

The root should be dry.

A remedy for the Asthma or Phthisic.

Take the Liver of a beef creature immediately after being knocked down. Split it open, both parts, and set both naked feet upon it, and wrap the rest over the feet till it is cold. This cured Mr. Lock to his great admiration. He had wet his feet for a number of years afterterwards, but had no return of the asthma.

A cure for the Asthma.

Take Choke-cherrytree bark close to the root, or the bark of the root; Scrape it down: Steep it very strong: sweeten it with Molasses: add new rum enough to preserve it: take it several times a day, half a glass at a time; or as you can bear it.

A man was cured of the Asthma by taking one pint of sweet Oil: one pint of Molasses and one pint of New Rum, shaken well together in a bottle, and taking one wine glass full at a time, morning, noon and night.

A man was distressed with the Asthma and sent for the Doctor, who ordered him to drink a pint of broth at night, made of Onions boiled in skim-milk. He thus did, and was greatly relieved.

To stop Blood.

The juice of Savine, green, is good to stop blood. The juice of Nettle roots or tops, green, is good for the same. Alum burnt white, pulverized fine, mixed with Sage pulverized, is good for the same purpose.

Burnt Alum will eat out proud flesh.

Hopkinton.

Salve to heal a Burn.

Simmer Apple-peru leaves in fresh Butter or Cream to a salve. This is good to take the fire out and heal. Continue the application till it is well.

The inside of Cat-tail Flag root, scraped up fine and mixed with Hog's-fat cold, is good to take the fire out of a burn.

An Onion Poultice, repeated in the same manner is also very good. This suits the flesh of some better than others.

At the head of Winipisiogee, Moultonborough.

To take the fire out of a Burn.

Rub West-India Molasses on well first; then put on Cotton wool and bind it up. Molasses will take out bruised blood as well as Camphor.

For a Burn.

Take one pound of fresh Butter and one pound of live Frogs and put them into the Butter alive, while it is boiling hot, and simmer it down to a salve. Apply this to the burn and it takes out the fire. Continue its application, and it heals wonderfully.

To cure a Burn.

Take Cotton, and card it into bats, and bind it all over the Burn. Let it remain until it is healed and comes off itself. It takes the fire out, generally, in fifteen or twenty minutes. If burned very deep, it may take a little longer. If there is a preparation of Flax-seed oil and Lime-water put on to the cotton, it will be much better.

It is likely it will answer the same for a Scald.

Cure for Burns.

Take a piece of unslacked Lime the bigness of an egg; pour on it a pint of boiling water; cover it tight and let it stand until it settles. Take equal quantities of this Lime-water and Linseed oil, or Sweet oil, and shake them well together, and keep it well corked in a bottle for use. This will take out the inflammation and soreness, and heal without a scar. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To make a Poultice for a Burn.

Mix a little sifted Indian-Meal with Milk and water, and make a few holes in the face of the Poultice and fill them with Cats-grease, and put a little over the face of

it. Renew this poultice a few times till the fire is out. This is considered very efficacious, and takes the fire out in a little time. *North River, Brentwood.*

When the fire has been left in a burn for some time, it will eat and not heal; put in a spoonful of salt into the poultice of Indian-Meal a few times, and it will take it out, though painful.

Scalds.

For a scald, take smart beer emptings, warm it blood warm, and thicken it with Indian-meal sufficient for a poultice, and let it be applied every half hour until the fire is drawn out, which if immediately applied, the third or fourth time commonly gives relief unless very bad, and then it must be continued longer.

N. B. Apply a little oil to prevent the poultice sticking.

Burns and Freezes.

For burns and freezes, take white oak bark one half a pot full, then white pine bark about one quarter as much as of the oak, sassafras sprouts a small handful; fill the pot full of water, boil the water away to one half, take out the barks and sprouts, then boil the water about three quarters away, then it is fit for use to wash the frozen or burnt parts.

For a person that has bruised his flesh black and blue, or for a new bruise, or if the flesh be jamed open or cut open.

Pour on cold water out of a coffee-pot or pitcher, or any other thing handy, rubbing the wounded part with your hand all about, while you pour, as hard as you are able to bear it. Pour on five or six quarts twice a day if you are able to bear it, and thus continue till well. Wrap it up in a warm woolen cloth after bathing. This cures in a short time.

A strong tea of white oak bark bathed on a black and blue wound, as hot as you can bear it when you begin, and bathe till the tea is cold. This has given immediate relief.

Dog and Serpent Bite.

For the bite of a mad dog or serpent, or sting of a ser-

pent, take the yolk of an egg, and the same quantity of honey mixed together, grated over with dragon-root; mix it up together with flour sufficient for a poultice—apply it two or three times to the bite or stinged place.

For Mad Dog Bite.

Take Alismus Plantago, (Water Plantain). This grows in the edges of lakes, rivers, ponds or brooks; It puts up one stock above one foot high, then it presents one leaf, sending up by the side of that a spindle that blows out with blue blossoms in July.

The root has a small bunch in the middle from whence proceeds many small roots. Dig this up, dry it, make it fine and sprinkle a portion of it on a piece of bread and butter. This cures man or beast, the second or third time given.

To cure the bite of a Rattlesnake.

When the person is first bitten, put a bandage round above, to prevent the circulation of the poison. Then take a live chicken, or fowl, and cut a small piece of the flesh from under the wing, and apply the fresh wound of the fowl to the wound made by the teeth of the snake; as soon as the fowl dies (for it will die very soon of the poison) apply another in the same manner; repeat the application of fresh fowls till one shall survive the operation. The poison is then extracted, and the wound may be healed in an ordinary way. *From Capt. J. Smith.*

To cure a Dog Bite when mad in a trap.

Boil Lobelia and lay it on once or twice, and it will cause an immediate cure.

A cure for Boils.

Take a table spoonful of Flour, and a small tea spoonful of grated London Pewter. Stir them together and take it dry. This cures for Life. *Mr. Furnald.*

For a Burst.

Take Bog-Onion, Solomons-Seal, Comfrey, Life of Man, Sarsaparella, Knotgrass, Shepherds Sprouts; (a large proportion of the bog-onions) boil them well together, strain off the liquor, and cool it. Add one pint of Molasses to a gallon.—Take a tumbler full of this before eating,

three times a day.--If the burst is very bad, make a plaster of those Roots and Herbs by boiling down the tea to a salve, and lay it on the breach.

Mr. Richardson's, Moultonborough.

Blistering.

Mustard seed pounded fine and laid on, wet with Vinegar, will draw a Blister on many persons as well as any thing.

Green rue pounded up and laid on, will do the same; and so will Crowsfoot.

Spanish Flies are said to draw a blister in the hardest cases. Potatoe Flies, gathered in our own country, will do the same.

Cold in the Breast.

For a cold in the breast, take mutton tallow, bees wax and saffron; simmer these together in equal proportions, put to it one spoonful of rum, make it into a plaster, put it on the pap.

To cure Cancers.

Take roasted Onions; grate on Blood-root, and after that, a shade of White Precipitate to kill it.

To take it out, make a poultice of great Brake-root Garget-root and Apple-Peru seeds. Keep on the first till the roots of the Cancer turn blue, and then apply the poultice.

Tuftonborough.

Cancer.

For a Cancer, take garget root, make a tea of it and drink of it, and wash the Cancer in the same; grate the root on a wet rag for a plaster. When the leaves of the garget grow (if needed) make a salve of the leaves by putting them between pewter, and setting it in the sun, carrying it in at night. Continue thus till it is sufficiently turned.

Curious Armenian remedy for a Cancer, as applied with success in the case of a girl at Smyrna, by an American Physician.

Take a copper vessel newly lined on the inside, a circumstance, as it appears, essential, and pouring into it a

quantity of olive oil, boil it over a small fire, sufficient to keep it gently agitated, do this for three times in twenty-four hours. The oil will then resolve itself into the consistency of an ointment, with which the part affected is to be constantly rubbed. A cure in this case was effected in fourteen days, though the cancer, which was on the lip, had already affected the gums. The European physicians who were present, and on being consulted, had decided, as knowing no other means of cure, than in cutting it out, attributed the efficacy of this ointment to the tin which had communicated some of its properties to the oil in consequence of its long and repeated boilings over the fire.

Doct. Roberts' Cancer Plaster.

Take Arsenic and Diachylon salve, or plaster; rub them well together, so that they be mixed for a Plaster; or Turpentine is as good as diachylon to mix the Arsenic with.

This plaster must be applied to the Cancer and kept on till it comes off itself. Then if the Cancer does not appear to be coming out, another plaster must be put on of the same kind.--After the Cancer is taken out, heal up the sore with simple Diachylon plaster; this you will get of the Doctor, or Apothecary; or any good salve will do. The blood must be physicked with Cicuta, called garden or Poison Hemlock; use the tops by making them into a tea. You must drink of the tea every day until you feel a dizziness in your head. You must keep this course of taking the tea, for three or four weeks, and your Cancer humour will subside.

From G. Winipisiogee.

The Cure of a Cancer.

Soak Tobacco in warm Rum, and poultice it for five days; or simmer these together carefully without burning for the same Poultice. Then mix one quarter of an ounce of Quicksilver with one table spoonful of Turpentine, while the Quicksilver disappears. If the Turpentine is cold, you may warm it a little on embers. Then add one half spoonful of Honey, and one half spoonful of Chalk pounded fine. All the above ingredients are to be rubbed well together. Apply this plaster while the Cancer is well, renewing it every two days.

G. Winipisiogee.

This cured Mr. Piper of Tuftonborough of a Cancer which the Physicians pronounced fatal.

For the Cramp in the Foot, Ancle, or Leg.

A woolen string wore round the garter place, tight, is said to give considerable relief. Or an Eel skin, softened a little by rubbing it across a chair-back, and tied round, is said to be very good. *Stratham.*

Cholera Morbus.

The best thing I know of for the Cholera Morbus is Opium and Camphor, equal parts, given in powder. This medicine ought to be dealt out by a Physician. The quantity of Opium, given at one dose, ought not to be biger than a kernel of Allspice, and if the person puke up the first dose, give the second, and if he puke up the second, give the third, and so on. We never knew this to fail of giving relief in three hours.—After the patient has got ease twenty-four hours, give a dose of Castor Oil. A dose is one table spoonful, or half an ounce.

J. Sawyer.

Common Cough.

Take Hyssop and boil it to a strong Syrup, and sweeten it well with Honey. Take a wine-glass full every night, when you go to bed, till you have taken a quart, or more; and your Cough will go off, and you will know not where. This is thought to be a great deliverance.

For a Cough.

Take the Moss off of Rocks, both the light, and dark colored; or such as you can get. Make it into a good tea, and sweeten it with Honey, and take it at night and you will feel better.

To cure a Cough.

Make a good tea of Walnut Bark; sweeten it well with Honey, and take it at night for a week. This gives good relief. *Derry.*

For a Cold and Cough.

Make a good tea of Life Everlasting; called by some Indian Posey; drink it freely and frequently.

Derry or Manchester.

For the overflowing of the Gall, or when it is too large, and the stomach swells; the person is weak and the mouth tastes ugly.

Cure.--Take blue Centaury, which grows not quite a foot high, and has a blue flower in September. Make a strong tea of this, in a teapot. Put three gills of Holland Gin with a pint of this tea. Take two thirds of a wine glass full, morning, noon, and night, before eating, and thus continue until well.

Red Centaury, in low land, is about six inches high.

From Daniel Hoit, Newtown.

For a Cough.

Take Witchwood bark, called by some Mountain Ash, Roundwood, Moose-miss-it, &c. make a good tea of this bark, and take a tea cup full at night, and a little less in the morning, and thus continue for about three days, or a week, if your cough dont get well any sooner. This is more correct than the receipt of this nature at the seventy-eighth page.

For Colds and Consumptions.

Liverwort has wrought wonderful cures. Make a good tea of it and drink freely of it.—It grows on the North side of hills, on moist ground. It is a feeble leaf, sticking up edgeways and furzy on one side.

For the Dysentery or Diarrhea.

Figs taken plentifully are said to be an effectual cure; also a strong decoction of Canada-Thistle root, is said to answer the same purpose. A raw Egg taken a few times a day in Cider, Wine, or Brandy with Loaf Sugar, is good for the Diarrhea.

For Dysentery and pains in the Bowels.

Iron-bush, so called, is good to relieve pains in the bowels, and has given immediate relief in the Dysentery, by taking the tea made of the leaves and tops.—*Ossipee.*

Dysentery.

For the dysentery, take spleen-roots and put them into clear cold water, steep it strong, and not let it boil; apply to a patient, one table spoonful if a grown person,

and if a child of ten years, a tea spoonful, once in half an hour.

Tansy, horsemint, and feverbush, made into a tea sweetened with molasses, is good for the dysentery.

For the Dysentery.

Take a cork and burn it on coals, draw the tea out of this, and take it—it has wrought a cure when the skill of doctors has failed.

For the Dysentery.

Take Milkweed roots, simmer them strong in skim-milk, if you can get it; if not, take such as you can get. Take a gill of this once an hour, till it relieves you.

Manchester.

General Peabody's Receipt for weak Eyes.

Take good Old Hyson Tea, one tea spoonful; turn on to it boiling water, one gill—let it stand five minutes without boiling. Add to this half a glass of good Cognac Brandy. Strain it through a fine cloth, and cork it in a vial for use. Apply this to the eyes six or eight times a day as you need.

When the eyes are thus weak they are sometimes liable to film or blindness. Persons that sew a great deal, or read or write by fire light, or otherwise, may receive great help by this wash.

Doctor Peabody, who wrote abundance, for more than forty years, made use of this wash.

From Capt. J. Smith, jr.

Receipt for curing weak and weeping Eyes.

Make a strong decoction of camomile, boiled in sweet cow's-milk; with this let the patient's eyes be bathed several times a day, as warm as can be suffered without uneasiness. Persons almost blind, have been cured by persevering in the use of this prescription. It is proper to observe, that frequently five or six weeks bathing of the eyes is necessary.

Cure for sore Eyes.

Take white vitriol, as big as a white bean; the same quantity of loaf sugar, and a boiled or roasted egg; take

out the yolk; put the vitriol and sugar into the white of the egg, and press them till the juice is all out—apply it to the eyes at night.

For sore Eyes.

When the eyes are very much inflamed with heat, it is necessary to cool the inflammation.

Cure—Take one pint of barley, and boil it until it cracks open; then take out the barley and pound it in a mortar, as fine as you can, while it is warm; then boil it again with some English turnips, sliced fine; when it is boiled very soft, take the barley and turnips together and strain them through a thin cloth, the same as you would hog's-fat, then take a linen cloth and wet it in the stuff thus strained; fold it up three or four times, and bind the cloth thus wet on the eyes at night when you go to bed, and repeat it as often as you find it necessary.

The poultice above described, is an eminent medicine to cure the broken breast, to ease pain, and subdue the inflammation.

For the Ear-ach.

Take Pickerel Oil, drop a drop into the ear.--It is said to give immediate relief.

Immediate cure for the Ear-ach.

Take a slice of pork and broil it so that the fat will run well. Drop two or three drops into the ear as it runs hot and there is no harm, but immediate relief.

From Mr. Furnald, of Tuftonborough.

Felon.

To cure a felon, take soot and salt, the yolk of an egg, an equal proportion of these; make them into a poultice, put it on four times a day, for four days running, if needed.

For a second poultice, to cleanse the sore; take honey, the yolk of an egg, and wheat flour.

For a salve, take cream, simmer house-leek and camomile therein, with green of elder, and a little bees-wax.

Another for a Felon.

Take dragon root, make it fine in vinegar for a poultice, either grating or slicing and simmering it.

House-leek is good to take fire out of burns, to prevent blistering; and will cure corns, by applying the juice or mashing it, and binding it up a few times.

To stop a Felon, before it becomes ulcerated.

Take Scabious Leaves and simmer them in hog's-fat, and put it on two or three times a day. This will cure it.

For a Felon.

After soaking it in weak Lie for one hour, apply a poultice, (made of Salt and soot mixed with an Egg) to the felon, once or twice a day until cured. *G. Winipisiogee.*

To cure a Felon.

Take salt, butter, white pine turpentine, wheat flour, and honey in equal proportions; mix them up together, and put it on. *Francestown.*

To prevent Fits.

Make a tea of Peony roots and take it sufficiently to prevent Fits when they approach to apoplexy.—Give five or six volatile drops in water at the appearance of a fit. This frequently prevents them.

Derry or Manchester.

To cure the Fever.

Give the patient two thirds of a teacup full of good lobelia tea for a puke, and repeat it once every half hour, till the stomach is cleared; put the patient to bed and sweat him well one day, by giving peppermint, or mayweed, or pennyroyal tea. Either of these teas will do. After the first day's sweating, sweat moderately till the fever leaves him. Be careful not to take cold. This relieves from the canker in the mouth and bowels. Let the patient eat what he craves.

Fever or Cold.

For a fever, or a sudden cold, take one gill of wild valerian roots, put them into half a pint of cold water, simmer it on the fire and not let it boil, then apply it to the patient, one gill at a time, if a strong natured person, more, and give it once an hour for three hours, and it will break a fever commonly.

For a Fever Sore.

Take a good Pumpkin, scrape it and pare it, and stew it well, and lay it on as warm as you can bear it; and repeat it as often as it dries, to heal this sore, and stop the bone from rotting, and bring out the pieces, and heal it up strong and sound.--This has healed to the astonishment of friends and doctors. *Manchester.*

For a Fever Sore or any old Scrofulous Sore.

Take the water out of a Blacksmith's trough, where he quenches his iron, and warm the water, by quenching hot iron in it, as warm as you can bear it, and bathe your sores with it for two months. This generally cures in this time, and sometimes much sooner.

To preserve Beef's Gall.

Cork it up in a bottle, adding an equal quantity of spirits, or you may hang the Gall in the chimney corner, and dry it away. This leaves a beautiful salve, and will draw out Splints and ease pain. If you put it on a plaster and lay it on a fresh wound, it heals wonderfully.

To dissolve the Stone in the Bladder.

Make sweet goldenrod tea by simmering, not by boiling. When the tea is made, simmer twenty-four Honey-Bees in the tea, for a man, and eighteen for a woman. This is more correct than the receipt of the same nature, at the ninety-second page.

Cure for the Stone or Gravel.

A gentleman who had very long laboured under this disagreeable disease, without receiving any benefit from medical aid, was in possession of a negro slave, who often offered to cure him, but whose offers were refused as chimerical—at length finding he should die if help could not be obtained, he offered the negro his freedom, on condition he would cure him, and divulge the receipt. The cure was soon effected, and the negro gave his receipt, viz:—The expressed juice of green, (or strong tea of dry) horse mint, and of red onions, one gill of each mixed; to be taken every morning till the complaint be removed.

To cure Cracked Hands, caused by humours, or Salt Rheum, or any humour.

Take half a pound of fresh butter, and half an ounce of

red Precipitate, and one ounce of Spirits of Turpentine. Simmer them moderately and not burn it.—When you set it off the fire, stir it till cold.—This cures Itch and all. Rub it on places affected when you go to bed. This has cured cracked hands in a short time.

I. Leavitt's wife cured.

Cracked and Swelled Hands.

Red pitch-pine gum is good for cracked fingers.
Fresh pitch-pine turpentine, applied to a swelling is good.

Hungry Evil.

For the evil, take garden wormwood, hemlock boughs, peppermint herbs, elder flowers, pennyroyal herbs, put them in water, and draw the tea out of them; this is the medicine for steaming the face when a person has a cold or swelling under the chops.

To cure the sick or nervous Head-Ach.

Take one ounce of the rind of white pine bark; one ounce of the rind of hemlock bark; one ounce of baberry bark, off the root; half an ounce of sassafras bark, off the root; and half an ounce of black cherry tree bark; grind these to a powder, put them into two quarts of good French brandy, shake them up three days, and take one table spoonful in the morning and at 11 o'clock.

Essence for the Head-Ach.

Take equal parts of Æther and Alcohol, and dissolve in them as much camphor as they will take up. Apply it to the head when it aches.

For the Itch or Salt Rheum, or any Humour.

Take half a pint of the spirits of turpentine, a pound of fresh butter, and a quarter of a pound of Burgundy pitch, for the summer, two ounces for winter, half an ounce mutton tallow, and as much bees-wax. Put these in a small vessel, and simmer them for three hours moderately, stirring it continually; when done and cooling, put in one ounce of red precipitate ground fine, stirring it moderately till cold. If you burn it, it is spoiled.

Rub on this ointment when going to bed, on places where you itch or break out. A week for the salt Rheum generally cures, sometimes it takes longer.

Itch Ointment.

Simmer yellow dock root strong, in hogs-fat, moderately for an hour, without burning. Oint yourself all over, before you go to bed, three nights running. Drink one glass of good tea made of this root, of good strength, when you drink. This has been known to cure a man that was all over of a mange with it. He may wear his clothes a few days.

Indigestion.

For any person whose food lies hard, or does not digest. Take pigeon's or partridge's gizzards, the inside skin, (pigeon's is much the best,) and dry them, and pound them to a powder, and take a tea spoonful at a time, and it will answer a good purpose in a relaxed state.

Jaundice.

For the Jaundice, take some soot off the chimney, (stone soot is much the best) where it is glossed so as to shine; simmer it in water, and take a sufficient quantity.

For the Jaundice.

Burn Poplar bark to ashes. Take one spoonful of the ashes in half a pint of cider, for three mornings running and miss three, till you have taken it nine times.

For sore Lips, or Mouth.

Take gold-thread, call'd yellow root, and meadow parsley, and make a good tea of it, and wash the Lips, or Mouth a few times till well. This is said to be very good.

From Mr. Davis, North River.

Cure for Sprains and Sore Lips, and cracked Hands.

Rabbits grease is very penetrating and helpful, and heals in a little time. Some have sported themselves, and said there was no grease in a Rabbit; but it is false. They are fattest in the fall. You will sometimes find some about their kidneys and entrails, and on each side the back between the fore-shoulders.—A two ounce vial has been filled from seven of these rabbits. Rub it on your cracked lips and cracked hands a few times until they get well. When it was used for the Sprain and swelling,

it was rubbed on by the fire a little while; to make the Rabbits grease sink in; and so they continued while they got through that time of bathing. And thus they continued from time to time while they got well of their Sprain, which was in a little time. This grease is very valuable and is odorific. *Noah Davis, North River.*

A cure for Chaps in the Lips.

Touch the finger upon the tongue, and rub it behind the ear; then rub the finger upon the Lips: do this three or four times a day and it will cure them.

Or, you may take and wet a piece of Salt-Petre, and rub it on a minute; then take Alum, wet it and rub that on your lips a minute, two or three times a day, and it will soon cure. Continue two or three days running or till well. *From Capt. J. Smith.*

For sore Lips.

Sore Lips are sometimes caused by a foul stomach. Cure.—Wash the Lips in spring water three mornings; swallowing a few Gravel Stones the same three mornings, rubbing on Opodeldoc at the same times, till you do it nine mornings. This has cured when nothing else would.

Barnstead.

To cure Vegetable Poison.

Take wild Celandine and jam it up, and rub it on frequently; this is said to give great relief. Some have called it snap-weed. Some have used white Scabious in the same manner.

A tea made of sweet fern and washed with frequently, has sometimes cured—and meadow fern, used in the same manner, has sometimes cured. You may drink the tea of either of the ferns safely. Also, good strong soap suds, made with good spring water and bathed on ten or fifteen minutes, as hot as you can bear it, for five or six nights, generally cures.

When vegetable poison is first taken, bathe with rum, or put a quarter of a pound of Sulphur into a junk bottle, and fill it with rum; cork it tight, put it into a pot and boil it a considerable time. Bathing with this when first taken prevents its operation—this gives very good relief after it blisters and becomes sore. A poultice made of Wheat flour, put on the feet, has given some relief.

To cure Vegetable Poison.

Rub on a little of the spirits of Turpentine two or three times and it will cure. Do not rub on but little, for fear of weakening the joints.

The negro Cæsar's cure for poison, for discovering which the Assembly of South Carolina purchased his freedom, and gave him an annuity of one hundred pounds.

Take the roots of Plantain, and wild Hoarhound, fresh or dried, three ounces: boil them together in two quarts of water to one quart, and strain it; of this decoction let the patient take one third part, three mornings, fasting, successively, from which, if he finds any relief, it must be continued until he is perfectly recovered; on the contrary, if he finds no alteration after the third dose, it is a sign that he is not poisoned, or that it has been with such poison that Cæsar's antidote will not remedy it, so he may leave off the decoction.

During the cure, the patient must live on spare diet, and abstain from eating mutton, pork, butter, or any other fat or oily food.

N. B. The plantain or hoarhound will either of them cure alone, but they are most efficacious together.

In summer you may take one handful of the root and branches of each, instead of three ounces of the roots of each.

For drink during the cure, let them take the following:

Take of the roots of the Golden-rod six ounces, or in summer too large handfuls of the roots and branches, and boil them in two quarts of water, to one quart; to which also may be added, a little hoarhound and sassafras; to this decoction, after it is strained, add a glass of rum or brandy, and sweeten it with sugar for ordinary drink.

Some times an inward fever attends such as are poisoned, for which he ordered the following:

Take one pint of wood ashes and three pints of water, stir and mix them well together, let them stand all night and strain or decant the lye off in the morning, of which half a pint or ten ounces may be taken six mornings following, warmed or cold according to the weather.

The symptoms attending such as are poisoned, are as follows:

A pain of the breast, difficulty of breathing, a load at the pit of the stomach, an irregular pulse, burning and vi-

olent pains of the viscera above and below the navel, very restless at night, sometimes wandering pains over the whole body, a retching inclination to vomit, profuse sweats (which prove always serviceable) slimy stools, both when costive and loose, the face of a pale and yellow colour, sometimes a pain and inflammation of the throat, the appetite is generally weak, and some cannot eat any; those who have been long poisoned, are generally very feeble, and weak in the limbs, sometimes spit a great deal, the whole skin peels, and likewise the hair falls off.

Cæsar's cure for the Bite of a Rattle-snake.

Take of the roots of Plantain or hoarhound, (in summer roots and branches together,) bruise them in a mortar, and squeeze out the juice, of which, give as soon as possible one large spoonful; if the patient is swelled, you must force it down his throat, this will generally cure; but if he finds no relief in an hour, you may give another spoonful which never hath failed.

If the roots are dried, they must be moistened with a little water.

To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco, moistened with a little rum.

To cure Vegetable Poison.

Make a wash of Lobelia by boiling it. This prevents the effects of Poison if applied immediately after you have been amongst it; and will cure poison immediately.

To cure Poison when it has been taken internally.

Take a table spoonful of fine Mustard and put it into a tumbler of warm water, and drink it immediately, and it is an instantaneous emetic, or puke, and is always safe. Many lives are yearly saved by this simple remedy.

Capt. J. Smith, Jr.

Piles.

For the Piles, Mullein tops in bloom; make a tea of them in water, wet a rag in the same, grate some Hemlock turpentine that gathers on the cracked part of the tree, on the rag for a plaster; apply the same.

Piles.

The symptoms of a disease inclining to piles, itching in

the hollow of the hands and feet, and from that to a prickling in the mouth, lips, swelling, &c. a shortness of breath, faintness, and fainting, if not prevented will turn to fits.

A real Cure.

Spring water from the north side of a hill, take one gallon of this water, and put it in a tea-kettle, then fill it up with Angelica and rue, then stop up the tea-kettle and boil it down to two quarts, then take out the herbs, and put in one pound of brown Sugar, then let it come to a scald, then set it by till blood warm, then put in rum enough to preserve it, then put it in bottles and put it down cellar, be sure to put the stopple in loose, then drink one glass of it at a time three times in a day, repeating this till you get well.

For the Piles.

Take Nutgalls, pound them very fine and mix them with Hogs-lard. Take this ointment and put it up into the rectum with your finger; after you have done that once a day, for three days, put up blue Unguentum the same way and length of time if necessary. And take the Tincture of Digitalis, sometimes called Fox-glove, three or four days. This we have not known to fail.

The Tincture of any Roots, Herbs or any thing, is the strength of them got out by steeping in spirits.

Tincture of Fox-glove should be given in small doses at first; such as from ten to twenty drops, and cautiously increased.

To make Tincture of Fox-glove.—Take of the dried leaves of Fox-glove two ounces and proof spirit one pint; steep for seven days and strain. *G. Winipisiogee.*

To cure a Polypus in the Nose.

Take one part of Corrosive Sublimate and two parts of Tobacco-snuff. Pound the sublimate fine and mix these together. Snuff it up the nose once a day, or oftener if you think you are able, or as you are able. This must be continued some time if you would be cured.

G. Winipisiogee.

Bog-onion; for Rheumatism and Palpitation of the Heart.

Bog-onion grows on moist land, and on head lands. Its

appearance, as to its branches, is much like the Great-brake that springs up on homocks in swamps, only its color is of a lighter and smoother cast, as though it was a companion with the other. It stands not quite so erect, and the top end of its branches are not quite so picked. And though this looks so much like the swamp Brake, yet it is distinctly different from it, and has very different virtues. The Swamp-Brake is of a yellowish cast, but this is more pale, and is called Bog-onion. The root is full of Horns, and a strong tea of its roots has been used for a Palpitation of the heart, and also for the Rheumatism. The little tender inside meat of the horns, has been picked out and jamed up for a Poultice, and laid on to a Sprain to take out soreness. This is said to be very good.

For the Rheumatism in the back; called the Lumbago. When it is in the hip, it is called Sciatica, or Hip-Gout.

CURE.—Take two teaspoonfuls of Spirits of Turpentine; put it into two table spoonfuls of Honey. *Dose;* one teaspoonful, to be taken twice a day. This might be aided by taking a portion of Physic at the same time. Abstinence from too much food is good; and friction by rubbing the parts well with a brush and a teaspoonful of Spirits of Turpentine is also good. This may be rather severe for females. You may use a coarse cloth with a great spoonful of spirits of Turpentine, if you have not a brush.

A plaster made of Hemlock boughs, and White Pine boughs, by boiling them down; or Burgundy Pitch is tho't also to be very valuable for a plaster.

By Capt. J. Smith.

For the Rheumatism in the Hips, Back, Shoulder or Side.

A plaster made of Dr. Oliver's roll Salve is known to be very good for the difficulties above mentioned.

For the Rheumatism.

When a person has taken a sudden cold and caused a stiffness in the neck and shoulders, so that he cannot turn his head.—Quilt a parcel of Mullein leaves on to a

cloth or swathe, so as to have the inside of the leaves come to the flesh, and bind them on where the stiffness or soarness is. This has given great relief in a day, or little more. If they are used dry, wet them a little.

Kensington.

Rheumatism.

For the Rheumatism, use a tea of Garget-root, stronger and stronger, till it physicks you--after a pause, repeat it if needed.

To make Plasters for the Rheumatism.

Take the Balsam of Hemlock, from the cracked or bruised part of the tree, mixed with the oil of hen's eggs, for a plaster.

Another Plaster for the Rheumatism.

Take Hemlock boughs and White Pine boughs in equal proportions--boil them till the balsam is out; then skim off the balsam, and boil it down thick enough to spread for a plaster.

To cure St. Anthony's Fire.

Take common Alder bark, that grows in swamps, and flowers out in long buds in the Spring; Winter green, which is a viny thing, with small leaves, some have called it Winter clover, some of the leaves as big as your thumb nail; is green all winter; and sometimes you will see red plums, here and there on it; Yellow dock root; Fever bush. An equal proportion of these boiled into a strong tea. Drink a gill of it at a time, two or three times a day, adding to it a little Loaf Sugar and Spirit.

This has cured a person, who had the St. Anthony's fire, and Salt-rheum, by taking it one year. This man had it very bad, and had tried the Physicians.

From Benjamin Lovering, Exeter.

For the St. Anthony's Fire.

Take may-weed or peppermint tea frequently after going to bed, steeped strong, and sweat six hours freely, then keep in a moderate sweat for five days, giving the peppermint or may-weed tea. Give the patient any thing to eat

or to drink that he has an inclination for. This is as sure a remedy as any that I know of. When you come out of the sweat be careful not to take cold.

For a new Swelling on the Leg or Joint, caused by a Broken Bone.

Rub on Spirits of Turpentine and Turtle's Grease; first one and then the other. The Spirits of Turpentine is used to make the Turtle Oil settle in. This oil is obtained from the great kind of Turtles, called land Turtles, and black Turtles, and so on. This has relieved, from the swelling and pain, in a little time with good success. This oil is valuable and should be saved whenever you kill the Turtle. This is thought by some to be good for a Callous.

For a swelled Joint that came by a bruise or strain.

Take of Angle Worms, one half pint; simmer them down to an oil in two quarts of Cream; then add one gill of Neatsfoot oil; one table spoonful of Spirits of Turpentine; mix these well together with the above. For a strengthening plaster for the above weak joint, take of White Oak bark and sweet Apple-tree bark and Horse-Radish roots, equal parts; you can add to the above barks an equal proportion of Ground-hemlock and White Pine barks, if you please; boil down carefully in water and strain it; then boil it down to a plaster. The above ointment must be used once or twice a day, and apply the Plaster daily. This has given great relief in a few weeks. Mr. Whittier was cured by it.

For a Strain, or Wrench in any person.

Use Hog's Pizzle-grease, Wallet and all; warming it by the fire and rubbing it on, and heating it in, as warm as may be proper for the space of ten or fifteen minutes at night before going to bed. This hath relieved when the joint was somewhat broken, and hath relieved from great pain, and made the strained parts quite well in a few days.

Welch of Tuftonborough.

A very extraordinary receipt for a Broken Bone, Bruised Joint, Sprain, or any bruise on persons or creatures.

For a broken bone, take beef brine and Roman worm-

wood, boil them half an hour and bathe it on the wound, twice a day sufficiently. This has healed to the astonishment of the physician. If the pain is great, do it more frequently.

To break a Sore.

When you wish to break a sore by poulticing, take scabious leaves and round-leaf Mallows that grow about the door, half and half of these, jam or cut them fine and simmer them in water until tender, then stir in Indian meal for a poultice; repeat this poultice as often as necessary. It is said to be very good.

To make the Black Salve.

Take a spoonful and a half of Rosin, a spoonful and a half of White Pine Turpentine, a spoonful of Fir Balsam, one spoonful of hog's-fat, one spoonful of Beeswax (if you can get it.) Simmer these together fifteen or thirty minutes moderately, and not burn it.—This is good for any common sore or cut, or for a burn after the fire is out. If it is too soft, simmer it down a little more. This is much like the doctors useful salve.

Moultonborough, at the head of Winipisiogee.

Salve or Plaster for a broken Breast.

Take the Bark of the root of Bitter-sweet, simmer it in hogs-lard or cream, and it will make an excellent ointment, which apply to the part affected twice a day.

The Bitter-sweet is a root of a gold colour; the vine runs to the top of the highest tree, or on fences to a considerable length, and bears a red berry or plum, which is poisonous. *From Capt. J. Smith.*

Salt Rheum.

Dissolve one ounce of Salts of Tartar or pure Pearlash, in 26 spoonfuls of fair water; then take one spoonful of pure Lime juice, and a lump of Loaf Sugar as big as a walnut; after it is dissolved add a spoonful of the above Tartar liquid, take it before eating, twice in twenty-four hours.

Salt Rheum.

Take Bitter-weed, by some called Bistort; make a good tea of it. Put Rum enough with it to keep it, and cork it up in a bottle. Take a glass or more every morning.

Moultonborough.

For Rickets in Children, and for weakly Children.

Take green Hog-Brake roots—cut them in short pieces—fill a junk bottle nearly full of the roots; then fill up the bottle with good Brandy. When given to the child it must be reduced with water and sweetened with good Sugar. Give it often, in small quantities; a tea spoonful or more, or as you perceive the child will bear. Wash the affected parts, or the whole body with the steeped Brandy, once in twenty-four hours. This brake root grows on upland, and has one general branch. The swine feed on its root, by which it gets its name.

Elder John Buswell's receipt.

To heal a bad sore on Persons, or Horses.

Wash it well twice a day with strong liquor made of White Oak bark.—To prevent its striking to the stomach, give one glass of spirit and one teaspoonful of ginger with sweetening. This gives great relief.—This is valuable in any case when things strike to your stomach, which you will know by feeling faint and trembling.

From Capt. J. Smith.

Ague in the face and Tooth-ach.

Take a tea-spoonful of Cayenne Pepper and put it in a fine cloth, tie it up; wet it with the vegetable Elixir or Brandy, and put it in the mouth between the gum and the cheek where the Ague is. Set by the fire with a blanket over the head, and wrapped around the body. Set some vessel on the hearth or floor to catch the water. Lean the head on a stand or some other supporter. Let the water run out of the mouth for one hour. This will cure in common cases. If this does not cure, repeat the operation a few times, and a cure is certain.

Elder Place, S. Boston.

To cure the Tooth-ach.

By taking White Oak bark and White Pine bark, off of small trees, and Beech leaves, such as grow on small trees, and such as stay on the trees, after the frost kills the upper ones: an equal quantity of each, so that a gallon of water will cover them. Boil this down to a quart or less, and hold it in your mouth by spoonfuls, as warm as possible, while you hold all of it.—This has proved a certain cure. *From Mr. Hersey, of Tuftonborough.*

For the Tooth-ach.

Take a table spoonful of Rum, and as much more of sharp Vinegar, and one tea spoonful of common fine salt. Mix them and hold it in the mouth, five or ten minutes, and repeat it two or three times. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Tooth-ach.

For the tooth-ach, take moose-wood bark, boil it, hold the liquor in the mouth, and it will kill the marrow of the tooth.

Or take onions, or an onion, roasted soft, put as much salt as onion, make poultices and bind them on the wrists.

To preserve Teeth.

Take Myrrh, half an ounce, and half an ounce of Jesuits Bark, or the same quantity of White oak bark; steep it in half a pint of rum for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Rub your teeth and gums with it. You may use either of these three things alone in rum, if you choose; or you may chew either of these barks, and they will tighten your teeth. A brush is thought to irritate the gums.

G. Winipisiogee.

For the Throat Distemper.

Take wild Celandine and red or purple Suceory and make a good tea, and sweeten it with Honey, and drink three or four times a day, or oftener if you please, as freely as you would any other herb drink. Make a good strong tea of Sumach berries sweetened with honey, to wash the throat with outside, and the mouth and throat within. We have not known this to fail.

Mr. Richardson's receipt of Moultonborough.

Throat Distemper.

When the Throat Distemper had raged to the destruction of half a school; a tea made of small toad plantain (which grows about the doors and road sides) was used by bathing the throat outside and drinking it; whereby no more died—the juice of this same plantain, bruised out and taken immediately, has delivered from the deadly bite or poison of the spider.

An Indian cure for old ulcerous sore legs, in men.

Take sassafras leaves, dry or green, in winter or sum-

(a) Richardson calls Prenanthes, Suceory.

ther, apply a poultice thereof on the sores with milk and hog's lard, renewing it occasionally—when the poultice is off apply the leaves, which will cure very easy to the patient. I have been credibly informed, that the Indian has cured white people by this, when the surgeon said their legs must be cut off.

Vegetable Elixir.

Take one quart of fourth proof Brandy. Add one quarter of a pound of Gum Myrrh, pulverized fine, and one quarter of an ounce of Cayenne. Put the whole in a bottle, or jug, and shake them well together for six or seven days, and it is fit for use. For a larger quantity observe the same proportions.

From half to a whole table spoonful will generally cure a pain in the stomach or bowels, when applied on the outside. It is almost an infallible cure. For a common head-ach, put some on the head and snuff it up in the nose. Hold some in the mouth for the Tooth-ach. For swelled Joints, Strains, Cramp swelling in any part of the body, Tetters and Warts are generally cured by bathing the affected part with this valuable medicine.

Elder Place, S. Boston.

To cure the Whooping Cough.

Take Musk rat skin, an inch and a half wide, and put it round the neck at night, and take it off in the morning, if you please; and put it on at night again, for four or five nights in succession. This has given great relief.

On Worms.

Doctor for Worms in the increase of the Moon, when their heads are up, so that they will eat the medicine: rather in the first part of the increase if possible.

The Doctors receipt to kill Maw-Worms.

Pour one quart of good water gradually on a piece of unslacked Lime, as big as a spoon-bowl, in a glazed earthen vessel. After the lime has settled, pour it off quite clear, which should be immediately put into a bottle and closely corked. The air should be kept from it as much as possible during the process. Give one half of a wine glass three or four times in a day.

Lime water is directed in gravelly complaints and in the sour stomach. It is also employed externally to foul ulcers.

To kill the Tape-worm, and all kind of Worms.

For common worms—Take a quarter of an ounce, or half a quarter, or as you are able to bear, of powdered Sweet-Fern root boiled in Honey and water; this kills both the flat and round worms.

A lady of New-York troubled with the tape-worm, took a pint a day of the decoction of Male Fern, called sweet Fern, in water until some gallons were taken, when a dose of Castor Oil was taken, which brought away the worm fifteen yards long.

For Worms in Children.

Tansy and Sage in equal proportions, dried before the fire or smoked up chimney so as to grind it fine. Mix this with Molasses, and let the children eat it, and this will prevent their having worms, and will kill worms.

Some have jamed up Onions in Rum and given it.—Pewter grated up and given in Molasses, a teaspoonful at a time, has cured when nothing else would.

To kill Worms, and physic them off.

Take the root of blue Flower de luce, called by some blue Flag; boil it well in milk, make it of good strength and give a grown person two table spoonfuls at a time. Wait one hour; if it does not work repeat the dose once. —Give half this quantity to a child in the like manner.

This is known to be very extraordinary to destroy worms.

Worms.

For worms, double tansy—the juice of it green, mixed with rum and molasses, or distilled spirits of the tansy taken on sugar.

For worms, take poplar bark pounded fine, mixed with molasses.

Weakness.

For inward weakness and female complaints, take one ounce of white corhash roots, dry them, and pound them to powder, and put them into two quarts of new rum and half a pint of molasses—shake them together and let it stand twenty-four hours, then take half a wine glass full at a time two or three times a day, and if exposed to cold, at other times also.

For Weakness in water, in old persons, or others.

Drop ten drops of Spirits of Turpentine on a piece of sugar and take it down once a day for a week or more: but when taken in large quantities by aged or weakly people, it has caused bloody urine, except when people have worms, then it has been taken in large quantities to good purpose. A pint of it was given by Doctor Gridley to a man in the course of a day to destroy a tape worm, and it brought it away without harm to the man. This tape worm was thought to be from twenty to thirty yards in length. *From Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Weak Stomach.

Take the balsam of a Tacamahaca tree. You will find it by whittling the wood open round the bruised part—take it on sugar or in molasses.

For Weak Bowels, when they are swelled and in distress.

Musk-Rat skin worn on the bowels, for several months dry, is good; or laid on green, is very good. This is Doctor Shepard's remedy. A very wide garter or list, worn round the bowels, just above the hips and made tight as you can bear to wear. Or wormwood quilted in between two pieces of cloth, and worn round the bowels and no further; the bandage may go all round that you may bind it there. Moisten it in Rum once in two or three days This we have known to be very good. *Capt. J. Smith.*

An admirable Beverage for a Weak Constitution.

Boil as much hulled barley in pure water, as will make about three pints, then, straining it off, and, having in the mean time dissolved an ounce of gum arabic in a little water, mix them, and just boil the whole up together. The barley water need not be thick, as the gum will give it sufficient consistence. When used, take it milk warm; the good effect will soon appear. It must be substituted as a common beverage in place of beer, ale, &c. at meals.

For the weakness of Females, or weakness of any persons.

Make a syrup of Solomon's Seal roots and life of man roots, and sweeten it with honey, and drink it freely and frequently.

Mr. Richardson's receipt of Moultonborough.

No. 1 *For the Dysentery.*

Take low Mallows, that grows round the doors, called by some Round leaf Mallows; Peppermint; Yarrow; sweet smelling Goldenrod. Make a tea of these. Drink a tea-cup full once in half an hour. If this does not cure, take a tea-cup full of the inside of White Pine bark, boiled in Milk and water, two or three times a day.

No. 2. *For the Jaundice*

Take Popple bark, White Ash, Black Cherry-tree and Walnut bark. Burn these to ashes. Then take one tea-spoonful of these ashes in Cider before eating in the morning, for three mornings, and miss three, till you have taken it nine mornings.

No. 3. *For a Consumptive Cough, or any Cough.*

Take yellow Lily root, green. Slice it up and fill a new earthen pot, the bigness of a large bean-pot. Fill this with water, and put a dough crust over it, and bake it about three hours, or till it is tender, then take it out and strain it through a clean cloth. To half a gallon of this put a pint of Molasses. When it is cold put in half a pint of New Rum and bottle it up. Take a wine glass full of this every two hours till it is gone. We have not known this to fail.

A tea-spoonful of this root dried and pulverized fine and mixed with Molasses, and taken as often as the cough troubles them, is considered good.

No. 4. *Dr. Scobey's Receipt for a Fever Sore.*

When it begins to swell, poultice it with coarse Indian Meal, twice a day till it comes to a head. Lay it on as warm as the person can bear it. Then make a Plaster of White Pine Turpentine, Hogs-fat and Beeswax in equal proportions. If it draws too hard add a little more bees-wax and hogs-fat, mix them by warming. Then lay this on to draw out the cold, and continue till it heals.

No. 5. *For a Sore in the Throat.*

Take Mullein leaves, boil them in Milk and Water, and lay them on as hot as you can bear them. Repeat them once in fifteen minutes, till the sore breaks. You must

drink a warm tea of Saffron and Snake root now and then, at the same time you use the Mullein, to prevent its striking at the stomach. Make a tea of Life Everlasting and Gold-thread, put a tea-spoonful of fine Alum with a gill of this tea, and sweeten it with Honey. Take two tea-spoonfuls of it, once in ten minutes, at the same time of using the Mullein. This is considered very good.

No. 6. *For the Canker, or Canker Rash, or Rash.*

Take Feverbush, Saffron and Snake-root: make good tea of it, and take a gill of it once an hour, till the disorder is sent out. Make a tea of Life Everlasting and Gold-thread. Put half a tea-spoonful of fine Alum to a gill of this tea. Take a table spoonful of it once in half an hour, at the same time of taking the above. Sweeten both of these teas with Honey. Make a tea of Elder flowers, sweeten it with Molasses. Take a tea-cup full night and morning. Continue these teas till well. When a person has the Canker inwardly the breath smells bad.

No. 7. *For the Spotted Fever.*

Rub their hands and arms in Vinegar made strong with Red Pepper, and soak their feet in water with Wheat bran in it, as warm as they can bear it. Make a poultice of Rye meal and mustard seed pounded; bind this on the feet immediately after soaking. Change the poultice every night and morning. Make a tea of Saffron, Sage and Snake root, sweeten it with sugar, give them a tea-cup full of this tea once in half an hour till they sweat well. Then give the tea so as to keep them in a moderate sweat. Continue this till well. Rub their hands and feet in Pepper and Vinegar as often as they are numb. After three days, Physic them. Castor Oil is good Physic. A table spoonful for a portion.

These seven Receipts, before numbered, were obtained from the celebrated Doctress of Canada.

To cure a person whose food hurts him.

Take black Cherry stones, pound them fine, and take them in Molasses.

To cure Deafness caused by a Cold.

Make a tent or two, of Salt Pork, large enough to go into the Ears as far as you can twist it, after you have singed the tents all round with a Candle.—Twist these into your Ear, or Ears, according as you are deaf, as far as you can get them, and let them remain four or five days. This is drawing and has given great deliverance.

From Mr. Davis, North River.

For Deafness in Persons.

Wash out the Ear with Castile Soap suds, made strong, four days running. After this, drop in a few drops of Olive Oil, called Sweet Oil, four days more.—This frequently cures. If not, syringe into the Ear the Soap suds; then apply the Sweet Oil every day, for four days after.

For Hoarseness, when Choaked up.

Simmer Hops and Molasses together, and take a teaspoonful at night, when going to bed, and chew the Hops well. *Newtown.*

Colic.

For the wind colic, take a large puff ball, or two or three small ones, put them into one pint of skimmed milk, and boil them about half an hour; apply one half of it to the patient at a time.

For the Canker.

Make a good tea of Sumach Berries: sweeten it with Honey and put in a little Alum. This is good to wash the mouth. After washing the mouth drink a little of the tea.

For the Canker.

Take Marsh Rosemary root, it grows on the sea shore, it is called Lavender Thrift and Sea Lavender. Make a strong tea of this root; sweeten it with Honey or Loaf Sugar: wash the mouth when sore with the Canker; if the throat is ulcerated, or sore, gargle it in the throat. A large dose of this taken inwardly operates as a puke. A doctor in Providence used this as his chief medicine for this disease with great success. *Amer. Disp.*

There is a viny thing called Rough-tough-leather-leaf.

It grows along on the top of the ground in woods, and is green all winter; by which some have wrongly called it winter-green.—This blows out with a little pink looking blossom in April. A tea made of this has been sometimes used for humours. *Josiah Richardson*

Bleeding of a Wound.

Make a strong decoction of the bark of bass wood; wash the wound and bind on some of the bark: this has stopped a hemorrhage in three minutes. In common cases a thick pledget of lint, wet with spirits of turpentine and covered with flour, bound on snug, will answer the purpose.

Sore Breast, Cough, &c.

Dissolve, over the fire, one pound of white sugar candy in three pints of white wine vinegar, till it is reduced to one pint. Let as much garlic as possible be dissolved with it during the operation.

For a Burn.

Simmer thorn-apple leaves in hog's-lard until the fat will take up no more of the juice; then add bees-wax to bring it to a proper consistence. This is an excellent thing for a burn.

Another.—Dip a piece of coarse thick brown paper in sweet oil; set it on fire, and carefully preserve all the oil that drops, for use.

Burn or Scald.

Mix sweet oil, fresh butter, or lard, with slaked lime, to the consistence of paste; spread it on a linen cloth and apply it to the wound, and it will instantly ease the pain; renew it every eight hours, and a cure will be entirely effected.

Mouth Wash for the Canker.

Take Sage, Rose-leaves, blue Violets, and a little Alum; make a tea of them and sweeten it with honey.

Another.—Take the bark of the roots of Pepper-bush, by some called Canker-bush, and Willow; steep them and sweeten with honey.

For the Canker.

Take flax-seed, mallows, snake-root, and saffron; make a tea of them, sweetened with honey, and add a little sweet oil: give a teaspoonful hot, once in a while, if in want of breath.

Another for Canker Sores.—Take cud-wort, life-everlasting, mouse-ear, mallows, and meadow plantain; make a wash.

Obstructed Catamenia. The Monthly Flow.

Sal martis one dram, white sugar two ounces, rubbed well together: take one dram, three times a day, for several weeks. Pennyroyal tea is best.

Chaps.

Take the marrow of an ox; simmer, strain and apply it.

Cholera Morbus.

Take a soft cork and burn it thoroughly, till it ceases to blaze; mix it with a little milk and water, on a plate, or with any thing more palatable; repeat the dose till the disorder ceases; which it commonly does in the second or third administration of the remedy. The avidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect instantaneous.

Cancers.

Repeated application of leeches (called blood suckers) to cancers, has been attended with great success. A man with a cancer on the lip, which had been cut without effect, had leeches applied; the three first, after sucking, fell off dead; in a few days after, three more shared the same fate; in a week after, three more were applied, which dropped off alive. This wrought a perfect cure.

Another.—The tail of a Lizard boiled, produces a broth, which, being drank a few times, cures radically the most inveterate cancer.

There are several species of the lizard: the common green lizard is very spry and shy. Birds feed on these lizards, and the lizards feed on insects. Some people account them valuable in gardens.

Another.—A plaster of the extract of cicuta (water hemlock) applied to a cancer, after rubbing it with a solution of corrosive sublimate, scarifying the tumor a little, will infallibly cure them. The solution is made by dissolving one dram of sublimate in one ounce of water. Give a gill of cicuta tea (made weak) morning and evening.

Another for Cancerous Sores.—Joseph Cooper of New-Jersey, has discovered, that the herb pippsiseva, called winter green, evergreen, winterberry, &c. (pyrola umbellata) drank as a strong tea, and the sore kept wet with it, has cured, in about a month, an inveterate cancer. The herb is green and shining, without stripes.

Another for a Cancer.—Spread a plaster of gum diachylon, suppose as large as a crown piece—sprinkle on it a scruple of corrosive sublimate, finely powdered, and so in proportion for a larger or smaller plaster. Apply this plaster forty eight hours; if it has not performed its office, let it remain longer. When removed, apply a poultice of bread and milk with sweet oil, which must be removed frequently, until the cancer comes out by the roots. The ulcer is then to be dressed with common digestives—1 or 2 purges of calomel must precede the application. Dr. Mosely says, the above method is infallible.

Another for a Cancer.—Boil sweet oil in a copper vessel newly tinned, moderately for twenty four hours, till it comes to the consistence of an ointment. Rub the part affected constantly, and a cure will be effected in about fourteen days.

Colic.

Blue-flag roots are sovereign in colics.

Cramp, from drinking cold water.—Laudanum is recommended as safe. If the symptoms are severe, no regard need be had to measuring the dose; let it be given by the spoonful: if the case be not extreme, give a teaspoonful every five or ten minutes, until relief is procured. It is contended that the good effect of brandy and camphor is owing to the brandy alone. Brandy or rum has had a good effect when laudanum was not at hand. The use of laudanum is recommended by several humane societies, and sometimes in the beginning of the attack, before the powers of the system are much prostrated. Blood letting is also proper.

Consumption.

Take two handfuls of lungwort, which grows on the north side of the white oak; half an ounce of elecampane root, and a stick of liquorice; boil them in a quart of spring water to a pint; strain and bottle it for use. Drink one teacup full morning and evening: put into your teacup two spoonfuls of brown sugar and two of sweet oil: beat your sugar and oil well together, then mix the whole and drink it. Be sparing in the use of salt, vinegar and pepper.

Another remedy.—Take a handful of hoarhound; boil it in two quarts of water to one; strain it, and add some honey or molasses; simmer it a short time, then add a little old rum and cork it up. Take half a teacup full, filled up with warm milk, in the morning, and another about noon, fasting.

Pulmonary Consumptions have been cured by eating three or four pints of white, or red, ripe currants, daily.

Consumptions have been cured by the following remedy, when the lungs were even ulcerated, viz.: In a small close room, dissolve, over a chafing dish of coals, an equal quantity of white pitch, and bees-wax. Let the patient be confined in the room, so as to imbibe the smoke: repeat this at discretion.

Another.—Take the herb called the queen of the meadow, or meadow sweet, and use it in lieu of tea, sweetened with sugar candy, or honey.

Cure for Corns.

It is said, if you bind a lock of unwrought cotton on a corn, for a week or two, you will find the corn will be dislodged in an unaccountable manner.

Another for Warts and Corns.--Light a brimstone match, and let a few drops fall on the wart, or corn, which will soon remove it, with little pain.

Another for Corns.--Take the juice of house leek, mixed up with balm or yeast, that sticks to the barrel: apply as often as necessary. It will make the corn very easy to come out.

Another.—Evaporate the strongly expressed juice of radishes to the consistence of a soft plaster; apply it and renew as often as it grows dry.

Another.—Spread the yeast of beer upon a linen rag; apply and renew it once a day.

For the Whooping Cough.

Take a wine glass of rum, and a little spirits of turpentine, shake them well together, and rub the child by the fire gently down the neck and chin, night and morning; in a few days the cough will be cured.

Another.—Take dried colt's foot, a good handful, cut it fine and boil it in a pint of spring water, to half a pint; when almost cold, strain it, squeezing the herb as dry as you can. Dissolve in it half an ounce of sugar-candy, finely powdered, add one spoonful and a half of tincture of liquorice. Give a child one spoonful three or four times a day, and more to a grown person. It will cure in three or four days.

A good tea made of colt's foot, sweetened well with honey, is much better. Take it once in two or three hours.

For a Cough.—By Parson Wadsworth.

Take hoarhound, mayweed, hyssop and garden colt's foot, boil in clear spring water very strong; strain off and put in the liquor a little clean hog's-lard. Simmer both together till it becomes thick or gummy. Mix a little good brown sugar with it and form it into pills as you take it. Take three or four night and morning, and some in the day time besides.

Another for a Cough.

Take hoarhound, elecampane, brook liverwort, maple lungwort, put it into a gallon pot, filled with water; put a crust over the top; bake it well. Loaf sugar, raisins, and figs, each one pound, put into a gallon pot with two quarts of water, and baked in the same manner; when cool, strain and put all together, with a sufficient quantity of good brandy to preserve it.

For Deafness, Rheumatism, and Sore Throat.

Brown paper worn next the skin and on the head, under a flannel cap; and round the neck, for a sore throat.

For Deafness.

It is a fact, that persons descending in a diving bell, are often cured of deafness. The plan has been successful in atony of the nerves and muscles of the ear, arising from cold and other temporary causes. *Gent. Magazine.*

Deafness.

A Merchant at Moscow was deprived of hearing for half a year; at last he filled his mouth with tobacco smoke, closed it firmly, as well as his nostrils, and thus compelled the smoke to find a passage through the ears. The next day he felt a crash in each ear, and ever since his hearing has been perfectly restored.

Diabetes.

Take Hemlock bark, white-pine bark, spikenard roots and fever-bush; make a strong tea and drink freely—also use all kinds of acids.

For the Dropsy.

Six quarts of old hard cider, one pint of mustard seed pounded, one double handful parsley roots, lignum vitae shavings, same quantity, one handful horse-radish roots, simmer over a slow fire forty eight hours; take a teacup full three times a day. It operates powerfully by urine.

Another for the Dropsy.

Put a large cup full of bohea tea into a teapot, steep it, drink the liquor by degrees, and eat the tea leaves or grounds, in the course of the forenoon. Do the like in the afternoon, and so proceed on for three or four days. The water will be discharged by natural evacuations.

Another for the Dropsy.

A strong decoction of the leaves or ripe berries of dwarf-elder has cured a man of an inveterate dropsy in about a week. Sweeten it with molasses.

Dropsy.

Take poke root, one ounce and a half of the root, thin

sliced, and infused 24 hours in a pint of white wine, and drank of every morning, for some days; is an admirable thing; if a little mustard-seed be added; so much the better.

Dysentery.

Boiled rice, eaten freely; is said to be an excellent remedy.

Eye Water.

Take white vitriol as big as a nut, and as much fine loaf sugar; put it into two gills of white rose-water; when dissolved, shake it well, and at going to bed apply it with a clean rag. It is said to be excellent.

Weak and Weeping Eyes.

Make a strong decoction of camomile, boiled in cow's sweet milk; bathe the eyes several times a day, as warm as can be borne. It must be continued several weeks.

For a Felon.

Take a piece of rock salt, roll it up in a green cabbage leaf, or wet brown paper, roast it in the embers for about twenty minutes, then rub the salt fine and mix with it as much hard rosin or turpentine soap as will bring it to the consistence of a salve. Apply it to the part affected, and in a few hours, or sometimes in a few minutes, it will totally destroy the felon and remove all pain; if there is matter, it must be removed or healed as other sores.

Typhus Fever.

Apply showering with cold water, even when in a state of derangement, and labouring under the most alarming symptoms—this has been proved, by the patient's being restored to his reason, in a very short time. He must be rubbed dry, and put to bed.

Another.—Take six drams of powdered nitre, six drams of oil of vitriol, mix in a teacup by adding to the nitre one dram of the oil at a time, the cup to be placed during the preparation, on a hot hearth, or a plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe, the cup to be placed in different parts of a sick room, to prevent contagion.

Frost-bitten Feet.

Rub the affected parts over a fire, with the fat of a dung hill fowl, twice a day; if you simmer the inner bark of elder, or leaves of plantain, in the fat, it will be the better.

Tincture of Peruvian Bark, with Quick Lime.

Take of Peruvian bark, which is Jesuit's bark, two ounces; quick lime, that is unslaked, one ounce; lime-water thirty ounces. Rub the two first together well, and pour on gradually the lime water, let it stand for twelve hours, then strain; where a stronger astringent is necessary, oak bark may be used, in the same manner.

Fluor Alb.—The White Flow.

Give the Tincture of Peruvian Bark, as prepared above with quick lime.

Fluor Alb.--The White Flow.

Make a decoction of ladies-mantle, drink half a pint every morning, and if the case be urgent, use an injection of the same plant.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Take Pil. Ruffi and pulverized Scammony, of each 1 scruple, mix with 4 drops of balsam of Peru; make 16 pills.

Gout.

Apply a leek poultice to the part affected; numerous instances of its efficacy in this painful disorder, have recently occurred; its culture should be cherished as a medicine of inestimable value. Garlics or onions may have a good effect, for the same purpose.

Stone or Gravel.

Take a large handful of the fibres or roots of garden leeks, put them into two quarts of soft water; simmer gently over the fire, close stopped, to the consumption of one half; pour off and drink a pint in the day, morning, noon and night. This is for an adult—it is some weeks before relief appears; perseverance gains the point.

Another.

Take the expressed juice of horse mint, and red onions,

one gill of each, morning and evening; when green horse mint cannot be had, a very strong decoction of the dry herb must be used; continue in the use of the above until a cure is effected. This is said never to fail.

For the Gravel.

Take a double handful of water melon seeds, put them into a pint of gin, set it in a warm place, shake it frequently for a week; take half a wine glass, two or three times a day, or as often as you require any thing to drink at table, or otherwise.

Numbed, or Trembling Hands.

Wash the hands so affected, in a strong decoction of wormwood and mustard seed, to be strained, and used when cold.

Heart Burn.

Eat 2 or 3 meats of peach-stones, it will immediately effect a cure. Those which are dry are preferable.

Hydrophobia.

Scutellaria letifora, or scull-cap, which grows in fresh meadows in West-Chester county, New-York, dried and pulverized. Two ounces will cure man or beast, being divided into several parcels, and given in due season. It is a perennial plant, and flowers about the middle or latter part of summer, called Scutellaria Letifora, or side bearing flower. Its stem is square, it bears a small violet colored blossom, and grows from one to three feet high, according to the richness of the soil.

Another for Hydrophobia.

An English Physician in the East Indias, cures hydrophobia, by copious bleeding, after the symptoms appear. A patient was bled 24 ounces, he dropped asleep after calling for a drink of water—when he awoke he appeared to relapse, when eight ounces more blood was drawn, which cured him.

Another.—By a French Physician.

A piece of dough the size of a hens egg; hogs-lard (the older the better) the same quantity; mix together and spread on white leather. Two or three days will effect a cure.

Another.--From an Englishman.

Take rue and garlic, picked from the stalks and bruised, of each six ounces, Venice-treacle or Mithridate and scrapings of pewter, each four ounces; boil together over a slow fire in two quarts of ale, till one pint is consumed, keep it close stopped and give nine spoonfuls a little warm, seven mornings successively, and six to a dog, to be given nine days after the bite. Apply some of the ingredients to the part bitten. Almost the whole town, were bitten, and every one who took this medicine was cured.

Another.—Brass filings one dram, with white bean-meal in milk, or milk-broth, stired together--the beans are to be burnt brown like coffee, and ground in a coffee mill. This remedy needs not to be repeated.

Jaundice.

Take the white of an egg and two glasses of spring-water, beat well together, and drink it every morning, it cools the lungs, promotes perspiration, invigorates the animal spirits, causes digestion, and creates an appetite.

The whole eggs have been taken for this difficulty.

Another for the Jaundice.

Take a large handful of the bark of black-alder, cut small; boil it in a quart of hard cider, and drink of it freely when cold; riding on horse-back will expedite the cure.

Jaundice.

Scrape as much ivory as will fill a tea-spoon, mix it in a table spoonful of honey; take this, fasting, three mornings, and the cure will be complete.

Lues Venerea.--Approved of in Virginia.

A strong decoction of the bark of the roots of sumac, high-brier and mullein, drink freely for about a week, then add pine-buds to the above three articles, and continue to drink until a cure is wrought.

Palsy.

Take the twigs of southern-wood, which grows in wet grounds or gardens, is very brittle, breaks short, and is of a yellowish cast, smells sweet; in some States it is called

Button-wood, bearing a ball or button; put the branches into a brass kettle and boil to a strong decoction, then pour it into a tub, cover yourself with a blanket till you feel warm; dip a coarse cloth in the tub as hot as can be borne, rub the part affected ten or fifteen minutes, and go to bed. This method being pursued five or six weeks, night and morning, has been known to produce great cures. The decoction may be used repeatedly, by boiling it when wanted.

Piles.

Trumpet-weed, milk-weed, or lady's-thistle in tea, or as an ointment, is excellent.

Poison, from Oxide of Copper.

The poisonous effects of the eating fruit stewed in a copper pan, is cured by taking a table spoonful of powdered charcoal, mixed with butter, honey, or molasses taken immediately. Within two hours, give either an emetic or cathartic. In this way, the effect of the poison is prevented. A chemical de-composition takes place in the stomach, by the charcoal. Oxigen unites with the carbon, and the copper or arsenic, regains its metalic properties, in which state it is perfectly harmless.

Polypus in the Nose.

Take blood-root, powdered finely, and use it as snuff, which will cure.

For the Quinsy.

Mix oil of sweet almonds with spirits of sal ammoniac; dip in a piece of baize and apply to the part affected.

For the Quinsy and Sore Throat.

Take one pint of new milk, from a red cow, and one gill of water, put them into a new red earthen pot, heat a piece of rusty steel so hot as to make the milk boil; wash the throat, and apply flannel cloths hot and wet with the milk to the throat. The person will not be likely to have the disorder again.

Quinsy Herb.

The herb or bush which bears black currants, are in

high repute in England, for quinsy or sore throat; even cattle, when diseased with a lax and inflammation in the throat, will by instinct, seek it out.

For the Rheumatism.

Take one ounce of camphor, and one quart of spirits; add as much of the bark of the root of sassafras, as the spirits will cover, steep ten or twelve hours; take half a wine glass full at bed time, early in the morning, and at eleven o'clock. At the same time rub the part affected with this compound; the dose may be increased, if necessary; the effect is a violent perspiration; the cold must be avoided.

Another.—Cayenne or common red pepper, put into strong spirits. Rub the part affected well and often with this steep, until a cure is effected.

Another.—Take sassafras two handfuls, sarsaparella one handful, sweet flag-root half a handful, mountain-flax one fan, infuse, which is steep, in three pints of new beer; strain, and to this add one pint of W. I. rum, and one ounce of pearlash.

Another.—Take two ounces of sulphur or roll brimstone, very finely powdered in an iron mortar, put it into one quart of good brandy with half a pint of molasses, shake them well, and take a wine glass full two or three times a day.

Another.—Take fenugreek seed one ounce, garlics two ounces, rub and steep them together in one pint of rain-water, then add W. I. rum, three pints, and strain for use; take a teacupful twice a day.

Cure for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

As soon as may be, after the person is bit, cut a gash in the place bitten, as deep as the teeth went, and fill it with fine salt—take common plantain, or strong brine; bruise the plantain moistened with a little water; squeeze out the juice and mix it with clear water. Make a strong brine with salt and the juice, till it will not dissolve the salt; then apply a linen bandage, above the swelling, but not too tight; keep it wet with the brine, for it will dry very fast—stroke the part with the hand towards the cut,

as hard as can be borne, and you will soon see the poison and virulent matter flow out of the cut; and if it flows so fast as to swell below the cut, you must cut below, to give vent to the matter, and it will not leave running till all is discharged. Move the bandage downwards as the swelling abates. Give the patient sweet oil, saffron or snake root to defend the stomach. It often bleeds after the poison is out, which is a good sign. Care must be taken, that none of the virulent matter get to any raw flesh. Mr. Puffer has cured two persons dangerously bit, and a horse and dog.

Rickets.

Buck-horn roots that grow in meadows, two ounces, New-England genseng two ounces, rhubarb fifty grains, stoned raisins one pound, put them into a quart of good wine, steep them twenty-four hours and give two spoonfuls morning and evening.

Rusty-nails and Warts.

Split a large bean; apply the flat side of one half to the wound made by a rusty-nail, and bind it on; let it remain till it comes off itself, and the poison will be extracted.

Also green beans split or bruised, and rubbed on warts, will more speedily eradicate them than any process of *witchcraft*, whatever.

For the Salt Rheum.

Dissolve one ounce of refined pearlash in twenty six spoonfuls of fair water; then take one spoonful of pure lime juice, and a lump of loaf sugar as big as a walnut; after it is dissolved add a spoonful of the above pearlash liquid; take it before eating, twice in 24 hours.

Sciatica, or Hip Gout, and Tooth-ach.

Take linseed oil one pint, red lead half a pound, white lead four ounces, castile soap three ounces; incorporate over a gentle fire, in an earthen vessel, constantly stiring. This likewise, applied to the joints of the jaw, and under the ear, helps the tooth-ach to admiration.

Sting of a Bee, or other Insect.

An immediate application of Laudanum, gives immediate relief.

For a Putrid Sore Throat.

Take a handful of hops, steep them in spirits, and apply a common funnel, called a tunnel, to the liquid; let the patient apply the funnel to his throat, and thereby absorb the steam inwardly. Let the hops be applied like a poultice to the throat, and occasionally repeated.

Putrid or Ulcerated Sore Throat.

Drop some good brandy on a lump of refined loaf sugar, as much as it will hold, keep it in the mouth till it be gradually dissolved. Repeat it four or five times a day—in a few days the ulcer will wholly disappear.

For the Tooth-ach.

Burn a sheet of clean white writing paper on a clean white plate, take up the oil with clean cotton, and apply it in, or on the tooth 12 or 15 minutes.

Tooth Paste.

Take bole armenia one pound; gum arabic, cream of tartar, of each, one ounce; loaf sugar one ounce; pulverize all together; add sufficient water to make a paste; then add essence of burgamot or any other perfume at pleasure. Wash the mouth with water and apply the paste with a tooth brush, to the teeth, outside and in, once a day; after the teeth are become white, once or twice a week will be sufficient.

To Clean Teeth.

Rub the teeth two or three times a day with a very fine powder of red coral, washing them well with water in which sal prunela is dissolved.

For the Bloody Urine.

Take Hemlock Balsam.

Uterine Commotions.

Take mother-thyme, mother-wort, camomile, double tansy, cat-mint, peony root; make a syrup and take frequently.

Worms.

Boil four ounces of quicksilver in one quart of soft wa-

ter an hour, in a jug glazed inside and out, pour it off; bottle for use. Boil the same quicksilver as often as needful. Children may drink a gill, suited to their taste. Adults may drink it indifferently as water. Then purge off the dead worms.

Cancers.

A surgeon of an Austrian Hospital, treats Cancers as follows: He applies Nitric Acid (Aqua Fortis) to the edges of the Cancer, with a gold wire, other metals being corroded by the Acid; after several days, if the part becomes too much inflamed, desist until the inflammation subsides, then apply the Acid till the diseased part sloughs off, and the sore is reduced to a simple state. The cure is completed by simple dressings adhesive straps, that is strips of cloth covered with adhesive plaster, and applied so as to bring the parts to proper shape and defend it suitably.

Dysentery and Diarrhea.

Figs taken plentifully are said to be an effectual cure. Also a strong decoction of the Canada Thistle, is said to answer a similar purpose.

For the Dysentery.

Make a good tea of sweet fern, by boiling it in new milk. A dose, for a grown person, is half a pint at a time every hour, or as you are able. This is a powerful astringent. *From Asa Jackson, Eaton.*

Another.—The dysentery always proceeds from a sickly stomach, and afterwards turns to a relax: take the white of hen dung; pulverize it fine, and mix it with molasses: give a child a tea spoonful at a time. This has given especial relief. *Furnald, Tuftonboro'.*

For the Colic and Dysentery.

To prevent the colic, make a good tea of Indian dream root, (called by some rock brake.) This root is viny, and the leaves or branches stick up a little longer than your fingers above the rocks it grows on. Take a glass of this tea, or more, at a time, before eating, or when you feel faint: This prevents the colic coming upon them

that are subject to it. About half a pint has been taken for the dysentery or relax, to very good purpose. It was taken a little while after it first come on, and it gave especial relief. *Eaton.*

Another.—The root of devil's bit, dried and grated fine, and a large tea spoonful taken at a time, mixed with molasses, has relieved from the colic. Continuing to take it, will remove the cause. *Eaton.*

For the Bilious, or any Colic.

Peel white maple bark downward, and make a good strong tea of it: give a teacupful at a time. This has done great things, and is said not to fail.—*Furnald, Dov.*

For an Inflammation, or Swelling in the Limbs, arising from a Cold.

Strip off salt fish skin, enough to cover the swelling: dip the skins in warm water and stick them on. Youmay wet these skins with warm water once in two or three hours. This relieves in a little while, and perfects a cure in twenty four hours. It is likely it would answer for an inflammation in any part.—*Mrs. Jackson, Eaton.*

For a person in a weak way, that has a weak stomach, is costive, and has lost his appetite.

Take the live part of the bark of fir balsam and white pine trees; the roots of life of man and spruce gum, (called hacmatack) an equal proportion of the four: boil them in four quarts of good soft water while the strength is out: take out the barks and roots, and strain the liquor; then boil it down to two quarts. Put in half a pint of molasses, and half a pint of rum; bottle and cork it up tight. Take a glass three times a day, before eating, or as you are able to bear; this will settle down difficulties, and help the appetite. *Capt. Jackson, Eaton.*

For Sickness at the Stomach.

Take saffron blows, rub them fine, and mix them with sugar: take a spoonful, or as you need.

A tea made of saffron is good for the same difficulty: also a tea made of hogweed is good to turn sickness.

Eaton.

For a Wrench, Strain, or Weakness, either internal or external.

Make a good strong tea of bog onion; strain it and add an equal quantity of milk; sweeten it and drink of it freely and frequently. This has given great deliverance in a few days. Buckhorn, if used in the same manner, will produce a valuable effect. The tender part of either of these roots, made into a poultice, and bound on a few times, is very good for an external wrench or sprain. They also prevent and take out soreness. Simmer either of these in milk, and it will be thick enough for a poultice. Take the inside of buck horn or bog onion for a poultice, or mix both of them together.

Mr. Furnald, Tuftonborough.

For Indigestion or Dysentery.

A spoonful of charcoal made fine, and taken daily, has given great relief in cases of indigestion. For the dysentery, a good tea made of white oak bark, and half a pint taken two or three times a day, or as may be necessary, has given great relief. The leaves of the running blackberry vine may be added to the above bark to a very good purpose.

Charcoal made of birch, maple, or alder, is the best. Some have thought that this charcoal might be used for the dysentery. *From Capt. J. Smith.*

For an Injection.

Take thoroughwort, (called thoroughwax by some,) it grows on moist ground; the stalk grows up through the leaf; there are two kinds; the one that bears light colored blows in an even bunch on the top, is the best. Make a strong tea of this: take three gills of this tea; one gill of W. I. molasses, two spoonfuls of hog's fat, and mix them together by warming. Put it up the body, blood warm, by putting it into a bladder and blowing tobacco smoke into it, by having the pipe loaded with dry tobacco and set a going. Put a cloth over the bowl of the pipe, and the stem into the neck of the bladder, down into the liquor, and clap your mouth on the bowl of the pipe and blow in the smoke through the cloth, for some time: this will make it produce a good effect. Cut a hole in the other part of the bladder, big enough to put in a quill,

put the end of a quill into the hole, and fetch the bladder down upon the end of the quill all round, and wind a thread round it, so as to make it tight. Take out the pipe and close up the mouth of the bladder, and put the injection up the person. This has given relief when nothing had passed through a person for four days.

An Injection for Children, or other persons.

Take West India molasses, put it into a clean frying pan, simmer it, and scorch it, so that it may be a candy: put in a little salt while it is doing; grease your hands with hog's fat; roll it into a roll and put it up the person, (if a child you will have to hold it.) This puts them in some pain and works through them in a little time. This we have not known to fail. *Mrs. Brier, Tuftonboro'.*

To heal a fresh Wound, to take out Soreness, to prevent Soreness, or to cure a Sore, Weak or Sprained Stomach.

Woundwort grows on moist ground, from one and a half, to three feet high: it blows with a blue blow, some like a pea, in the latter part of June, or July; the leaves of this herb, jamed and diped in spirit, and laid on a fresh wound, are good to take out soreness, and to heal the wound. These leaves are good to put in salve. A steep made of them in spirit, or by steeping in water on the coals, is good to take inwardly for a weak stomach; or for a sprained or sore stomach, this is excellent.

Mr. Clark, Moultonborough.

For a Scrofulous Humour, or any Humour.

In our neighbourhood, there was a young person troubled with a scrofulous humour in her hands, which had taken off the joint of one finger. She had tried the physicians for a long time, but gained no relief. She was then directed to make a tea of bitter dock, (called by some, horse dock,) which she did, and drank it two or three times a day before eating. In about four days there was a real relief. She continued it for a year and was made whole. *A young woman of Pembroke.*

Coolwort,

Grows in the woods, and in some new fields. It sends

up from the ground a number of roughish leaves, an inch or two high: the stem of its leaf, when it comes up in the spring, is tender, juicy, and of a pleasant taste: the leaf on the end of the stem is rough and puckery. This wort sends up from the midst of its leaves a sprig or two five or six inches high: it puts forth a tassel of white blows, on its top, in the latter part of May. A tea made of this, is said to be cooling, and good for an inward fever.

Josiah Richardson.

Noble Liverwort.

Noble liverwort grows in the woods: it sends up three or four feeble stems, an inch or two high, with leaves on the top: the leaf is three cornered, or like a heart: it sends up little short stems, from the ground, amongst these leaves, and blows out in little pale blue blows in April. If you pull this up, you will have to thrust down your thumb and fingers each side of the stems, quite low, so as to get hold of the top of its roots, and grip your full strength in order to draw them out.

Josiah Richardson.

For a pain in the Side and Stomach, caused by the Bile on the Stomach

Take lovage, cohash, life of man, horse-radish, wake robin, coriander, peony roots, caraway seeds, rue, wormwood, comfrey, solomon's seal roots, and sweet apple tree bark. Steep them in West India Rum.

Ordered by Doct. Russell.

The use of Chickerberry, called Partridge Bush, & very wrongly called Ivory, by some.

This partridge bush grows two or three inches high; some of the branches spring up crotched nigh the root; it has from three to six leaves on its top, of a warm taste; it is always green; it sometimes bears a few pleasant red plums; the botanist distills these leaves and gets the essence; the essence is good for pain in the side, and in the stomach or head, and for the strangury. Some think it gives a pleasant flavor to drinks; but if it is taken much, it will throw persons into a sleepy condition.

Head Betony.

Head betony springs up early; it sends up its stalks,

sometimes in a bunch, four or five inches high; it grows in moist ground, the leaf is narrow, and from one to two or three inches long, notched all round the edges, resembling sweet fern leaf; it puts forth a head on the top of the stalk that blows out with pale yellow blows, and some of a redish color; the ends of the blow looks like the claws of a lobster; the head and stalks are of a wooly appearance.

A cure for Chewing, Smoking and Drinking.

Gentlemen.--I observed in the paper, some days ago, a notice that a person had discovered a cure for the use of Tobacco. I have suffered under a pulmonary complaint two years and a half. About the first of July last I was very feeble, when a friend advised me to use slippery elm bark, as a substitute for tobacco; observing that I would swallow the juice or spittle, which would be of benefit to the lungs. I immediately commenced using it: and what has been very surprising to me, from that day to this I have never had the least desire for tobacco, although I had used it for upwards of twenty five years. I cannot use it now if I would: it is perfectly nauseous to me. I have tried the experiment a few times, by putting some in my mouth, and have been compelled to throw it out almost immediately. I do not know that the bark would have the same happy effect on others that it has on me; but I would advise every gentleman to try the experiment, who is desirous to break a habit that is useless and expensive. It is expensive because the use of tobacco creates thirst, and generally a thirst for something *stronger than water.*

Here we realize the observation of the excellent Doctor Rush, who, speaking of smoking and chewing says, the less used in this manner the better, because it powerfully disposes to the stronger stimulus, ardent spirits. Not only so, but smoking and chewing give an unruly spring to an evil eye, which every person is possessed with, just as far as they are unsanctified. Chewing and smoking is attended with some cost, both of property, and time, which ought to be spent with a single eye to God's glory. Their spittle is also offensive to comely and neat persons.

Smoking is a more powerful stimulus than chewing. It works all over them even to the ends of their fingers, as said one smart young man that was smoking. Another aged man observes, that he intended it should operate in this manner. Thus they smoke out their devils and their evils, which causes a scorching thirst for cider, rum and spirits, by which they add iniquity to rebellion. Would they cause the evil spirit to go out of them in a more decent manner, then should they observe the words of the Lord Jesus, which saith, this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting. This is a very honorable way of getting rid of the devil. Would our youth and people observe this much, drunkenness might be avoided; much cost and time saved and not misspent, for the person spending his time in prayer and fasting oft, will not incline to ardent spirits; it will surely be unnatural to him, he will not spend his time in this odious and impudent practice of smoking and drinking which some are exercised with. For this class of people are often of an impudent and devilish spirit, inasmuch as they are continually smoking and drinking to get rid of this evil spirit, and eating to intoxication, by which they make provision for him still to stay, & thus he comes unto his own, and finds an evil fullness in them; and thus they smoke again, and drink, by which the smoke of their torment seems already going up, as though they would have hell to begin before the time.

Bone Ointment.

Take wormwood, camomile, St. John's wort, henbane, nightshade, plantain, green tobacco, and melilot: simmer them in hog's lard, or fresh butter; then strain off, for use.

Another —Take mullein, camomile, catmint, tansy, burdock, mayweed, pennyroyal, mint, arsesmart, yarrow, wormwood, indigo weed; simmer them gently together in fresh butter, till they are crisp, then strain out for use.

Another.—Take wormwood, elder bark, alder buds, and the whitest of hen dung; bruise and simmer them gently in hog's lard, and strain off for use.

Nerve Ointment.

Take neats-foot oil, spirits of turpentine, brandy, oil of John's wort, and beefs gall; simmer them well together.

Pills for the Asthma.

Take Castile soap, three ounces; gum ammoniac, two ounces; dried squills, (called sea onion)one ounce; simple syrup, a sufficient quantity to make into pills.

Lee's New-London Antibilious Pills.

Pulverized aloes, twelve ounces; pulv. scammony, six ounces; pulv. gamboge, four ounces; pulv. jalap, three ounces; calomel, five ounces; Castile soap, one ounce; syrup of buckthorn, one ounce; mucilage of gum arabic, seven ounces. Mix them well together, and divide every quarter of an ounce into twenty-four pills.

Lee's Windham Antibilious Pills.

Pulverized gamboge, three pounds; aloes, two pounds; Castile soap, one pound; salt-petre, half a pound; extract of cow parsnip,one pound. Beat them into a mass with a sufficient quantity of rectified spirits of wine.

Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of Spirits of Wine, one quart; Oil of Vitriol, six ounces : drop the vitriol gradually into the spirits.

Digest the mixture in a close vessel for three days; then add of Cinnamon, an ounce and a half; and Ginger one ounce. Digest again for six days.

Liquid Laudanum.

Take proof spirit, one pint; opium one once; infuse and after ten days (shaking it occasionally) strain it.

I feel, O Laudanum, thy power divine,
I fall with pleasure at thy slumbering shrine,
Lull'd by thy charms, I 'scape each anxious thought,
And every thing but *Mira*, is forgot.

Yellow Basilicon Ointment.

Take of Hog's-lard eight parts; white rosin, five parts; yellow wax, two parts.

This is commonly employed in dressings, for digesting, and cleansing wounds and ulcers. The addition of spirits of turpentine to this ointment, so as to give it the consistence of a liniment, forms an application employed to burns, &c.

A

COLLECTION

OF

RECEIPTS,

BY A LEARNED, PIOUS & SKILFUL

ENGLISH PHYSICIAN.

PREFACE.

WHEN man came first out of the hands of the great Creator, clothed in body as well as in soul, with immortality and incorruption, there was no place for physic, or the art of healing. As he knew no sin, so he knew no pain, no sickness, weakness, or bodily disorder. The habitation wherein the angelic mind, the *Divinæ particula Auræ* abode, although originally formed out of the dust of the earth, was liable to no decay. It had no seeds of corruption or dissolution within itself. And there was nothing without to injure it: Heaven and earth and all the hosts of them were mild, benign & friendly to human nature. The entire creation was at peace with man, so long as man was at peace with his creator. So that well might the morning stars sing together, and all the sons of God shout for joy.

2. But since man rebelled against the sovereign of heaven and earth, how entirely is the scene changed? The incorruptible frame hath put on corruption, the immortal has put on mortality. The seeds of weakness and pain, of sickness and death, are now lodged in our inmost substance: Whence a thousand disorders continually spring, even without the aid of external violence. And how is the number of these increased, by every thing round about us? The heavens, the earth, and all things contained therein, conspire to punish the rebels against their creator. The sun and moon shed unwholesome influences from above; the earth exhales poisonous damps from beneath: The beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, are in a state of hostility: The air itself that surrounds us on every side, is replete with the shafts of death: Yea, the food we eat, daily saps the foundation of the life, which cannot be sustained without it. So has the Lord of all secured the execution of his decree, "*Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.*"

3. But can there nothing be found to lessen those inconveniences, which cannot be wholly removed? To soften the evils of life, and prevent in part the sickness and pain to which we are continually exposed? Without question there may. One grand preventative of pain and sickness of various kinds, seems intimated by the great author of nature, in the very sentence that entails death upon us: "*In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, 'till thou return to the ground.*" The power of exercise both to preserve and restore health, is greater than can well be conceived: especially in those who add temperance thereto; who if they do not confine

themselves altogether to eat either "Bread or the herb of the field," (which God does not require them to do) yet steadily observe both that kind and measure of food, which experience shews to be most friendly to health and strength.

4. 'Tis probable, physic, as well as religion, was in the first ages chiefly traditional: every father delivering down to his sons, what he had himself in like manner received, concerning the manner of healing both outward hurts, and the diseases incident to each climate, and the medicines which were of the greatest efficacy for the cure of each disorder. 'Tis certain, this is the method wherein the art of healing is preserved among the aboriginal Americans to this day. Their diseases indeed are exceeding few; nor do they often occur, by reason of their continual exercise, and ('till of late, universal) temperance. But if any is sick, or bit by a serpent, or torn by a wild beast, the fathers immediately tell their children what remedy to apply. And 'tis rare, that the patient suffers long; those medicines being quick, as well as generally infallible.

5. Hence, perhaps, it was that the ancients, not only of Greece and Rome, but even of barbarous nations, usually assigned physic a divine original. And indeed it was a natural thought, that he who had taught it to the very beasts and birds, the Cretan Stag, (the male red Deer) the Egyptian Ibis, (the Stork,) could not be wanting to teach man,

Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ:

Yea, sometimes, even by those meaner creatures: for it was easy to infer, "if this will heal that creature, whose flesh is nearly of the same texture with mine, then in a parallel case it will

heal me." The trial was made. The cure was wrought. And experience and physic grew up together.

6. And has not the author of nature taught us the use of many other medicines, by what is vulgarly termed accident? Thus one walking some years since in a grove of pines, at a time when many in the neighbouring town were afflicted with a kind of new distemper, little sores in the inside of the mouth, a drop of natural gum fell from one of the trees, on the book which he was reading. This he took up, and thoughtlessly applied it to one of those sore places. Finding the pain immediately cease, he applied it to another, which was also presently healed. The same remedy he afterwards imparted to others, and it did not fail to heal any that applied it. And doubtless numberless remedies have been thus casually discovered in every age and nation.

7. Thus far physic was wholly founded on experiment. The European, as well as the American, said to his neighbour, Are you sick? Drink the juice of this herb, and your sickness will be at an end. Are you in a burning heat? Leap into that river, and then sweat 'till you are well. Has the snake bitten you? Chew and apply that root, and the poison will not hurt you. Thus ancient men, having a little experience, joined with common sense, and common humanity, cured both themselves and their neighbours, of most of the distempers to which every nation was subject.

8. But in process of time, men of a philosophical turn, were not satisfied with this. They began to enquire, how they might account for these things? How such medicines wrought such

effect? They examined the human body, and all its parts; the nature of the flesh, veins, arteries, nerves; the structure of the brain, heart, lungs, stomach, bowels; with the springs of the several animal functions. They explored the several kinds of animal and mineral, as well as vegetable substances. And hence the whole order of physic which had obtained to that time, came gradually to be inverted, (turned upside down.) Men of learning began to set experience aside; to build physic upon hypotheses; to form theories of diseases and their cure, and to substitute these in the place of experiments.

9. As theories increased, simple medicines were more and more disregarded and disused; till in a course of years, the greater part of them were forgotten, at least in the politer nations. In the room of these, abundance of new ones were introduced, by reasoning, speculative men; and those more and more difficult to be applied, as being more remote from common observation. Hence rules for the application of these, and Medical books were immensely multiplied; till at length physic became an abstruse science, quite out of the reach of ordinary men.

10. Physicians now began to be had in admiration, as persons who were something more than human. And profit attended their employ, as well as honor; so that they had now two weighty reasons for keeping the bulk of mankind at a distance, that they might not pry into the mysteries of the profession. To this end, they increased those difficulties by design, which began in a manner by accident. They filled their writings with abundance of Technical terms, utterly unintelligible to plain men.

* * * * * *

And some such may be found in the writings of the learned and ingenious Dr. *Cheyne:* Who doubtless would have communicated many more to the world, but for the melancholy reason he gave one of his friends, that prest him with some passages in his works, which too much countenanced the modern practice, "O Sir, we must do something to oblige the faculty, or they will tear us in pieces."

13. Without any regard to this, without any concern about the obliging or disobliging any man living, a mean hand has made here some little attempt, toward a plain and easy way of curing most diseases. I have only consulted herein, experience, common sense, and the common interest of mankind. And supposing they can be cured this easy way, who would desire to use any other? Who would not wish to have a physician always in his house, and one that attends without fee or reward? To be able (unless in some few complicated cases) to prescribe to his family, as well as himself?

14. If it be said, but what need is there of such an attempt? I answer, the greatest that can possibly be conceived. Is it not needful in the highest degree, to rescue men from the jaws of destruction? From wasting their fortunes as thousands have done, and continue to do daily? From pining away in sickness and pain, either through the ignorance or knavery of physicians? Yea, and many times throwing away their lives, after their health, and time, and substance?

Is it enquired, but are there not books enough already, on every part of the art of medicine? Yes, too many, ten times over, considering how little to the purpose the far greater part of them speak. But beside this, they are too dear for

poor men to buy, and too hard for plain men to understand. Do you say, but there are enough of these collections of receipts. Where? I have not seen one yet, either in our own or any other tongue, which contains only safe and cheap and easy medicines. In all that have yet fallen into my hands, I find many dear and many far-fetch'd medicines: besides many of so dangerous a kind, as a prudent man would never meddle with. And against the greater part of those medicines there is a further objection; they consist of too many ingredients. The common method of compounding and decompounding medicines, can never be reconciled to common sense. Experience shews, that one thing will cure most disorders, at least as well as twenty put together. Then why do you add the other nineteen? Only to swell the Apothecary's bill: nay, possibly, on purpose to prolong the distemper, that the doctor and he may divide the spoil.

But admitting there is some quality in the medicine proposed, which has need to be corrected: will not one thing correct it, as well as twenty? It is probable, much better. And if not, there is sufficiency of other medicines, which need no such correction.

How often, by thus compounding medicines of opposite qualities, is the virtue of both utterly destroyed? Nay, how often do those joined together destroy life, which single might have preserved it? This occasioned that caution of the great *Boerhaave*, against mixing things without evident necessity, and without full proof of the effect they will produce when joined together, as well as of that they produced when asunder: seeing (as he observes) several things, which separately taken, are safe and powerful

medicines, when compounded not only lose their former powers, but commence a strong and deadly poison.

15. As to the manner of using the medicines here set down, I should advise as soon as you know your distemper, (which is very easy, unless in a complication of disorders, and then you would do well to apply to a physician that fears God.) First, use the first of the remedies for that disease which occurs in the ensuing collection; (unless some other of them be easier to be had, and then it may do just as well.) Secondly, after a competent time, if it takes no effect, use the second, third and so on. I have purposely set down (in most cases) several remedies for each disorder; not only because all are not equally easy to be procured at all times and in all places: But likewise because the medicine which cures one man, will not always cure another of the same distemper. Nor will it cure the same man at all times. Therefore it was necessary to have a variety. However, I have subjoin'd the letter *I.* to those medicines, which are said to be infallible.—Thirdly, observe all the time the greatest exactness in your regimen, or manner of living. Abstain from all mixt, all high-seasoned food. Use plain diet, easy of digestion: and this as sparingly as you can, consistent with ease and strength. Drink only water, if it agrees with your stomach; if not, good clear small-beer. Use as much exercise daily, in the open air, as you can without weariness. Sup at six or seven on the lightest food: go to bed early and rise betimes. To persevere with steadiness in this course, is often more than half the cure. Above all, add to the rest, (for it is not labor lost) that old, unfashionable medicine, Prayer. And

have faith in God, who "*killeth and maketh alive, who bringeth down to the Grave and bringeth up.*"

16. For the sake of those who desire, through the blessing of God, to retain the health which they have recovered, I have added a few plain easy rules, chiefly transcribed from Dr. Cheyne.

I. 1. The air we breathe is of great consequence to our health. Those who have been long abroad in Easterly or Northerly winds, should drink some thin and warm liquor going to bed; or a draught of toast and water.

2. Tender people should have those who lie with them, or are much about them, sound, sweet and healthy.

3. Every one that would preserve health, should be as clean and sweet as possible in their houses, clothes and furniture.

II. 1. The great rule of eating and drinking is, to suit the quality & quantity of the food to the strength of our digestion; to take always such a sort and such a measure of food, as sits light and easy on the stomach.

2. All pickled or smoked or salted food, and all high-season'd, is unwholesome.

3. Nothing conduces more to health, than abstinence and plain food with due labour.

4. For studious persons, about eight ounces of animal food, and twelve of vegetable in twenty-four hours is sufficient.

5. Water is the wholesomest of all drinks; quickens the appetite and strengthens the digestion most.

6. Strong, and more especially spirituous liquors, are a certain though slow poison.

7. Experience shews, there is no manner of danger, in leaving them off all at once.

8. Strong liquors do not prevent the mischiefs of a surfeit, nor carry it off so safely as water.

9. Malt liquors (except clear small-beer of a due age) are exceeding hurtful to tender persons.

10. Coffee and tea are extremely hurtful to persons who have weak nerves.

III. 1. Tender persons should eat very light suppers; and that two or three hours before going to bed.

2. They ought constantly to go to bed about nine, and rise at four or five.

IV. 1. A due degree of exercise is indispensably necessary to health and long life.

2. Walking is the best exercise for those who are able to bear it, riding for those who are not. The open air, when the weather is fair, contributes much to the benefit of exercise.

3. We may strengthen any weak part of the body by constant exercise. Thus the lungs may be strengthened by loud speaking, or walking up an easy ascent: the digestion, and the nerves by riding: the arms or hams by strongly rubbing them daily.

4. The studious ought to have stated times for exercise, at least two or three hours a day: the one half of this before dinner, the other before going to bed.

5. They should frequently shave, and frequently wash their feet.

6. Those who read or write much, should learn to do it standing; otherwise it will impair their health.

7. The fewer clothes any one uses, by day or night, the hardier he will be.

8. Exercise, first, should be always on an empty stomach; secondly, should never be con-

tinued to weariness; thirdly, after it, we should take care to cool by degrees: otherwise we shall catch cold

9. The flesh brush is a most useful exercise, especially to strengthen any part that is weak.

10. Cold bathing is of great advantage to health. It prevents abundance of diseases. It promotes perspiration, helps the circulation of the blood, and prevents the danger of catching cold. Tender people should pour water upon the head before they go in, and walk in swiftly. To jump in with the head foremost, is too great a shock to nature.

V. 1. Costiveness cannot long consist with health. Therefore care should be taken to remove it at the beginning: and when it is removed, to prevent its return, by soft, cool, opening diet.

2. Obstructed perspiration (vulgarly called catching cold) is one great source of diseases. Whenever there appears the least sign of this, let it be removed by gentle sweats.

VI. 1. The passions have a greater influence on health than most people are aware of.

2. All violent and sudden passions dispose to, or actually throw people into acute diseases.

3. The slow and lasting passions, such as grief and hopeless love, bring on chronical diseases.

4. Till the passion which caused the disease is calm'd, medicine is applied in vain.

5. The love of God, as it is the sovereign remedy of all miseries, so in particular it effectually prevents all the bodily disorders the passions introduce, by keeping the passions themselves within due bounds. And by the unspeakable joy and perfect calm, serenity and

tranquility it gives the mind, it becomes the most powerful of all the means of health and long life.

London, June 11*th.* 1747.

POSTSCRIPT.

1. IT was a great surprise to the Editor of the following collection, that there was so swift and large a demand for it; that three editions were called for in four or five years; and that it was not only re-published by the book-sellers of a neighbouring nation, but also inserted by parts in their public papers, and so propagated through the whole kingdom. This encouraged him carefully to revise the whole, and to publish it again, with several alterations, which it is hoped may make it of greater use to those who love common sense and common honesty.

2. Those alterations are still in pursuance of my first design, to set down cheap, safe, and easy medicines; easy to be known, easy to be procured, and easy to be applied by plain, unlettered men. Accordingly, I have omitted a considerable number, which, though cheap and safe, were not so common or well known; and have

added almost an equal number, to which that objection cannot be made: which are not only of small price, and extremely safe, but likewise easily to be found, if not in every house or yard, yet in every town, and almost every village throughout the kingdom.

3. It is because they are not safe, but extremely dangerous, that I have omitted (together with antimony) the four *Herculean* medicines, opium,* the bark,* steel,* and most of the preparations of quicksilver. *Herculean* indeed! Far too strong for common men to grapple with. How many fatal effects have these produced, even in the hands of no ordinary physicians? With regard to four of these, the instances are glaring and undeniable. And whereas quicksilver, the fifth, is in its native form, as innocent as bread and water, has not the art been discovered, so to prepare it, as to make it the most deadly of all poisons? These, physicians have justly termed edged tools. But they have not yet taught them to wound at a distance: and honest men are under no necessity of touching them, or coming within their reach.

4. Instead of these, I have once more ventured to recommend to men of plain unbiassed reason, such remedies as air, water, milk, whey, honey, treacle, salt, vinegar, and common *English* herbs, with a few foreign medicines, almost equally cheap, safe and common. And this I have done on that principle, whereby I desire to be governed in all my actions, *Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, the same do unto them.*"

5. At the request of many persons, I have

* Except in one instance of each.

likewise added plain definitions of most distempers; not indeed accurate or philosophical definitions, but such as are suited to men of ordinary capacities, and as may just enable them, in common, simple cases, to distinguish one disease from another. In uncommon or complicated diseases, or where life is more immediately in danger, I again advise every man without delay to apply to a physician that fears *God*.

Bristol, October 16*th.* 1755.

London, November 10*th.* 1760.

DURING the observation and experience of more than five years, which have passed since the last edition of this tract, I have had many opportunities of trying the virtues of the ensuing remedies. And I have now added the word *tried* to those, which I have found to be of the greatest efficacy. I believe many others to be of equal virtue: but it has not lain in my way to make the trial.

In this course of time I have likewise had occasion to collect several other remedies, tried either by myself or others, which are inserted under their proper heads. Some of these I have found to be of uncommon virtue, equal to any of those which were before published: and one, I must aver, from personal knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known; I mean, *Electricity*. I cannot but intreat all those who

are well-wishers to mankind, to make full proof of this. Certainly it comes the nearest an universal medicine, of any yet known in the world.

One grand advantage which most of these medicines have above those commonly used, is this: You may be sure of having them good in their kind; pure, genuine, unsophisticated (that is, not adulterated.) But who can be sure of this, when the medicines he uses are compounded by an Apothecary? Perhaps he has not the drug prescribed by the physician, and so puts in its place "what will do as well." Perhaps he has it; but it is stale and perished: yet "you would not have him throw it away. Indeed he cannot "afford it." Perhaps he cannot afford to make up the medicine as the Dispensatory directs, and sell it at the common price. So he puts in cheaper ingredients: and you take neither you nor your physician knows what! how many inconveniences must this occasion? How many constitutions are ruined hereby? How many valuable lives are lost? Whereas all these inconveniences may be prevented, by a little care and common sense, in the use of those plain simple remedies, which are here collected.

A

COLLECTION

OF

RECEIPTS.

1. *Abortion, (to prevent.)*

1. USE daily a decoction of lignum guaiacum, that is, lignum vitæ shavings.

2. *For an Ague.**

2. Go into the cold bath just before the cold fit:
3. Or, take a handful of groundsel, also called ragwort; shred it small, put it into a paper bag, four inches square, pricking that side which is to be next the skin full of holes. Cover this with a thin linen, and wear it on the pit of the stomach, renewing it two hours before the fit:—Tried.
4. Or, apply a handful of yarrow, called by some milfoil, in like manner:
5. Or, a large onion slit:
6. Or, boil yarrow in new milk, until it is tender enough to spread as a plaster. An hour before the cold fit, apply this to the wrists, and let it be on until the hot fit is over. If another fit comes, use a fresh plaster: this often cures a quartan, that is an ague that returns every third day:
7. Or, drink a quart of cold water, just before the cold fit. Then go to bed and sweat:
8. Or, make six middling sized pills of cobwebs. Take one a little before the cold fit: two a little before the next fit: the other three, if need be, a little before the third fit. I never knew this fail:

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* An ague is an intermitting fever, each fit of which is preceded by a cold shivering, and goes off in a sweat.

9. Or, two tea spoonfuls of sal prunellæ, that is sulphur and salt-petre, equal parts, deflagrated together, an hour before the fit. It commonly cures in thrice taking:
10. Or, a tea spoonful of spirits of hartshorn, in a glass of water:
11. Or, eat a lemon, rind and all:
12. Or, drink a pint of the decoction of camomile, sweetened with treacle, that is, good molasses. Take it warm in bed, and sweat two hours.

☞ It is proper to take a gentle vomit before you use any of these medicines. If this is taken two hours before the fit is expected, it generally prevents that fit, and sometimes cures an ague: especially in children. It is also proper to repeat the medicine (whatever it be) about a week after, in order to prevent a relapse. Do not take any purge soon after.

3. *A Tertian Ague.**

13. Boil a handful of ribwort in whey. Drink this warm an hour before the fit comes, and lie down and sweat:
14. Or, apply to each wrist, a plaster of treacle, that is, molasses, and soot:—Tried.
15. Or, use the cold bath. (Unless your are of an advanced age, or extremely weak.) But when you use this, on any account whatever, it is proper,

1. To bleed or purge, before you begin:
2. To go in cool; to immerge at once, but not head foremost; to stay in only two or three minutes, (or less, at first.)
3. Never to bathe on a full stomach,
4. To bathe twice or thrice a week at least, 'till you have bathed nine or ten times,
5. To sweat immediately after it (going to bed) in palsies, rickets, & all diseases wherein the nerves are obstructed:
6. You may use yourself to it, without any danger, by beginning in May, and at first just plunging in, and coming out immediately. Though many have begun in winter, without any inconvenience.

* That is, an ague which returns every other day.—In this, use light and sparing diet on the day between.

4. *A Quartan Ague.**

16. Apply to the suture, or scull, of the head, when the fit is coming, wall July flowers, (they are raised in gardens) beating together leaves and flowers with a little salt. Keep it on until the hot fit is over. Repeat this, if need be.

17. Use strong exercise (as riding or walking, as far as you can bear it) an hour or two before the fit. If possible, continue it until the fit begins. This alone will frequently cure:—Tried.

18. Or, apply to the wrists a plaster of turpentine; or of bruised garlic:

19. Or, of bruised pepper, mixt with treacle, i.e. molasses.

20. Or, apply oil of turpentine to the small of the back, before the fit.

21. For a tertian or quartan ague, vomit an hour after the cold fit begins. Then go to bed, and continue a large sweat by drinking lemonade, that is, lemon, sugar and water, for six or eight hours. This usually cures in three or four times; if it does not, use the cold bath between the fits.

5. *St. Anthony's Fire.*†

22. Take a glass of tar-water warm, in bed, every hour, washing the part with the same.

☞ Tar-water is made thus—put a gallon of cold water to a quart of Norway or American tar. Stir them together with a flat stick for five or six minutes. After it has stood covered for three days, pour off the water clear, bottle and cork it.

23. Or, drink just so much sea-water as does not vomit or purge you, every morning for seven days: this is the proper measure, in whatever case sea-water is taken. It seldom fails:

24. Or, take a decoction of elder leaves, as a sweat:

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* That is, an ague which misses two days, coming on Monday (suppose) and again on Thursday.

† St. Anthony's fire is a fever attended with a red and painful swelling, full of pimples, which afterwards turn into small blisters, on the face or some other part of the body. The sooner the eruption is, the less danger.—Let your diet be only water gruel, or barley broth, with roasted apples.

25. Or, of wild or mother of thyme, applying to the part a cloth dipt in lime water, mixt with a little camphorated spirits of wine.

☞ Lime-water is made thus—Infuse a pound of good quick lime, in six quarts of spring water closely covered for twenty-four hours. Decant and keep it corked up for use:

26. Or, take two or three gentle purges. No acute fever bears repeated purges better than this, especially when it affects the head:
27. Or, (using the internal medicine at the same time) apply a plaster of Venice treacle, that is, Mithridate:
28. Or, wash it with water wherein bran is boiled:
29. Or, boil a handful of sage, two handfuls of elder leaves (or bark) and an ounce of alum in two quarts of forge water to a pint. Anoint with this every night.

6. *The Apoplexy.**

30. To prevent, use the cold bath, and drink only water.
31. In the fit, blow powder of white hellebore, call'd poke-root, up the nose, and fix a cupping glass, without scarifying, to the nape of the neck, and another to each shoulder But send for a good physician immediately.
32. If the fit be soon after a meal, do not bleed, but vomit.
33. Rub the head, feet, and hands strongly, and let two strong men carry the patient upright, backwards and forward about the room.
34. A seton, which is a small rowel, in the neck, with low diet, has often prevented a relapse.

7. *Canine Appetite.*†

35. "If it be without vomiting, is often cured by a small bit of bread dipt in wine, and applied to the nostrils." Dr. *Scomberg.*

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*An apoplexy is, a total loss of all sense, and voluntary motion, commonly attended with a strong pulse, hard breathing and snorting.

†An insatiable desire of eating.

8. *The Asthma.**

36. Take a pint of cold water every night, as you lie down in bed:
37. Or, a pint of cold water every morning, washing the head therein immediately after, and using the cold bath once a fortnight:
38. Or, use water wherein sliced liquorice root is steeped, as common drink:
39. Or, half a pint of tar-water twice a day:
40. Or, drink sea water every morning:
41. Or, live a fortnight on boiled carrots only. It seldom fails.
42. Or, take an ounce of nettle-juice, mixt with clarified honey, every night and morning:
43. Or, take a spoonful of quicksilver every morning, and a spoonful of aqua sulphurata, in a large glass of spring water at five in the evening, and at bed time, 'till you are well:—Tried.
44. For present relief, vomit with a quart or more of warm water. The more you drink of it the better.

☞ Do this whenever you find any motion to vomit, and take care always to keep your body open.

9. *Dry or Convulsive Asthma.*

45. Juice of radishes relieves much; so does
46. A cup of strong coffee:
47. Or, garlic, either raw or preserved, or in syrup:
48. Or, tea made with hyssop, or ground-ivy, or daisy-flowers and liquorice:
49. Or, drink a pint of new milk morning and evening. This has cured in an inveterate asthma.
50. Use the cold bath thrice a week:
51. Or, beat fine saffron small, and take eight or ten grains every night:
52. Or, dry and powder a toad. Make it into small pills, and take one every hour 'till the convulsions cease.
53. In any Asthma, the best drink is apple water.

10. *To Cure Baldness.*

54. Rub the part morning and evening, with onions, till it is red; and rub it afterwards with honey.

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† An asthma is a difficulty of breathing, from a disorder in the lungs. In the common (or moist) asthma, the patient spits much.

11. *Bleeding at the Nose (to prevent.)*

55. Drink whey largely every morning, and eat raisins much:
56. To cure it, apply to the neck behind and on each side, a cloth dipt in cold water:
57. Or, wash the temples, nose and neck with vinegar:
58. Or, chew nettle-root, spitting out the juice:
59. Hold a red hot poker under the nose:
60. Or, steep a linen rag in sharp vinegar, burn it, and blow it up the nose with a quill.
61. In a violent case, go into a pond or river. Tried.

12. *Bleeding of a Wound.*

62. Make tight ligatures on the arms:
63. Or, apply tops of nettles bruised:
64. Or, leaves of all-heal bruised: I.
65. Or, spread the ashes of a linen cloth thick on another linen cloth, and apply it:
66. Or, strew on it the ashes of a linen rag, dipt in sharp vinegar and burnt:
67. Or, take ripe puff-balls. Break them warily and save the powder. Strew this on the wound and bind it on. I. This will stop the bleeding of an amputated limb without any cautery.

13. *Spitting Blood.*

68. Take half a pint of stewed prunes, (a dried imported plum, sold in seaports,) at lying down, for two or three nights. Tried.
69. Or, a glass of the decoction of onions:
70. Or, four spoonfuls of juice of nettles every morning; and a large cup of the decoction of nettles at night, for a week. Tried.
71. Or, take frequently a spoonful of the juice of nettles and plantain leaves, mixt and sweetened with sugar candy:
72. Or, three spoonfuls of sage-juice in a little honey. This presently stops either spitting or vomiting blood: Tried.
73. Or, half a tea spoonful of Barbadoes tar, called petrolium and rock oil, on a lump of loaf sugar at night. It commonly cures at once.

14. *Vomiting Blood.*

74. Take three spoonfuls of sage juice in honey.
75. Or, two spoonfuls of nettle-juice.—(☞ This also dissolves blood coagulated in the stomach:) Tried.
76. Or, one spoonful of the juice of quinces:
77. Or, a quarter of a pint of the decoction of nettle and plantain, two or three times a day.

15. *To resolve coagulated Blood.*

78. Bind on the part for some hours a paste made of black soap, and crumbs of white bread:
79. Or, grated root of Burdock spread on a rag. Renew this twice a day.

16. *Biles.*

80. Apply a little Venice turpentine:
81. Or, a plaster of honey and wheat flour:
82. Or, of figs:
83. Or, a little saffron in a white bread poultice. 'Tis proper to purge also.

17. *Hard Breasts.*

84. Apply turnips roasted 'till soft, then mash'd and mixt with a little oil of roses. Change this twice a day, keeping the breast very warm with flannel.

18. *Sore Breasts and Swelled.*

85. Boil a handful of camomile and as much mallows in milk and water. Foment with it between two flannels as hot as can be borne every twelve hours. It also dissolves any knob or swelling in any part.

19. *A Bruise.*

86. Immediately apply treacle (that is molasses) spread on brown paper: Tried.
87. Or, clarified honey:
88. Or rub it with one spoonful of oil of turpentine and two of neats-foot oil mixed together:
89. Or apply a plaster of chopt parsley mixt with butter:

90. Or, a fomentation of verjuice (that is, the juice of unripe lemons, grapes, or crab-apples) and camomile flowers.

20. *To prevent Swelling from a Bruise.*

91. Immediately apply a cloth, five or six times doubled, dipt in cold water, and new dipt when it grows warm: Tried.

21. *To cure a Swelling from a Bruise.*

92. Foment it half an hour, morning and evening, with cloths dipt in water, as hot as you can bear:
93. Or, apply sea-weed.

22. *A Burn or Scald.*

94. Immediately plunge the part into cold water. Keep it in an hour, if not well before. Perhaps for four or five hours: Tried.
95. Or, if the part cannot be dipt, apply a cloth four times doubled, dipt in cold water, changing it when it grows warm:
96. Or, apply a bruised onion:
97. Or, Tincture of myrrh:
98. Or, oil and Parsley stampt together:
99. Or, apply oil, and strew on it powdered ginger.

23. *A deep Burn or Scald.*

100. Apply black varnish with a feather till it is well:
101. Or, inner rind of elder well mixt with fresh butter. When this is bound on with a rag, plunge the part into cold water. This will suspend the pain till the medicine heals.

24. *A Cancer in the Breast.**

102. Use the cold bath. (This has cured many.) This

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* A cancer is a hard, round, uneven, painful swelling, of a blackish or leaden colour, the veins round which seem ready to burst. It comes commonly at first with a swelling about as big as a pea, which does not at first give much pain, nor change the colour of the skin.

cured Mrs. Bates of Leicestershire, of a cancer in her breast, a consumption, a sciatica, and rheumatism, which she had near twenty years.—She bathed daily for a month, and drank only water.

☞ Generally where cold bathing is necessary to cure any disease, water-drinking is so, to prevent a relapse.

103. If it be not broke, apply a piece of sheet-lead, rolled or beat very thin, and pricked full of pin-holes, for days or weeks, to the whole breast.—Purges should be added every third or fourth day:

104. Or, rub the whole breast morning and evening with spirits of hartshorn:

105. Or, take a mellow apple, cut off the top, take out the core, fill the hole with hogs-grease, then cover it with the top, and roast the apple thoroughly; then take off the paring, beat the pap well, spread it thick on linen, and lay it warm on the sore, putting a bladder over it.—Change this every twelve or twenty-four hours:

106. Or, take horse-warts, that grow on the inside of horses legs, and dry them by the fire, till they will beat to a powder. Sift and infuse two drams in two quarts of ale; drink half a pint every six hours, new milk warm.—It has cured many: Tried.

107. Or, apply goose dung and celandine beat well together and spread on a fine rag. It will both cleanse and heal the sore:

108. Or, a poultice of wild parsnips, flowers, leaves and stalks beat well together, changing it morning and evening:

109. Or, live three months on apples and apple-water:

110. Or, take half a dram of Venice-soap twice a-day:

111. Or, take brimstone and aqua sulphurata, as Art. 41. —This has cured one far advanced in years. Aqua sulphurata is water impregnated with gas sulphuris.

Dr. Cheyne says, a total Ass-milk diet, about two quarts a-day, without any other food or drink, will cure a confirmed cancer.

Three inveterate cancers, which adhered to the bones, were totally cured at Paris, by anointing the ulcers thrice a-day with infusion of leaves of plumbago, also called dittander, leadwort and toothwort, in olive oil. The pain which the application at first occasioned was over in about a fortnight.

25. *A Cancer in any other Part.*

112. Apply red onions bruised:
113. Or, make a plaster of roche-alum, vinegar and honey, equal quantities, with wheat-flour. Change it every twelve hours. It often cures in three or four days.
114. Or, stamp the flowers, leaves and stalks of wild parsnips, and apply them as a plaster; changing it every twelve hours. It usually cures in a few days.

26. *Cancer in the Mouth.*

115. Boil a few leaves of succory, plantain and rue with a spoonful of honey, for a quarter of an hour. Gargle with this often in an hour: I.
116. Or, with vinegar and honey wherein half an ounce of roche-alum is boiled:
117. Or, with a little Roman vitriol (blue vitriol) dissolved in a pint of water; then apply cream. This also speedily cures the shingles: Tried.
118 Or, take an ounce of flour of sulphur, and half an ounce of roche-alum, that is, rock alum, finely powdered. Mix these well together with pure honey, and apply often.

27. *Chilblains (to prevent.)*

119. Wear flannel socks:
120. Or, wash the hands with finely ground mustard-seed:

28. *Chilblains (to cure.)*

121. Apply salt and onions pounded together:
122. Or, a poultice of roasted onions hot. Keep it on two or three days, if not cured sooner:
123. Or, hot turnip-parings roasted, changing them twice or thrice a day.
124. Wash them (if broke) with tincture of myrrh in a little water.

29. *Chin-Cough or Hooping-Cough.*

125. Use the cold bath daily:
126. Or, rub the feet thoroughly with hogs-lard, before the fire, at going to bed, and keep the child warm therein: Tried.

127. Or, rub the back at lying down with old rum. It seldom fails.
128. Or, give a spoonful of juice of penny-royal, mixt with brown sugar-candy, twice a day:
129. Or, half a pint of milk, warm from the cow, with the quantity of a nutmeg of conserve of roses (rose-leaves one part, sugar three parts beat together) dissolved in it, every morning.
130. In desperate cases, change of air alone has cured.

30. *Cholera Morbus, that is, Flux and Vomiting.*

131. Drink two or three quarts of cold water, if strong; of warm water, if weak:
132. Or, boil a chicken an hour in two gallons of water, and drink of this till the vomiting ceases.

31. *Chopt Hands (to prevent.)*

133. Wash them with mustard seed ground fine:
134. Or, in bran and water boiled together.
135. To cure, wash with soft soap mixt with red sand: Tried.
136. Apply oil of myrrh.

32. *Chopt Lips.*

137. Apply a little sal. prunellæ, (which is composed of sulphur and salt-petre.)

33. *A Cold.*

138. Drink a pint of cold water lying down in bed: Tried.
139. Or, a spoonful of treacle (molasses) in a half pint of water: Tried.
140. Or, to one spoonful of oatmeal and one spoonful of honey, add a piece of butter the bigness of a nutmeg: pour on gradually near a pint of boiling water; drink this lying down in bed.

34. *A Cold in the Head.*

141. Pare very thin the yellow rind of an orange, Roll it up inside out, and thrust a roll into each nostril.

35. *The Colic (in the Fit.)*

142. Drink a pint of cold water: Tried.
143. Or, a quart of warm water: Tried.
144. Or, as largely as possible of warm tar-water:
145. Or, a pint of water in which a red-hot flint is quenched:
146. Or, drink largely of camomile tea:
147. Or, of decoction of mallows:
148. Or, take thirty drops of spirits of turpentine, in a glass of water:
149. Or, from two scruples to half a dram of yellow-peel of oranges powdered, in a glass of water:
150. Or, beat together into a cake one part of stoned raisins of the sun, (raisins dried in the sun) and three parts of juniper-berries; eat more or less according to the pain:
151. Or, take from thirty to sixty drops of oil of anise-seed on a lump of sugar:
152. Or, apply outwardly a bag of hot oats:
153. Or, hot water in a bladder.

36. *Colic in Children.*

154. Give a scruple (which is the 24th part of an ounce) of powdered anise-seed in their meat: Tried.

37. *A Bilious Colic.**

155. Give a spoonful of sweet oil every hour.—This has cured one judged to be at the point of death.
156. Or, boil an ounce of bruised anise-seed in two quarts of water, till half is boiled away. When it is cool, infuse an ounce of manna, and four drams of Glauber's salts. Drink as much of it as you can. Tried.

38. *An Habitual Colic.*

157. Wear a thin soft flannel on the part.

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* This is generally attended with vomiting a greenish or a frothy matter, with feverish heat, violent thirst, a bitter taste in the mouth, and little and high-coloured urine.

39. *An Hysterick Colic.**

158. Mrs. Watts, by using the cold bath two and twenty times in a month, was entirely cured of an hysterick colic, fits, and convulsive motions, continual sweatings and vomiting, wandering pains in her limbs and head, with total loss of appetite.

159. In the fit, drink half a pint of water with a little wheat flour in it, and a spoonful of vinegar:

160. Or, of warm lemonade. Tried.

161. Or, a glass full of vinegar:

162. Or, take 20, 30, or 40 drops of balsam of Peru in fine sugar: if need be, take this twice or thrice a day:

163. Or, in extremity, boil three ounces of burdock-seed in water, which give as a clyster:

164. Or, twenty drops of laudanum, in any proper clyster, which thus injected gives instant ease.

40. *A Nervous Colic.*†

165. Use the cold bath, daily for a month:

166. Or, take quicksilver and aqua sulphurata, daily for a month: as Art. 41.

41. *Colic from the Fumes of Lead, or White Lead, Verdigrise, &c.*

167. In the fit, drink fresh melted butter, and then vomit with warm water:

168. Or, give clysters of oil or fat broth.

169. To prevent or cure, breakfast daily on fat broth, and use oil of sweet almonds frequently and largely.

42. *A Consumption.*

170. Cold bathing has cured many deep consumptions. Tried.

171. One in a deep consumption was advised to drink nothing but water, and eat nothing but water-gruel, without salt or sugar. In three months time he was perfectly well.

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* Is attended with a violent pain about the pit of the stomach, with great sinking of the spirits, and often with greenish vomitings.

† This is frequently termed the dry belly-ach. It often continues several days, with little urine, and obstinate costiveness.

172. Take no food but new butter-milk, churned in a bottle, and white bread. I have known this successful:

173. Or, boil two handfuls of sorrel in a pint of whey. Strain it, and drink a glass thrice a day:

174. Or, take a spoonful of syrup of fox-glove, morning and evening. Tried.

175. Or, turn a pint of skimmed milk with half a pint of small beer. Boil in this whey about twenty ivy-leaves, and two or three sprigs of hyssop. Drink half over night, the rest in the morning. Do this if needful, for two months daily. This has cured in a desperate case. Tried.

176. Or, take a cow-heel from the tripe-house or butcher, ready drest, two quarts of new milk, two ounces of hartshorn (that is, the horn of a common red deer) shavings, two ounces of isinglass, a quarter of a pound of sugar-candy, and a race (that is, root) of ginger. Put all these in a pot; and set them in an oven after the bread is drawn. Let it continue there till the oven is near cold; and let the patient live on this. I have known this cure a deep consumption more than once.

177. Or, every morning cut up a little turf of fresh earth, and lying down, breathe into the hole for a quarter of an hour. I have known a deep consumption cured thus.

178. Or, take half a pint of skim'd milk, put one spoonful of the best rum, sweetened with a little sugar or sugar of roses; (that is, one part sugar and three parts rose leaves beat together) take it, new milk warm, lying in bed an hour after it: and use for common drink eight parts water, three parts skim'd milk, one part rum, sweetened with a little sugar.

179. "Mr. Masters of Eversham was so far gone in a consumption, that he could not stand alone. I advised him to lose six ounces of blood, every day for a fortnight, if he lived so long; and then every other day; and then every third day; then every fifth day, for the same time. In three months he was well."—Dr. Dover. Tried.

180. Or, throw frankincense on burning coals, and receive the smoke daily through a proper tube into the lungs. Tried.

181. Or, smoke balsam of tolu like tobacco.

43. *Convulsions.*

182. Use the cold bath.
183. Or, take a tea-spoonful of valerian-root powdered in a cup of water every evening:
184. Or, half a dram of mistletoe powdered, every six hours, drinking after it a draught of strong infusion thereof. Mistletoe is a plant which grows on trees in other countries.

44. *Convulsions in Children.*

185. Scrape peony roots fresh digged. Apply what you have scraped off to the soles of the feet. It helps immediately. Tried.

45. *Convulsions in the Bowels of Children.*

186. Give a child of a quarter of a year old, a spoonful of the juice of pellitory of the wall, two or three times a day. It goes thro' at once, but purges no more. Use syrup, if juice cannot be had. Pellitory of the wall grows in different places,—about two feet high, it has a brownish-red, tender, clear, and almost transparent stalk;—leaves, somewhat broad and long, of a dark green color, two at each joint, which afterwards turn brownish; smooth on the edges but rough and hairy, as the stalks are also; purplish flowers at the joint in hairy rough heads; seeds small, black, and rough; roots long, fibrous, and of a dark reddish color.

46. *Corns (to prevent)*

187. Wash the feet often in cold water.

47. *Corns (to cure.)*

188. Apply fresh every morning the yeast of small beer, spread on a rag:
189. Or, boil the juice of radishes, 'till it is thick enough to spread as a plaster. Shift it as it grows dry:
190. Or, cleanse from earth the root and herb of house-leek; crush it with your fingers and apply it. Renew it every three hours, for twenty-four hours: *I.*
191. Or, apply fresh ivy-leaves daily, and in fifteen days they will drop out.

48. *Costiveness.*

192. Rise early every morning:

193. Or, boil in a pint and half of broth, half a handful of mallow-leaves (called by some mallows) chopt: strain this and drink it before you eat any thing else. Do this frequently, if needful:

194. Or, breakfast twice a week or oftener, on water-gruel with currants. Tried.

195. Or, take the bigness of a large nutmeg of cream of tartar, mixt with honey as often as you need.

49. *A Cough.*

196. Every cough is a dry cough at first. As long as it continues so, it may be cured by chewing immediately after you cough, the quantity of a pepper-corn of Peruvian bark. Swallow your spittle as long as it is bitter, and then spit out the wood. If you cough again, do this again. It very seldom fails to cure any dry cough. Tried.—I earnestly advise every one who has any regard for his health to try this within twenty-four hours, after he first perceives a cough.

197. Or, drink a pint of cold water, lying down in bed. Tried.

198. Or, mix an ounce of linseed oil with an ounce of white sugar-candy powdered, and take a tea-spoonful whenever the cough comes:

199. Or, make a hole thro' a lemon and fill it with honey. Roast it, and catch the juice. Take a tea-spoonful of this frequently. Tried.

50. *An Asthmatic Cough.*

200. Take Spanish liquorice two ounces, salt of tartar, half an ounce: boil the liquorice in three pints of water to a quart. Add the salt to it when it is blood-warm. Drink two spoonfuls of this every two hours. It seldom fails. Tried.

51. *A Consumptive Cough.*

201. Slit ten or twelve raisins of the sun, (meaning those that are dried in the sun) take out the stones, and fill them up with the small tender tops of rue. Take these early every morning, fasting two or three hours after:

202. Or, boil a pound of raisins stoned in a quart of old verjuice (the juice of unripe lemons, grapes, or crab-apples) to about a pint. Then add a pound of brown

sugar-candy, and let it simmer into syrup. Take near a spoonful every three or four hours.

203. To stop it for a time, at lying down, keep a little stick liquorice shaved like horse-radish, between the cheek and the gums. I believe this never fails.

52. *A Convulsive Cough.*

204. Eat preserved walnuts:

205. Or, boil a handful of bay-leaves in milk, turn this with white wine, and drink a draught of the whey often.

53. *An Inveterate Cough.*

206. Wash the head in cold water, every morning:

207. Or, use the cold bath.—It seldom fails:

208. Or, take half a pint of decoction of onions, morning and evening:

209. Or, a spoonful of juice of onions:

210. Or, take peeled turnips three pounds, sugar one pound, put them in an earthen pot close covered for twenty-four hours. Strain the juice, and take two or three spoonfuls morning and evening. Tried.

211. Or, mix the juice of boiled turnips with fine powdered sugar-candy, 'till it is a kind of syrup. Swallow a little of it drop by drop from time to time:

212. Or, take a spoonful of syrup of hoarhound morning and evening. Tried.

213. Or, put a scruple of spermaceti into the yolk of a new-laid egg, and sup it up in the morning, fasting.

54. *A Pleuritic Cough.*

214. Powder an ounce of spermaceti fine; work it in a marble mortar with the yolk of a new-laid egg. Mix them in white wine, and take a small glass every three hours.

55. *A Tickling Cough.*

215. Drink water whitened with oat-meal four times a day:

216. Or, keep a piece of barley-sugar, or sugar-candy constantly in your mouth.

56. *Violent Coughing from a sharp thin Rheum.*

217. Work into old conserve of roses, as much as you

can of pure gum olibanum, powdered as fine as possible. Take a bolus of this twice or thrice a day. It eases presently, and cures in two or three weeks:

218. Or, use milk diet as much as possible.

57. *The Cramp (to prevent.)*

219. Tie your garter smooth and tight under your knee at going to bed. Tried.

220. Or, be electrified thro' the part which uses to be affected. This generally prevents it for a month: sometimes for a twelvemonth. Tried.

58. *The Cramp (to cure.)*

221. Stretch out the limb immediately:

222. Or, stretch out the opposite arm and clench the fist:

223. Or, chafe the part with Hungary-water:

224. Or, with rectified spirits of wine:

225. Or, apply boiled nettles hot:

226. Or, take half a pint of tar-water morning and evening.

59. *A Cut.*

227. Keep it closed with your thumb a quarter of an hour. Then double a rag five or six times: dip it in cold water, and bind it on. Tried.

60. *Deafness.*

228. Be electrified thro' the ear. Tried.

229. Or, use the cold bath:

230. Or, put a little salt into the ear:

231. Or, salt-petre:

232. Or, drop into it a tea-spoonful of salt water:

233. Or, of juice of ground-ivy:

234. Or, three or four drops of onion juice at lying down, and stop it with a little wool.

61. *Deafness from Wax.*

235. Syringe the ear with warm sage tea. Tried.

236. Or, put in wild mint bruised, with the juice, changing it often.

62. *Deafness, with Head-ach and Buzzing in the Head.*

237. Peel a clove of garlic; dip it in honey, and put it

into your ear at night, with a little black wool. Lie with that ear uppermost. Put the same in the other ear the next night. Do this, if need be, eight or ten days.

63. *A settled Deafness.*

238. Take a red onion, pick out the core; fill up the place with oil of roasted almonds. Let it stand a night; then bruise and strain it. Drop three or four drops into the ear, morning and evening, and stop it with black wool.

64. *To cause an easy Delivery.*

239. Peel, slice and fry a large white onion in two or three spoonfuls of the best olive oil, 'till it is tender. Boil this with half a glass of water: strain and drink it in the morning fasting, for two or three weeks before the time of child-birth.

65. *A Diabetes.**

240. Drink wine boiled with ginger, as much and as often as your strength will bear. Let your drink be milk and water. All milk meats are good:

241. Or, drink three or four times a day a quarter of a pint of alum posset-drink, that is, milk curdled with alum, putting three drams of alum to four pints of milk. It seldom fails to cure in eight or ten days.--*Dr. Mead.*

242. Or, infuse half an ounce of cantharides, that is, Spanish flies, in a pound of elixir of vitriol. Give from 15 to 30 or even 40 drops in Bristol-water, (the hot well water of Bristol, England) twice or thrice a day.

66. *The Dropsy.**

243. Use the cold bath daily, after purging:

244. Or, drink nothing but lemonade, that is, lemon, sugar and water:

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* A diabetes is a frequent and large discharge of pale and sweetish urine, attended with constant thirst, and a wasting of the whole body.

† A dropsy is a preternatural collection of water, in the head, breast, belly, or all over the body. It is attended with a continual thirst. The part swelled, pits, if you press it with your fingers. The urine is pale and little.

245. Or, take as much as lies on a sixpence of powdered laurel-leaves, every second or third day. It works both ways:

246. Or, mix half an ounce of amber with a quart of wine vinegar. Heat a brick (only not red hot) and put it into a tub. Pour it upon it, and hold the parts swelled over the smoke, covering the tub close, to keep in the smoke. The water will come out incredibly, and the patient be cured:

247. Or, cover the whole belly with a large new sponge dipt in strong lime-water, and then squeezed out. This bound on, often cures, even without any sensible evacuation of water:

248. Or, apply green dock-leaves to the joints and soles of the feet, changing them once a day:

249. Or, abstain from all drink for thirty days. To ease your thirst, hold on your tongue a thin small slice of toasted bread dipt in brandy; or wash your mouth with the juice of lemons. Tried.

250. Tar-water drank twice a day has cured many: so has an infusion of juniper berries roasted, and made into a liquor like coffee.

251. Or, eat a crust of bread every morning fasting. Tried.

252. Or, drink sea-water, morning and evening:

253. Or, mix a pound of the coarsest sugar with a pint of the juice of pellitory of the wall, bruised in a marble mortar. Boil it as long as any scum rises. When cool, bottle and cork it. If very bad, take three spoonfuls at night, and two in the morning.—It seldom fails. Tried.

254. Or, take a spoonful of the juice of artichoke leaves, morning and evening:

255. Or, three spoonfuls of the juice of leeks and elder-leaves:

256. Or, half a pint of the decoction of butchers broom, intermixing purges twice or thrice a week. The proper purge is ten grains of jalap with six of powdered ginger. It may be increased or lessened according to the strength of the patient:

257. Or, take a spoonful of whole mustard seed, night and morning, and drink on it half a pint of the decoction of green broom-tops; (Broom is an English shrub that bears yellow flowers.) This works both by stool and urine:

258. Or, boil two handfuls of elder roots in a quart of

water. Strain it and drink a large glass thrice a day for thirty days. It frequently cures in that time.

67. *The Ear-Ach.*

259. Rub the ear hard, for a quarter of an hour. Tried.
260. Or, be electrified. Tried.
261. Or, apply to it a hot roll:
262. Or, put in a roasted fig, as hot as may be:
263. Or, blow the smoke of tobacco strongly into it:
264. Or, drop in juice of goose grass, which is called clavers.

68. *Ear-Ach from Cold.*

265. Boil rue, or rosemary, or garlic, and let the stream go into the ear through a funnel, also called tunnel.

69. *Ear-Ach from Heat.*

266. Apply cloths four times doubled and dipt in cold water, changing them when warm, for half an hour.

70. *Ear-Ach from Worms.*

267. Drop in warm milk, and it brings them out:
268. Or, juice of Wormwood which kills them:
269. Or, oil of bitter almonds.

71. *Noise in the Ears.*

270. Drop in juice of onions:
271. Or, fill them with bruised hyssop.

72. *Hard Wax in the Ear.*

272. Is best dissolv'd by warm water.

73. *Eyes Bleared.*

273. Drop into them the juice of crab apples.

74. *A Blood-shot Eye.*

274. Apply linen rags dipt in cold water for two or three Hours:
275. Or, blow in white sugar candy finely powdered:
276. Or, apply boil'd hyssop as a poultice. This has a wonderful efficacy.

75. *A Bruise in the Eye.*

277. Apply as a plaster conserve of roses:

278. Or, a paste of black soap and white bread crumbs: But take care it get not into the eye.

76. *Burning Eyes, or Hot Rheum.*

279. Apply a thick apple paring, lying down in bed.

77. *Clouds flying before the Eyes.*

280. Take a dram of powdered betony, called wood betony, every moment.

78. *Blindness.*

281. Is often cured by cold bathing:

282. Or, by electrifying: Tried. This has cured even a gutta serena.

79. *Eyes Dim or Decayed.*

283. Use eye-bright tea daily:

284. Or, powdered eye-bright, both in Meat and drink.

80. *Dull Sight.*

285 Drop in 2 or 3 drops of juice of rotten apples often.

81. *Films.*

286. Dry Zibethum Occidentale; i. e. stercus humanum, slowly; powder it fine, and blow it into the eye twice or thrice a day:

287. Or, mix juice of ground ivy with a little honey, and two or three grains of bay salt. Drop it in morning and evening.

82. *Hot or Sharp Humours.*

288. Beat the white of an egg into water, in which mix fine sugar, and drop it into the eye:

289. Or, drop in juice of daisies, (white weed is called daisy, and there are several other kinds) morning and evening:

290. Or, boil a handful of bramble leaves, (this is a species of blackberry) with a little alum, in a quart of spring water to a pint. Drop this frequently into the eye.

This likewise speedily cures any sores:

291. Or, lay a thin slice of raw beef on the nape of the neck. Tried.

83. *Eyes Inflamed.*

292. Apply as a poultice boiled, roasted, or rotten apples, warm:

293. Or, wormwood-tops with the yolk of an egg: this will hardly fail:

294. Or, beat up the white of an egg with two spoonfuls of white rose water into a white froth. Apply this on a fine rag, changing it so that it may not grow dry, 'till the eye is well: Tried.

84. *A Lachrymal Fistula.**

295. Apply a poultice of fine leaves of rue:

296. Or, wash the eye morning and evening with a decoction of quince-leaves:

297. Or, take a dram of betony-leaves powder'd, daily.

85. *Pearl in the Eye.*

298. Apply a drop of juice of celandine with a feather thrice a day.

299. Or, of three-leav'd grass. It commonly cures in seven days.

86. *White Specks in the Eyes.*

300. Going to bed, put in ear-wax on the speck. This has cured many.

301. Or, a drop of the juice of fennel:

302. Or, of ivy-juice: afterwards blow in a little powder'd loaf-sugar.

87. *An excellent Eye-water.*

303. Heat half an ounce of lapis calaminaris of the apothecaries red hot, and quench it in half a pint of French white wine, and as much white rose water: then pound it small and infuse it. Shake the bottle when you use it. It cures soreness, weakness, and most diseases of the eye. I have known it cure total blindness.

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* This disorder in the inner corner of the eye, causes the tears to flow involuntarily.

88. *Another.*

304. Infuse in lime-water a dram of sal ammoniac, of the apothecaries powder'd, for twelve hours; then strain and keep it for use. This also cures most disorders of the eyes.

89. *Another.*

305. Boil very lightly one spoonful of white copperas(that is white vitriol) scrap'd, and three spoonfuls of white salt, in three pints of spring water. When cold, bottle it in large vials without straining. Take up the vial softly, and put a drop or two in the eye morning and evening.

☞ It answers the intention of almost all the preceding medicines: it takes away redness, or any soreness whatever: it cures pearls, rheums, and often blindness itself.

306. An eye water which was used by Sir Stephen Fox, when he was sixty years of age, and could hardly see with the help of spectacles; but thereby in some time recovered his sight, and could see to read the smallest print without glass or spectacles, 'till above eighty.

Take six ounces of rectified spirits of wine, dissolve in it one dram of camphor; then add two pugils (that is, handfuls)of dried elder flowers. In twenty-four hours after it is infused, it is ready for use. Take out a little in a tea-spoon; dip your finger in it, and bathe your forehead over your eyes, and each temple with it several times, morning and night, and twice more in the day constantly. Mean time dip a soft rag in dead small beer, new milk warm; and dab each eye a dozen times gently, morning and evening.

If it is a watery humour, you may, with your finger, wet the eyelids two or three times apiece; but be sure to shut your eyes, or it makes them smart and burn excessively. If you have the tooth-ach or swell'd face, rub it well in on the part, and it will take away the pain. It will cure any bruise also if used immediately: Tried. It will cure any inflammation in the eyes, by a long course of using.

90. *Weak Eyes.*

307. Moisten the eyelids morning and evening with camphorated spirits of wine, keeping the eye shut.

308. Wash the head daily with cold water: Tried.

91. *The Falling Sickness.**

309. Be electrified: Tried.
310. Or, use the cold bath for a month daily:
311. Or, take a tea-spoonful of peony root dried and grated fine, morning and evening for three months:
312. Or, take a spoonful of the juice of rue, morning and Evening, for a month:
313. Or, half a pint of decoction of lignum guaiacum, called lignum vitæ, morning and evening: *I.*
314. Or, of tar-water for three months:
315. Or, take four drops of laudanum fasting, for six or seven mornings. This has cured many.
316. Or, use an entire milk diet for three months: it seldom fails:
317. Or, take half a dram of powder'd mistletoe, a plant growing on trees, every six hours, drinking after it a strong infusion of mistletoe. *I.*
318. In the fit, blow up the nose a little powder'd ginger:
319. Or, leaves of asarabacca (an imported herb,) powder'd.—☞ This is the famous Major's snuff.

92. *The Falling of the Fundament.*

320. Apply a cloth covered thick with fine brick dust:
321. Or, boil a handful of red rose leaves in a quarter of a pint of red wine: dip a cloth in it, and apply it as hot as can be borne. Do this 'till all is used.

93. *A Falling down of the Womb.*

322. May be cured in the manner last mentioned.

94. *A Fever.*

323. Drink a pint and a half of cold water lying down in bed: I never knew it to do hurt:
324. Or, a large glass of tar-water warm, every hour.
325. The best of all juleps in a fever, is this: Toast a large thin slice of bread, without burning; put it hot into a pint of cold water; then set it on the fire 'till it

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* In the falling sickness the patient falls to the ground, either quite stiff, or convulsed all over, utterly senseless, gnashing his teeth, and foaming at the mouth.

is pretty hot. In a dry heat it may be given cold; in a moist heat warm; the more largely the better: Tried.

326. Put an ounce of rice in a pint of water. Set it near the fire, 'till it is scalding hot. Then pour it off clear.

327. Or, for a change, use pippin (a kind of apple) or wood-sorrel tea: or, pippin posset drink: or, wood-sorrel posset drink: posset is milk curdled.

328. Or, decoction of violet-leaves:

329. Or, of strawberry-leaves:

330. To prevent any infectious fever, do not breathe near the face of the sick person, neither swallow your spittle while in the room.

Infection siezes the stomach first.

95. *A Burning Fever.*

331. Stamp a handful of leaves of caprifolium, (which is, the honey-suckle called wood-bine) put fair water to it, and use it cold as a clyster. It commonly cures in an hour.

332. Or, smear the wrists, five or six inches long with warm molasses treacle, and cover it with brown paper.

96. *A Continual Fever.*

333. If not very violent, take a dram of sal prunellæ, (a preparation of sulphur and salt petre) every four hours, in warm water, 'till it abates.

97. *A Hectick Fever.*

334. Drink only thin water-gruel, or boil'd milk and water. The more you drink the better.

98. *A High Fever.*

335. Attended with a delirium and a vigilia, that is, watching, has been cured by plunging into cold water; which is a safe and sure remedy in the beginning of any fever.

336. Such a delirium is often cured by applying warm lamb's-lungs to the head.

99. *An Intermiting Fever.*

337. Drink warm lemonade [which is lemon juice, sugar and water] in the beginning of every fit: it cures in a few days: Tried.

338. Or, take a tea-spoonful of oil of sulphur, which is

made of olive oil eight parts, and sulphur one part, boiled well together, in a cup of balm tea, once or twice a day.

100. *A Fever with Pains in the Limbs.*

339. Take twenty drops of spirit of hartshorn in a cup of water twice or thrice in twenty-four hours:
340. Or, in strong camomile tea, lying down in bed.

101. *A Rash Fever.*

341. Drink every hour a spoonful of juice of ground-ivy, some call this gill-go-by-ground, and by several other names. It cures in twenty-four hours. Use the decoction, when you have not the juice.

102. *A Slow Fever.*

342. Use the cold bath for two or three weeks, daily.

103. *A Fistula.*

343. Grind an ounce of mercury sublimate, [which is corrosive sublimate] in a glass mortar, with a glass pestle, as fine as possible. Put it into a glass bottle, and pour on it two quarts of pure spring water. Cork it close, and for six days shake it well every hour. Then let it settle for twenty-four hours. Pour it off clear; filter it in a glass funnel; and keep it for use close stopt. Put a spoonful of this water in a vial, and add two spoonfuls of pure spring water: shake them well together, and drink it fasting. It works both by vomit and by stool, but very safely. Keep yourself very warm, and walk as much as you can. The first time neither eat nor drink 'till two hours after it has done working. Take this every other day. In forty days this will cure any cancer, old sore or king's evil, broken or unbroken. After the first or second vomit you may use water-gruel, as in other vomits.—☞ Very weak persons should not use this.

104. *Phlegm.*

344. To prevent or cure, take a spoonful of warm water the first thing in the morning.

105. *Flooding (in lying in)*

345. Cover the body with cloths, dipt in oxycrate [i. e. vin-

egar and water] changing them as they grow warm. Drink cooling, acid liquors.

106. *A Flux.*

346. Use the cold bath daily, and drink a draught of water from the spring:
347. Or, Sit over camomile-flowers boil'd in milk.
348. Or, receive the smoke of turpentine cast on burning coals. This cures also the bloody-flux, and the falling of the fundament:
349. Or, drink two or three quarts of warm water:
350. Or, put a large brown toast into three quarts of water, with a dram of cochineal, and a dram of salt of wormwood, [these are apothecaries articles.] Drink it all in as short time as you conveniently can. This rarely fails to cure all fluxes, cholera morbus, yea, and inflammations of the bowels: Tried.
351. Or, take a spoonful of plantain-seed, bruised, morning and evening till it stops:
352. Or, the leaves of it boiled in small broth:
353. Or, three or four ounces of its juice:
354. Or, a small nutmeg powdered in the yolk of an egg:
355. Or, a dram of the seed of flux-weed in two or three spoonfuls of broth: *I.*
356. Or, ten grains of ipeccuanha three mornings successively. It is likewise excellent as a sudorific.
357. Or, boil the fat of a breast of mutton in a quart of water for an hour. Drink the broth as soon as you can conveniently. This will cure the most inveterate flux. Tried.

107. *A Bloody Flux.*

358. Apply a suppository of linen dipt in aqua vitæ, which is brandy:
359. Or, drink cold water as largely as possible, taking nothing else till the flux stops:
360. Or, take a large apple, and at the top, pick out all the core, and fill up the place with a piece of honey comb, (the honey being strained out) roast the apple in embers, and eat it, and this will stop the flux immediately:
361. Or, thirty grains of powdered root of gladwin, (stinking flower deluce, grows two feet high, when it flowers; the root is redish without and whitish within,)

at night, twice or thrice a week; it is just as good as rhubarb in most cases:

362. Or, decoction of primrose leaves, (there is a common primrose, and a cowslip primrose,) morning and evening: or, of millet seed:

363. Or, grated rhubarb, as much as lies on a shilling, with half as much of grated nutmeg, in a glass of white wine, lying down, every other night. Tried.

108. *The Gout in the Stomach.*

364. "Dissolve two drams of Venice treacle in a glass of mountain wine. After drinking it, go to bed. You will be easier in 2 hours, & well in sixteen." Dr. *Dover.*

365. Or, take two spoonfuls of juice of wormwood:

366. Or, boil a pugil, (a handful) of tansy in a quarter of a pint of mountain wine. Drink it in bed. I believe this never fails. Tried.

367. To prevent its return, dissolve half an ounce of gum guaiacum in two ounces of sal volatile, (which is salts or hartshorn.) Take a tea spoonful of this every morning, in a glass of spring water. ☞ This helps any sharp pain in the stomach. Dr. *Boerhaave.*

109. *The Gout in the Foot or Hand.*

368. Apply a raw lean beef steak. Change it once in twelve hours, till cured.

110. *The Gout in any Limb.**

369. Rub the part with warm treacle, (molasses), and then bind on a flannel smear'd therewith. Repeat this, if need be, once in twelve hours. This has cured an inveterate gout:

370. Or, dry sage in the sun for a day. Apply this, and in one night it will ease the pain:

371. Or, at six in the evening, undress, and wrap yourself up in blankets. Then put your legs up to the knees in water, as hot as you can bear it. As it cools, let hot water be poured in, so as to keep you in a strong sweat till ten. Then go into a bed well warmed and

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* Regard not them who say, the gout ought not to be cured. They mean, it cannot. I know it cannot by their regular prescriptions. But I have known it cured in many cases, without any ill effect following.

sweat till morning. I have known this cure an inveterate gout, in a person above sixty, who lived eleven years after. The very matter of the gout is surely destroyed by a steady use of Mynsicht's Elixir of vitriol.

111. *The Gravel.*

372. Eat largely of spinach, called spinage, cultivated in gardens:
373. Or, drink largely of warm water sweetened with honey:
374. Or, of peach-leaves tea:
375. Or, of the pellitory of the wall tea, so sweetened:
376. Or, infuse an ounce of parsley seeds, (possessing a warm aromatic flavour) in a pint of white wine for twelve days. Drink a glass of it fasting three months. To prevent its return, beakfast for three months on agrimony tea. It entirely cured me, twelve years ago, nor have I had the least symptoms of it since.

112. *The Green Sickness.*

377. Take an ounce of quicksilver every morning: as in Article 41:
378. Or, a cup of decoction of lignum guaiacum, (which is lignum vitæ,) morning and evening:
379. Or, grind together into a fine powder three ounces of the finest steel filings, and two ounces of red sugar candy. Take from a scruple to half a dram every morning. *I.*

113. *To kill Animalcula that cause the Gums to to waste away from the Teeth.*

280. Gargle twice a day with salt water.

114. *The Head-Ach.*

381. Rub the head for a quarter of an hour. Tried.
382. Or, be electrified. Tried.
383. Or, apply to each temple the thin yellow rind of a lemon, newly pared off:
384. Or, pour into the palm of the hand a little brandy, with some zest of a lemon, (that is, the peels,) and hold it to the forehead:
385. Or, if you have catched cold, boil a handful of rose-

mary in a quart of water. Put this in a mug, and hold your head (covered with a napkin) over the steam, as hot as you can bear. Repeat this till the pain ceases. Tried.

386. Or, drop the juice of pimpernell into the ear:
387. Or, snuff up the nose camphorated spirits of lavender:
388. Or, juice of ground-ivy:
389. Or, a little juice of horse radish:
390. Or, drink half a pint of strong decoction of ground-ivy, morning and evening.

115. *A Chronical Head-Ach.*

391. Keep your feet in warm water, a quarter of an hour before you go to bed, for two or three weeks: Tried.
392. Or, wear tender hemlock leaves, under the feet, changing them daily:
393. Or, order a tea kettle of cold water to be poured on your head, every morning in a slender stream:
395. Or, apply to the head bruised cummin seed, fried with an egg:
396. Or, take a large tea cup full of carduus tea without sugar, fasting for six or seven mornings. Tried.
397. Or, boil wood-betony in new milk, and strain it. Breakfast on this for five or six weeks. *I.*

116. *Head-ach from Heat.*

398. Apply to the forehead cloths dipt in cold water for an hour. Tried.
399. Or, beat white poppy seed to powder; mix this with yolks of eggs, and apply it to the temples and forehead.

117. *A Nervous Head-ach.*

400. Dry and powder an ounce of marjoram, and half an ounce of asarabacca, (an imported herb,) mix them, and take them as snuff, keeping the ears and throat warm. This is of great use even in a cancer:
401. Or, take half a dram of powdered marum morning and evening in any liquid.

118. *An Hemicrania.**

402. Use cold bathing:
403. Or, apply to that part of the head shaved, a plaster

* That is, an head-ach which affects but one side of the head.

that will stick, with a hole cut in the middle of it, as big as an halfpenny: place over that hole leaves of ranunculus, (which is crowfoot, so common in the field, and called buttercup,) very moist. It is a gentle blister.

119. *Stoppage in the Head.*

404. Snuff up juice of primrose, keeping the head warm.

120. *The Heart-Burning.**

405. Drink a pint of cold water. Tried.
406. Or, drink slowly of decoction of camomile flowers:
407. Or, chew five or six pepper corns a little; then swallow them:
408. Or, take six almonds and twelve raw peas, and eat them together:
409. Sometimes a vomit is needful, ipecacuanha, or carduus tea.

121. *The Hiccup.*

410. Swallow a mouthful of water, stopping the mouth and ears. Tried.
411. Or, take any thing that makes you sneeze:
412. Or, a little candied ginger:
413. Or, two or three preserved damsons:
414. Or, three drops of the oil of cinnamon on a lump of sugar. Tried.

122. *Hoarseness.*

415. Rub the soles of the feet before the fire, with garlic and lard well beaten together, over night. The hoarseness will be gone next day:
416. Or, take a pint of cold water lying down:
417. Or, instead of supper, eat an apple and drink half a pint of water:
418. Or, swallow slowly the juice of radishes:
419. Or, take a spoonful of sage-juice morning and evening.
420. Or, a tea-spoonful of conserve of roses every night: Tried.
421 Or, fifteen drops of balsam of sulphur [which is eight parts of olive oil and one part of sulphur boiled well together] on a lump of sugar.

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* A sharp gnawing pain at the orifice of the stomach.

123. *Hypochondriac and Hysteric Disorders.*

422. Use cold bathing:
423. Or, take an ounce of quicksilver every morning.

124. *The Jaundice.*

424. Wear leaves of celandine upon and under the feet:
425. Or, take a small pill of castile soap every morning for eight or ten days: Tried.
426. Or, as much as lies on a shilling of calcin'd, that is, burnt egg-shells, three mornings fasting; and walk till you sweat:
427. Or, half a pint of strong decoction of nettles:
428. Or, boil a large burdock-root in two quarts of water to three pints. Let it soak therein for twenty-four hours cover'd close. Drink a draught of this three or four times and it will not fail.

125. *The Jaundice in Children.*

429. Take half an ounce of fine rhubarb, powder'd. Mix with it thoroughly, by long beating, two handfuls of good well cleaned currants. Of this give a tea-spoonful every morning.

126. *The Iliac Passion.**

430. Apply warm flannels soaked in spirits of wine:
431. Or, hold a live puppy constantly on the belly.—*Dr. Sydenham.*
432. Or, immerge up to the breast in a warm bath:
433. Or, take a decoction of the seed of dill in olive oil and water, and then a bit of bread dipt in water:
434. Or, ounce by ounce, a pound or a pound and a half of quicksilver.

127. *An Imposthume; a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.*

435. Put the white of two leeks in a wet cloth, and so roast them in ashes, but not too much. Stamp them in a mortar with a little hogs-grease. Spread it thick plasterwise, and apply, changing it every hour, till all the matter comes out, which it will be in three times. *I.*

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* In this violent kind of colic, the excrements are thrown up by the mouth in vomiting.

128. *Pain in the Joints.*

436. Drink decoction of herb Robert, (an herb two feet high, reddish stalk, very strong smell, rather loathsome; flowers of five leaves) and apply it as a poultice.

129. *The Itch.**

437. Wash the parts affected with strong rum. Tried.
438. Or, with strong decoction of dock-root for nine or ten days:
439. Or, of hyssop, four or five days:
440. Or, anoint them with black soap:
441. Or, steep a shirt half an hour in a quart of water mixt with half an ounce of powdered brimstone. Dry it slowly, and wear it five or six days. Sometimes it needs repeating. Tried.
442. Or, mix powder of white hellebore (poke-root) with cream for three days. Anoint the joints for three mornings and evenings. It seldom fails.
443. Or, mix a little fine bay salt, and as much flour of brimstone, with a little sweet oil. Rub it well in the palms of the hands, and dry it in. It commonly cures in three days.
444. Or, beat together the juice of two or three lemons, with the same quantity of the oil of roses. Anoint the parts affected. It cures in two or three times using.
445. Or, mix an ounce of ginger finely powdered, with a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Use it morning and evening. It cures in four or five days.

130. *The King's Evil.*†

446. Take as much cream of tartar as lies on a sixpence, every morning and evening:
447. Or, drink for six weeks half a pint of a strong decoction of devils-bit. Tried.
448. Or, of ground ivy:
449. Or, of dead nettles:
450. Or, of coltsfoot: mean-time, apply the herb beaten up with powdered linseed and hogs lard, to the sores.

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* This distemper is nothing but a kind of very small lice which burrow under the skin. Therefore inward medicines are absolutely needless.—Is it possible any physician should be ignorant of this?

† It commonly appears first, by the thickness of the lips; then come hard swellings, in the neck chiefly; then running sores.

Renew it twice a day:

451. Or, use lime-water for common drink:

452. Or, the diet-drink mentioned in Article 560.—I have known this cure one whose breast was as full of holes as a honey-comb:

453. Or, set a quart of honey by the fire to melt. When it is cold, strew into it a pound and a half of quick-lime beat very fine, and sifted through a hair sieve. Stir this about till it boil up of itself into an hard lump. Beat this when cold very fine, and sift it as before. Take of this as much as lies on a shilling, (an English Shilling is about the size of a pistareen) in a glass of water every morning fasting; an hour before breakfast, at four in the afternoon, and at going to bed:

454. Or, take two spoonfuls of the juice of water parsnips, with two spoonfuls of milk, every morning fasting, for the six summer months. Two hours after, breakfast on water-gruel with a little bread.

☞This cures the scurvy in three months.

131. *Stoppage in the Kidneys.*

455. Take twelve grains of salt of amber (to be got at the apothecaries) in a little water.

132. *The Legs Inflamed.*

456. Apply fullers' earth (a marl or clay used in fulling) spread on brown paper: it seldom fails.

457. Or, boiled turnips mixt with mutton suet:

458. Or, rub them with warm juice of plantain.

133. *Legs Sore, and Running.*

459. Wash them in brandy and apply elder-leaves, changing them twice a day. This will dry up all the sores, though the leg were like an honey-comb. Tried.

460. Or, poultice them with rotten apples. Tried.

134. *The Leprosy.**

461. Use the cold bath:

462. Or, wash in the sea often and long:

463. Or, wash the parts with juice of calamint: (called mountain mint; it is about a foot high, square, hairy,

* In this disease the skin in many parts is covered with rough, whitish, scaly pustules, and if these are rubbed off, with a kind of scaly scurf.

and woody stalk; two leaves at a joint, bigness of marjoram; of a quick scent—flower of a pale blue color.)

464. Or, mix well an ounce of pomatum, a dram of powdered brimstone, and half an ounce of sal prunellæ; (salt-petre and sulphur boiled together) and anoint the parts so long as there is need:

465. Or, add a pint of juice of houseleek, and half a pint of verjuice, (juice of unripe lemons, grapes or crab-apples) to a pint and a half of posset-drink, (milk curdled.) Drink up this in twenty-four hours. It cures also the quinsy, and all sorts of white swellings on the joints.

466. Or, drink half a pint of cellery-whey, (cellery is a garden herb) morning and evening. This has cured in a most desperate case.

467. Or, drink for a month a decoction of elm bark, morning and evening.

135. *The Lethargy.*

468. Snuff strong vinegar up the nose:

469. Or, powder of white hellebore, which is poke-root:

470. Or, take half a pint of decoction of savoury morning and evening:

471. Or, of infusion of water-cresses.

136. *Lice (to kill.)*

472. Sprinkle Spanish snuff over the head:

473. Or, wash it with a decoction of amaranth-plant.

137. *For one seemingly killed with Lightning, a Damp, or Suffocated.*

474. Plunge him immediately into cold water:

475. Or, blow strongly with bellows down his throat. This may recover a person seemingly drowned.

138. *Lues Venerea.*

476. Take an ounce of quicksilver every morning, and a spoonful of aqua sulphurata in a glass of water at five in the afternoon. I have known a person cured by this, when supposed to be at the point of death, who had been infected by a foul nurse, before he was a year old. I insert this for the sake of such innocent sufferers.

139. *Lunacy, (a kind of Madness influenced by the Moon.)*

477. Give decoction of agrimony four times a day:
478. Or, rub the head several times a day with vinegar, in which ground-ivy leaves have been infused:
479. Or, boil juice of ground-ivy (some call it gill-go-by-the-ground, and several other names) with sweet oil and white wine into an ointment. Shave the head, anoint it therewith, and chafe it in, warm, every other day for three weeks. Bruise also the leaves and bind them on the head, and give three spoonfuls of the juice warm every morning. This generally cures melancholy.
480. Or, electrify. Tried.

140. *Raging Madness.**

481. Apply to the head cloths dipt in cold water:
482. Or, set the patient with his head under a great water-fall, as long as his strength will bear: or, pour water on his head out of a tea-kettle:
483. Or, let him eat nothing but apples for a month:
484. Or, nothing but bread and milk. Tried.

141. *The Bite of a Mad Dog.*

485. Apply the ashes of trefoil (an English plant) mixt with hogs-lard. This has cured one that was bit on the nose:
486. Or, plunge into cold water daily for twenty days, and keep as long under it as possible. This has cured, even after the hydrophobia was begun.†
487. Galen says, none ever failed of a cure who took two spoonfuls of ashes of Craw-fish daily for forty days.
488. Or, apply juice of dracuntia mixt with vinegar, outwardly, and drink of the same morning and evening, five or six days:
489. Or, mix powdered liverwort four drams, black pepper two drams. Divide this into four parts, and take

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* It is a sure rule that all madmen are cowards, and may be conquered by binding only, without beating.—Dr. Mead.

† If this is really a nervous disorder, what wonder, if it should be cured by cold bathing?

one in warm milk for four mornings fasting. Dr. Mead affirms, he never knew this fail.

490. Or, take two or three spoonfuls of the juice of ribwort, morning and evening, as soon as possible after the bite. Repeat this for two or three changes of the moon. It has not been known to fail.

142. *The Measles.*†

491. Drink only thin water-gruel, or milk and water, the more the better; or, toast and water.

492. If the cough be very troublesome, take frequently a spoonful of barley-water sweetened with oil of sweet almonds newly drawn, mixt with syrup of maiden-hair:

493. After the measles, for some weeks, take care of catching cold, use light diet, and drink barley-water, instead of malt-drink.

143. *Menses Obstructed.*

494. Be electrified. Tried.

495. Or, take half a pint of strong decoction of penny-royal every night at going to bed:

496. Or, a spoonful of juice of syrup of brooklime, morning and evening:

497. Or, a tea-spoonful of columbine seeds powdered, thrice a day:

498. Or, boil five large heads of hemp in a pint of water to half. Strain it, and drinking it going to bed two or three nights. It seldom fails. Tried.

499. Or, take from eight to twelve grains of calomel, in a pill, for two or three nights, taking care not to catch cold. It vomits and purges. Tried.

500. Or, pour 12 ounces of rectified spirits of wine on 4 ounces of roots ofblack hellebore, and let it stand in a warm place twenty-four hours. Pour it off and take from thirty to forty drops in any liquid fasting. It is good likewise in the green sickness, in all hypochondrical cases, and in obstinate madness.

501. Or, burn a little sulphur of antimony on a chafing-dish of coals, and receive the smoke by a funnel. In a few minutes it will take effect.

☞ Let any of these medicines be used at the regular times as near as can be judged.

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† This distemper is always preceded by a violent cough, often fourteen days before the red spots come out.

144. *Menses Nimii, that is, Too Much.*

502. Drink nothing but cold water, with a spoonful of fine flour stirred in it. At that time, drink a glass of the coldest water you can get, and apply a thick cloth dipt in cold water:
503. Or, put the feet into cold water:
504. Or, apply a sponge dipt in red wine and vinegar:
505. Or, bleed in the arm. Stop the orifice often with the finger, and then let it bleed again:
506. Or, boil four or five leaves of the red holy oak in a pint of milk, with a small quantity of sugar. Drink this in the morning; if the person can afford it, she may add a tea-spoonful of balm of Gilead. This does not often fail.
507. Or, after a small rhubarb purge, boil the peel of seven Seville oranges in three pints of spring water to a quart. Take ten spoonfuls sweetened with white sugar, four times a day:
508. Or, use daily decoetion, syrup, or powder of horse-tail, nettles, or plantain.
509. Or, reduce to a fine powder half an ounce of alum, with a quarter of an ounce of dragon's-blood. In a violent case, take a quarter of a dram every half hour. It scarce ever fails to stop the flux, before half an ounce is taken. This also surely cures the whites.

145. *To resolve Coagulated Milk.*

510. Cover the woman with a table-cloth, and hold a pan of hot water just under her breast; then stroke it three or four minutes. Do this twice a day till it is cured.

146. *To increase Milk.*

511. Drink a pint of water, going to bed:
512. Or, drink largely of pottage made with lentils.

147. *To make Milk agree with the Stomach.*

513. If it lie heavy, put a little salt in it; if it curdle, sugar. For bilious persons, mix it with water.

148. *Nervous Disorders.*

514. Are of two kinds; 1. Those which proceed from the

nerves being compressed by the swelling of the muscular flesh: or, 2. When the nerves themselves are disordered. In the former case, temperance and abstemiousness will generally cure: in the latter, when the nerves perform their office too languidly, a *good air* is the first requisite. The patient also should rise early, and as soon as the dew is off the ground, walk. Let his breakfast be mother of thyme tea, gathered in June, using half as much as we do of common tea. It should be drank with the finest sugar; and cream may be added if he please: coffee must be avoided. When the nerves are too sensible, let the person breathe a proper air. Let him eat veal, chickens, or mutton. Vegetables should be eat sparingly; the most innocent is the French bean whilst young, and the best root is the turnip. Wine should be avoided carefully: so should all sauces. Sometimes he may breakfast upon a quarter of an ounce of the powder of valerian root infused in hot water, to which he may add cream and sugar. Tea is not proper. When the person finds an uncommon oppression, let him take a large spoonful of the tincture of valerian root.

☞ The tincture should be made thus. Cut to pieces six ounces of wild valerian root gathered in June, and fresh dried. Bruise it by a few strokes in a mortar, that the pieces may be split, but it should not be beat into a powder: put this into a quart of strong white wine: cork the bottle and let it stand three weeks, shaking it every day; then press it out and filtre the tincture through paper.

515. Take also as much as will lie on a shilling of the powder of misletoe, twice a day, when the stomach is most empty, fasting two hours after it; then once a day, and afterwards every other, or every third day, till there is no more need of medicines.

☞ Let this plant be gathered in May, and the leaves and bark dried carefully in the free air, without sun, till they are brittle. Let them then be reduced to a fine powder, and kept in that form.—Dr. *Hill.*

516. But I am firmly persuaded, there is no remedy in nature, for nervous disorders of every kind, comparable to the proper and constant use of the electrical machine.

149. *An old stubborn Pain in the Back.*

517. Steep root of water-fern in water, till the water become thick and clammy. Then rub the parts therewith morning and evening.

150. *The Palsy.**

518. Use the cold bath, if your are under fifty, rubbing and sweating after it:

519. Or, shred white onions, and bake them gently in an earthen pot, till they are soft, spread a thick plaster of this, and apply it to the benumbed part, all over the side, if need be. Tried.

520. Or, take tar-water, morning and evening:

521. Or, boil white and red sage, a handful of each in a quart of white wine. Strain and bottle it. Take a small glass morning and evening. This helps all nervous disorders:

522. Or, apply to the parts boiled sage leaves hot; and drink a decoction of sage morning and evening:

523. Or, of water dock, applying the boiled leaves.

151. *Palsy of the Hands.*

524. Wash them often in a decoction of sage as hot as you can bear:

525. Or, boil a handful of elder leaves, and two or three spoonfuls of mustard seed in a quart of water. Wash often in this, as hot as may be.

152. *Palsy of the Mouth.*

526. After purging well, chew mustard seed often:

527. Or, hold in your mouth half an ounce of spirits of lavender:

528. Or, gargle with juice of wood sage.

153. *Palsy from working with White Lead or Verdigrise.*

529. Use warm baths and a milk diet.

154. *The Palpitation, or Beating of the Heart.*

530. Drink a pint of cold water:

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* A palsy is the loss of motion or feeling, or both, in any particular part of the body.

531. Or, apply outwardly a rag dipt in vinegar.
532. Or, be electrified. Tried.
533. Or, take a decoction of motherwort every night.

155. *The Piles (to prevent.)*

534. Wash the parts often with cold water.

156. *The Piles (to cure.)*

535. Apply warm treacle, that is, molasses:
536. Or, a tobacco leaf steeped in water twenty four hours:
537. Or, a poultice of boiled brook-lime. It seldom fails:
538. Or, a bruised onion skinned, or roasted in ashes. It perfectly cures the dry piles:
539. Or, leeks fried in butter:
540. Or, varnish. It perfectly cures both the blind and bleeding piles. Tried.

157. *The inward Piles.*

541. Drink largely of molasses (treacle) and water:
542. Or, drink a spoonful of juice of yarrow, or of leeks, three or four mornings. Tried.
543. Or, take from one to two drams of flour of brimstone twice a day in a cup of water gruel. or molasses.

158. *The Plague (to prevent.)*

544. Eat marigold flowers daily, as a sallad, with oil and vinegar:
545. Or, a little of the tops of rue with bread and butter, every morning:
546. Or, infuse rue, sage, mint, rosemary, wormwood, of each a handful, in two quarts of the sharpest vinegar, over warm embers for eight days. Then strain it through a flannel, and add half an ounce of camphor, dissolved in three ounces of rectified spirits of wine. With this wash the loins, face, and mouth, and snuff a little up the nose when you go abroad. Smell of a sponge dipt therein, when you approach infected persons or places.

159. *The Plague (to cure.)*

547. Cold water alone, drank largely, has cured it:
548. Or, an ounce or two of the juice of marigolds:

549. Or, take a dram of Angelica powdered, every six hours. It causes a strong sweat:
550. Or, after bleeding fifty or sixty ounces, drink very largely of water sharpened with spirit of vitriol:
551. Or, a draught of brine as soon as seized; sweat in bed; take no other drink for some hours.
552. Use lemon juice largely in every thing.

160. *The Pleurisy.**

553. Apply to the side, onions roasted in the embers, mixed with cream:
554. Or, take out the core of an apple, fill it with white frankincense; stop it close with the piece you cut out, and roast it in ashes. Mash and eat it. *I.*
555. Or, a glass of tar-water, warm every half hour:
556. Or, of decoction of nettles; and apply the herb hot, as a poultice: Tried.
557. Or, a plaster of flour of brimstone and white of an egg: Tried.

161. *To one Poison'd.*

558. Give one or two drams of distill'd verdigrise: it vomits in an instant.

162. *A Prick or Cut that Festers.*

559. Apply turpentine.

163. *An easy Purge.*

560. Drink a pint of warmish water fasting, walking after it.
561. Or, infuse from half a dram to two drams of damask rose-leaves dried, in half a pint of warm water for twelve hours:
562. Or, infuse three drams of senna, and a scruple of salt of tartar, in half a pint of river water for twelve hours. Then strain and take it in the morning.

164. *A stronger Purge.*

563. Drink half a pint of strong decoction of dock-root:
564. Or, two drams of the powder'd root of monks rhubarb, (a species of dock) with a scruple of ginger.

* A pleurisy is a fever attended with a violent pain in the side, and a pulse remarkably hard.

165. *The Quinsy.**

565. Apply a large white-bread toast, half an inch thick, dipt in brandy, to the crown of the head till it dries:
566. Or, drink a quart of cold water lying down in bed:
567. Or, swallow slowly white rose-water, mixt with syrup of mulberries: Tried.
568. Or, juice or jelly of black currants, or decoction of the leaves or bark. *I.*—(See likewise art. 524.)

166. *The Rheumatism.*†

569. Use the cold bath, with rubbing and sweating:
570. Or, rub in warm molasses treacle, and apply to the part a brown paper smeared therewith: change it in twelve hours: Tried.
571. Or, drink very largely of warm water in bed:
572. Or, tar-water morning and evening.
573. Or, steep six or seven cloves of garlick in half a pint of white wine. Drink it lying down. It sweats and frequently cures at once:
574. Or, mix flour of brimstone with honey, equal quantities. Take three tea-spoonfuls at night, two in the morning; and one afterwards morning and evening, till cured. This succeeds oftener than any remedy I have found:
575. Or, take morning and evening, as much lignum guaiacum powder'd, in molasses, as will lie on a shilling:
576. Or, as much flour of sulphur, washing it down with decoction of lignum guaiacum: [which is lignum vita.]
577. Or, live on new milk whey and white bread for fourteen days. This has cured in a desperate case.
578. Or, pound the green stalks of English rhubarb in May, with an equal quantity of lump sugar. Take a nutmeg of this three or four times a day.

167. *To restore the Strength after a Rheumatism*

579. Make a strong broth of cow-heels, and wash the parts with it warm twice a day. It has restored one

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* The quinsy is a fever attended with difficulty of swallowing, and often breathing.

† Rheumatical pains are generally most violent as soon as you are warm in bed.

who was quite a cripple, having no strength left either in his leg, thigh, or loins.

168. *The Rickets (to prevent or cure)*

580. Wash the child every morning in cold water.

169. *Ring Worms.*

581. Rub them with oil of paper:
582. Or, with juice of house-leek:
583. Or, wash them with decoction of soap-wort, also called bruise-wort, an English plant, sometimes used to wash with, or hungary-water camphorated.

170. *Running at the Nose.*

584. Snuff up a tea-spoonful of spirit of hartshorn.

171. *A Rupture. What some call Burst.*

585. Take agrimony, spleen-wort, solomon's seal, and strawberry-roots, a handful of each; pick and wash them well; stamp and boil them two hours, in two quarts of white wine in a vessel close stopt. Strain and drink a large glass of this every morning, and an hour after drink another. It commonly cures in a fortnight. A good truss, mean time, is of great use.

172. *A Fresh Rupture.*

586. Take decoction of plantain-leaves, morning and evening:
587. Or, dry a spoonful of plantain-seed by the fire; boil in milk, and take half a pint every morning.

173. *A Rupture in Children.*

588. Boil a spoonful of egg-shells, dried in an oven, and powder'd, in a pint of milk to three quarters of a pint. Feed the child constantly with bread boil'd in this milk.

174. *A Windy Rupture.*

589. Warm cow-dung well; spread it on thick leather, strewing some cummin-seeds on it, and apply it hot. When cold put on a new one. It commonly cures a child (keeping his bed) in two days.

175. *A Scald Head.*

590. Anoint it with Barbadoes tar; which is, Petrolium or rock oil.

176. *The Sciatica.**

591. Is cured by a purge taken in a few hours after it begins:

592. Or, use cold bathing, and sweat; together with the flesh-brush twice a day:

593. Or, apply leaves of ranunculus (called crowfoot, and buttercup) bruised, for six hours.

594. "Many have been cured in four or five days, only by drinking half a pint of cold water daily, in the morning, and at four in the afternoon."

595. Or, apply pounded roots of burdock and of elecampane cold. This usually cures, if kept on twenty-four hours; but it gives pain.

596. Or, boil nettles 'till soft. Foment with the liquor, then apply the herb as a poultice. I have known this cure a sciatica of forty-five years standing.

597. Or, boil calamint, called mountain-mint; is about a foot high; has a square, hairy, woody stalk; two leaves at a joint; bigness of marjoram: of a quick scent—flower of a pale blue color: apply this as a poultice, shifting it daily. Mean time drink a decoction of it morning and evening.

598. Or, apply flannels dipt in stale lie, boiled with salt as hot as you can bear, for an hour.

599. Or, a mud made of pitcoal (pitcoal is what is called sea-coal) and water. This also cures palsies, weakness of the limbs, most disorders of the legs, and swellings and stiffness of the joints. It cured a swelling of the elbow-joint, tho' accompanied with a fistula, arising from a caries of the bone.

177. *Inflammations or Swelling of the Scrotum.*

600. Wash it thrice a day with strong decoction of agrimony.

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* The sciatica is a violent pain in the hip, chiefly in the joint of the thigh bone.

178. *A Scorbutic Atrophy.*†

601. Use cold bathing: Which also cures all

179. *Scorbutick Pains.*

180. *Scorbutick Sores.*

602. Put half a pound of fresh shaved lignum guaiacum, called lignum vitæ, and half an ounce of senna into an earthen pot that holds six quarts. Add five quarts of soft water, and lute the pot close. Set this in a kettle of cold water, and put it over a fire, 'till it has boiled three hours. Let it stand in the kettle 'till cold. When it has stood one night drink daily half a pint, new milk-warm, fasting, and at four in the afternoon. Wash with a little of it. In three months all the sores will be dried up. Tried.

181. *The Scurvy.*†

603. Live on turnips for a month:
604. Or, an entire milk diet, for six months:
605. Or, take tar-water morning and evening for three months:
606. Or, infusion of horse-radish:
607. Or, decoction of great water-dock:
608. Or, three spoonfuls of nettle-juice every morning:
609. Or, infuse dried dock-roots in your common drink:
610. Or, use infusion of powder of wall-rue, morning and evening.—See Art. 454.
611. Or, pound into a pulp Seville Oranges, that is, oranges from Seville, sliced rind and all, and powdered sugar, equal quantities. Take a tea-spoonful three or four times a day. Tried.
612. Or, boil scurvy-grass and sorrel in broth, and feed upon it daily.
613. Water and garden-cresses, mustard, and juice of scurvy-grass, help in a cold scurvy.
614. When there is a continual salt taste in the mouth,

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* Such a degree of scurvy, as causes the flesh to waste away, like a consumption.

† The scurvy is known by heaviness of body, weariness, rottenness of gums, and yellow, lead, or violet-coloured spots on the legs.

take a pint of lime-water morning and evening.

182. *A Broken Shin.*

615. Bind a dry oak leaf upon it.

183. *The Shingles.**

616. Drink (see Article 115) sea-water every morning for a week; toward the close, bathe also.

184. *Sickishness in the Morning.*

617. Eat nothing after six in the evening.

185. *Sinew shrunk from a Cut.*

618. Rub it every morning with fasting spittle. Tried.

186. *Skin rubbed off.*

619. Apply pounded all-heal, (an English plant called wound-wort.—See *Culpepper.*) It seldom needs repeating.

187. *Small Pox.*

620. Drink largely of toast and water:
621. Or, let your whole food be milk and water mixt with a little white bread. Tried.
622. Or, milk and apples.
623. Take care to have a free, pure, and cool air. Therefore open the casement every day, only do not let it chill the patient.
624. If they strike in, and convulsions follow, drink a pint of cold water immediately. This instantly stops the convulsions, and drives out the pock. Tried.

188. *A Sore Mouth.*

625. Apply the white of an egg, beat up with loaf-sugar:
626. Or, gargle with juice of cinquefoil, called five-finger:
627. Or, boil together a pound of treacle, (molasses) three yolks of eggs, an ounce of bole-armoniac, and a nutmeg of alum, a quarter of an hour. Apply this to the sore part, or to an aching tooth. Tried.

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* A kind of ringworm, which encircles the body, like a belt, of an hand's breadth.

189. *A Sore Throat.*

628. Take a pint of cold water lying down in bed. Tried.
629. Or, apply a chin-stay, that is a bandage, of roasted figs:
630. Or, a flannel sprinkled with spirits of hartshorn to the throat, rubbing Hungary-water on the top of the head. Tried.
631. Or, swallow gently rose-water, and syrup of mulberries. Tried.
632. Or, snuff a little honey up the nose.
633. An old sore throat was cured by living wholly on apples and apple-water.

190. *A Sprain.*

634. Hold the part in very cold water for two hours. Tried.
635. Or, apply cloths dipt therein, four times doubled, for two hours, changing them as they grow warm:
636. Or, bathe it in good crab-verjuice, which is the juice of crab-apples:
637. Or, bathe it with one spoonful of brandy, two of vinegar, and four of water:
638. Or, boil bran in wine-vinegar to a poultice. Apply this warm, and renew it once in twelve hours:
639. Or, boil eight ounces of Castile-soap, and as much bay-salt (salt made from sea-water,) in four quarts of water. Put the part sprained into this for half an hour: or, foment with it:
640. Or, mix a little turpentine with flour and the yolk of an egg, and apply it as a plaster. This cures in a desperate case.
641. Weakness remaining after a sprain, is cured by fomenting (which means bathing in this place) the part daily with warm beef-brine.

191. *A venomous Sting.*

642. Apply a little Venice treacle, (which is Mithridate, gotten at the apothecaries:)
643. Or, a poultice of bruised plantain and honey:
644. Or, take inwardly, one dram of black currant-leaves powdered. It is an excellent counter-poison.

192. *the Sting of a Bee.*

645. Apply honey.

193. *The Sting of a Nettle.*

646. Rub the part with juice of nettle.

194. *The Sting of a Wasp.*

647. Rub the part with bruised leaves of house-leek:
648. Or, of water-cresses:
649. Or, of rue:
650. Or, apply Venice treacle.

195. *The Sting of a Bee or Wasp in the Eye.*

651. Apply carduus bruised, with the white of an egg. Renew it if it grows dry.

196. *A Stitch in the Side.*

652 Apply molasses treacle spread on a hot toast. Tried.

197. *Frequent or violent Stitches.*

653. Drink decoction of nettles, and apply the herbs hot: Tried.
654. Or, boil two or three sprigs of penny-royal in a pint of milk. Drink the milk, and apply a poultice of the herbs hot:
655. Or, take a tea-spoonful of Irish slute finely powdered.

198. *Accidental Sickness, or Pain in the Stomach.*

656. Vomit with a quart or more of warm water. Do this twice or thrice, omitting a day between.

199. *Pain in the Stomach from bad Digestion.*

657. Take fasting, or in the fit, half a pint of camomile tea. Do this five or six mornings:
658. Or, drink the juice of half a large lemon immediately after dinner every day:—*Dr. Mead.*
659. Or, from twenty to forty drops of elixir of vitriol in sage tea, twice or thrice a day:
660. Or, in the fit, a glass full of vinegar.

200. *Cholerick, Hot Pains in the Stomach.*

661. Take a pint of the decoction of ground-ivy (called by some gill-go-by-the ground—See *Culpepper*) with a tea-spoonful of the powder of it, five or six mornings. *I.*

201. *Coldness of the Stomach.*

662. Take a spoonful of the syrup of the juice of carduus benedictus, fasting, for three or four mornings. *I.*

202. *Pain in the Stomach, with Coldness and Wind.*

663. Swallow five or six corns of white pepper (which is the black pepper, with the husky shell taken off by soaking in salt water a few days, drying it and rubbing it,) for six or seven mornings. Tried.

203. *The Stone (to prevent.)*

664. Eat a crust of dry bread every morning. Tried.
665. Or, drink a pint of warm water daily, just before dinner. After discharging one stone, this will prevent the generating of another.
666. Stoop down, and raise yourself up again. If you feel pain, as if cut through the middle, the pain is not from the stone, but rheumatism.
667. Beware of costiveness. Use no violent diuretics. Mead is a proper drink: it is made of honey and water.
668. In the fit, slice a large onion; pour half a pint of water upon it. After it has stood twelve hours, drink the water. Do this every morning 'till you are well.

204. *In a raging Fit.*

669. Beat onions into a pulp, and apply them as a poultice, part to the back, and part to each groin. It gives speedy ease in the most racking pain. Tried.
670. Or, apply heated parsly:
671. Or, give a clyster of the oil of turpentine.

205. *The Stone (to ease or cure.)*

672. Take decoction of agrimony morning and evening:
673. Or, of camomile:
674. Or, boil half a pound of parsnips in a quart of wa-

ter. Drink a glass of this morning and evening, and use no other drink all the day. It usually cures in six weeks.

675. Or, take daily four pints of lime-water, made by pouring four quarts of water on a pound of fresh calcined (burnt) oyster-shells and cockle-shells: (shells found on the sea-beach.)

676. "Or, take morning and evening, a tea-spoonful of onions calcined into white ashes, in white wine. An ounce will often dissolve the stone."

678. Or, take a tea-spoonful of violet-seed powdered, morning and evening. It both wastes the stone, and brings it away.

679. Or, burn the dried shells of kidney or common white beans to powder. Put two tea-spoonfuls of this powder into a half pint tea-pot. Pour boiling water on it at night. In the morning pour it off clear; warm it again, and drink it sweetened with honey. Do this daily every other fortnight 'till cured.

206. *The Stone in the Kidneys.*

680. Use the cold bath: or, drink half a pint of water every morning:

681. Or, decoction of speedwell, largely.

207. *Stoppage in the Kidneys.*

682. Take decoction or juice or syrup of ground-ivy, (called gill-go-by-the-ground:—see *Culpepper*) morning and evening:

683. Or, of pellitory of the wall:—see Article 186.

684. Or, juice of radishes:

685. Or, half a pint of tar-water.

208. *The Strangury.*

686. Use the cold bath:

687. Or, drink largely of decoction of turnip, sweetened with honey:

688. Or, of warm lemonade: this is made as punch without rum. Tried.

689. Or, of decoction of mallows:

690. Or, of decoction of red nettle-seed:

691. Or, take a tea-spoonful of calcined (burnt) egg-shells in powder, morning and evening.

209. *Sunburn, (smarting.)*

692. Wash the face with sage tea.

210. *A Surfeit.*

693. Take a nutmeg of the green tops of wormwood.

211. *To stop profuse Sweating.*

694. Drink largely of cold water.

212. *Swelled Glands in the Neck.*

695. Take sea-water every other day.

213. *Swelled Legs.*

696. Bathe them every morning in cold water, and take an easy purge twice a week:

697. Or, take wormwood, southernwood, and rue, stamp them together, and fry them in honey, till they grow dry: then apply them as hot as you can bear.

214. *A Swelled Throat.*

698. Gargle with decoction of nettles:

699. Or, of primrose leaves. Primrose is a plant that flowers in April and May. There is one kind called the cowslip primrose.

215. *A White Swelling (on the joints.)*

700. Hold the part half an hour every morning, under the stream that falls from a mill; or under a pump or cock.—This cures also any pains in the joints. It seldom fails: Tried.

701. Or, pour on it daily a stream of warm water:

702. Or, a stream of cold water one day, and warm the next, and so on by turns:

703. Or, apply daily a bladder filled with warm water.—Use these remedies at the first, if possible. It is likewise proper to intermix gentle purges, to prevent a relapse.

704. Or, apply a poultice of wormwood fried with hogs lard.

216. *To dissolve White or Hard Swellings.*

705. Take white roses, elder flowers, leaves of fox-glove

and of St. John's wort, a handful of each: mix with

217. *To Fasten the Teeth.*

hogs lard, and make an ointment.

706. Chew often roots of brook-lime.—It is a creeping stuff in the brooks and water—there are two kinds, much the same as to virtue. One has blue flowers; the other is larger and has pale green flowers. The blossoms appear in June and July:

707. Or, put powder'd alum the quantity of a nutmeg, in a quart of spring water, for twenty-four hours. Then strain the water and gargle with it:

708. Or, boil so much of alum therein. Strain and keep it for use:

709. Or, gargle often with phyllyrea-leaves boiled with a little alum, in forge water from the blacksmiths trough.

218. *To clean Teeth.*

710. Rub them with ashes of burnt bread.

219. *To prevent the Tooth-ach.*

711. Wash the mouth with cold water every morning: Tried.

712. Or, rub the teeth often with tobacco ashes.

220. *To Cure the Tooth-ach.*

713. Be electrified through the tooth: Tried.

714. Or, rub the cheek a quarter of an hour:

715. Or, put a clove of garlic into the ear:

716. Or, parsley much bruised, with a little bay salt:

717. Or, a piece of plantain root, fresh digged up, and washed:

718. Or, lay roasted parings of turnips, as hot as may be, behind the ear:

719. Or, put a leaf of betony, bruised, up the nose:

720. Or, lay bruised or boiled nettles to the cheek. Tried.

721. Or, a bag filled with hot camomile flowers:

722. Or, lay a clove of garlic on the tooth:

723. Or, hold a slice of apple slightly boiled between the teeth. Tried.

724. Or, chew the root of the yellow water flower de luce, (which is yellow flag; it has large yellow flowers in July.)

725. Or, gargle with decoction of mulberry leaves.

726. Or, put into the hollow tooth a little cotton, dipt in Lucatelli's balsam: kept by apothecaries.

727. Or, a drop or two of oil of cloves on cotton:
728. Or, dissolve a dram of crude sal ammoniac in two drams of lemon juice: wet cotton herein and apply:
729. Or, apply to the cheek gum tacamahaca,(a gum-resin obtained from the Carolina poplar) spread on silk.
730. Or, keep the feet in warm water, and rub them well with bran, just before bed-time: Tried.
731. Or, take an ounce of rob of elder, (that is, the juice of elderberries) in broth, and gargle with it.

221. *Pain in the Testicles.*

732. Apply pellitory of the wall beaten up into a poultice, changing it morning and evening. (See Art. 186.)

222. *To draw Thorns, Splinters and Bones.*

733. Apply nettle roots and salt:
734. Or, turpentine spread on leather.

223. *Thrush.**

735. Mix juice of celandine, with honey, to the thickness of cream: add a little powdered saffron. Let this simmer a while and scum it. Apply it, when needed, with a feather. At the same time give eight or ten grains of rhubarb.

224. *Torpor (or Numbness) of the limbs.*

736. Use the cold bath, with rubbing and sweating.

225. *Twisting of the Guts.*

737. Many at the point of death have been cured by taking one, two or three pounds of quicksilver in water.—*Pareus.*

226. *The Tympany, or Windy Dropsy.*

738. Use the cold bath, with purges intermixt:
739. Or, mix the juice of leeks and of elder. Take two or three spoonfuls of this morning and evening.

227. *A Vein or Sinew Cut.*

740. Apply the inner green rind of hazle fresh scraped.

* Little, whitish ulcers in the mouth.

228. *The Vertigo or Swimming in the Head.*

741. Take a vomit or two:
742. Or, use the cold bath for a month:
743. Or, drop the juice of pimpernell into the ear morning and evening:
744. Or, in a May morning about sunrise, snuff up daily the dew that is on mallow leaves:
745. Or, apply to the top of the head, shaven, a plaster of flour of brimstone, and white of eggs. Tried.
746. Or, drink morning and evening half a pint of decoction of primrose root. *I.* (See Art. 699.)
747. Or, of sage, washing also the head therewith:
748. Or, take every morning half a dram of mustard seed.

229. *Vigilia, inability to Sleep.*

749. Apply to the forehead for two hours, cloths four times doubled and dipt in cold water. I have known this applied to a lying-in woman, and her life saved thereby:
750. Or, use the cold bath. It cures even in desperate cases:
751. Or, apply to the head, leaves of water lilies:
752. Or, poultice of henbane and poppy seed, beaten together:
753. Or, use small doses of camphor. It is both safer and surer than opium:
754. Asa-fœtida likewise will, in most cases have as much effect as opium.

230. *Bite of a Viper or Rattlesnake.*

755. Rub the place immediately with common oil. *Quere*, Would not the same cure the bite of a mad dog? Would it not be worth while, to make the trial on a dog?

231. *To prevent the Bite of a Viper.*

756. Rub the hands with juice of radishes.

232. *An Ulcer.*

757. Dry and powder a walnut leaf, and strew it on, and lay another walnut leaf on that.
758. Or, boil walnut-tree leaves in water, with a little

sugar. Apply a cloth dipt in this, changing it once in two days.

233. *An inward Ulcer.*

759. Drink tar-water morning and evening:
760. Or, decoction of pimpernell.

234. *Ulcer in the Bladder or Kidneys.*

761. Take decoction of agrimony, thrice a day:
762. Or, decoction, powder, or syrup of horse tail, that is, knotted rushes.

235. *A Fistulous Ulcer.*

763. Apply wood betony bruised, changing it daily:
764. Or, leaves of water dock bruised.

236. *A Bleeding Varicous Ulcer in the Leg.*

765. Was cured only by constant cold bathing.

237. *A Malignant Ulcer.*

766. Foment morning and evening, with a decoction of mint. Then sprinkle on it finely powdered rue:
767. Or, apply juice of pimpernell boiled with the herb.

238. *A Stubborn Ulcer.*

768. Burn to ashes (but not too long) the gross stalks on which the red coleworts grow, (that is to say, red cabbage stumps.) Make a plaster with this and fresh butter. Change it once a day:
769. Or, apply a poultice of boiled parsnips. This will cure even when the bone is foul:
770. Or, be electrified. Tried.

239. *An easy and safe Vomit.*

771. Boil half a handful of artichoke leaves in a quart of water. The more you drink of warm water after it the better:
772. Or, a dram and a half of primrose root powdered: It is best if gathered in August. (See Art. 699.)
773. Or, infuse three drams of radish seed in a quart of warm water for twelve hours. Squeeze off the water, and take it; (which is, to pour on hot water and let it steep, without boiling it afterwards.)

774. Or, pour a dish of tea on twenty grains of Ipecac. You may sweeten it if you please. When it has stood four or five minutes, pour the tea off clear, and drink it.

240. *To stop Vomiting.*

775. If the vomiting be not the effect of a medicine; after every vomiting drink a pint of warm water:
776. Or, apply a large onion slit, to the pit of the stomach: Tried.
777. Or, take a spoonful of lemon juice and six grains of salt of wormwood:
778. Or, infuse an ounce of quicksilver in a large glass full of water for twenty four hours. Then drink the water. *I.*

241. *Bloody Urine.*

779. Take a quarter of a pint of sheeps milk twice a day:
780. Or, half a pint of decoction of agrimony:
781. Or, of decoction of yarrow.

242. *Urine by Drops with Heat and Pain.*

782. Drink nothing but lemonade, which is, lemon juice, sugar and water. Tried.
783. Or, beat up the pulp, (which means the apple free from any of the core or peeling) of five or six roasted apples with near a quart of water. Take it at lying down. It commonly cures before morning.

243. *Involuntary Urine.*

784. Use the cold bath:
785. Or, take a tea spoonful of powdered agrimony in a little water, morning and evening:
786. Or, a quarter of a pint of alum-posset drink, (posset drink is curdled milk) every night.

244. *Sharp Urine.*

787. Take two spoonfuls of fresh juice of ground-ivy; called gill-go-by-the-ground.

245. *Suppression of Urine.*

788. Drink largely of lemonade: Tried.
789. Or, take a spoonful of juice of lemons, sweetened with syrup of violets:

790. Or, a spoonful of juice of radishes:
791. Or, two spoonfuls of juice of onions.

246. *Uvula Inflamed.**

792. Gargle with a decoction of beaten hemp-seed:
793. Or, with a decoction of dandelion:

247. *Uvula Relax'd.*

794. Bruise the veins of a cabbage-leaf and lay it hot on the crown of the head. Repeat, if needed, in two hours. I never knew it fail.
795. Or, gargle with a decoction of water dock:
796. Or, with an infusion of mustard-seed.

248. *Warts.*

797. Rub them daily with a radish:
798. Or, with juice of dandelion:
799. Or, of marigold flowers:
800. Or, water in which sal ammoniac is dissolved.

249. *Weakness in the Ankles.*

801. Hold them in cold water a quarter of an hour, morning and evening.

250. *The Whites.*

802. Feed sparingly. Use exercise constantly. Sleep moderately, but never lying on your back.
803. First bleed. Then purge thrice with twenty grains of Rhubarb and five of calomel:
804. Or, boil four or five leaves of the white holly oak, in a pint of milk with a little sugar. Then add a teaspoonful of balm of gilead (the juice drawn from the balsam tree). Drink this every Morning.—It rarely fails
805. Or, boil an handful of dead nettle flowers, and a dram of cinnamon in half a pint of milk. Drink half of it, every night and morning:
806. Or, make Venice turpentine, flour and fine sugar, equal quantities, into small pills. Take three or four of these morning and evening. This also cures most pains in the back:

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* This is usually called the palate of the mouth.

807. Or, take quicksilver and aqua sulphurata, as for an asthma.—This seldom fails:
808. Or, after purging, take about fifteen grains of ceruse of antimony in white wine, twice or thrice a day. See menses nimii. (article 502.)

251. *A Whitlow.*

809. Apply molasses treacle: Tried.
810. Or, a poultice of chew'd bread. Shift it once a day:
811. Or, a plaster of ground-ivy (called gill-go-by-ground), stampt.

252. *Worms.**

812. Take a spoonful of salt in a glass of water every morning:
813. Or, a dram and a half of nitre in broth: nitre is saltpetre. *I.*
814. Or, a spoonful of juice of spear-mint:
815. Or, of juice of lemons:
816. Or, a glass of onion water:
817. Or, boil an ounce of quicksilver in half a pint of spring water, use this for common drink:
818. Or, take two tea-spoonfuls of worm-seed, mixt with molasses treacle, for six mornings:
819. Or, a dram of powder'd fern-root (probably sweet fern) boil'd in mead. Mead is honey and water. This kills both the flat and round worms. Repeat the medicine from time to time.

253. *Flat Worms.*

820. Take filings of tin and red coral, of each an equal quantity; pound them together into a very fine powder: of which 1 dram, made into a bolus with conserve of the tops of sea wormwood, is to be taken twice a day.

254. *Wounds.*

821. Apply juice or powder of yarrow. *I.*
822. Or, bind leaves of ground-ivy [called gill-go-by-ground] upon it:

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* A child may be known to have the worms, by chillness, paleness, hollow eyes, itching of the nose, starting in sleep, and an unusually stinking breath.—Worms are never found in children that live wholly on milk.

823. Or, bruised hyssop, with a little sugar:
824. Or, wood-betony bruised. This quickly heals even cut veins and sinews, or draws out thorns or splinters.
825. Keep the part in cold water for an hour, keeping the wound closed with your thumb. Then bind on the thin skin of an egg-shell, for days or weeks, till it falls off of itself. Regard not though it prick or shoot for a time.

255. *Contused or Lacerated Wounds.*

826. Boil half an ounce of fine verdigrise in a pound of linseed oil till it is dissolved. Anoint therewith.

256. *Inward Wounds.*

827. Infuse yarrow twelve hours in warm water. Take a cup of this four times a day. *I.*

257. *Putrid Wounds.*

828. Wash them morning and evening with warm decoction of agrimony. If they heal too soon, and a matter gather underneath, apply a poultice of the leaves pounded, changing them once a day till well.

258. *Wounded Tendons, or Sinews; Ligatures by which the Joints are moved.*

829. Boil comfrey roots to a thick mucilage, and apply this as a poultice, changing it once a day.

COLD-BATHING

Cures Young Children of

CONVULSIONS,
Coughs,
Cutaneous inflammations, pimples, and scabs,
Gravel,
Inflammations of the ears, navel or mouth,
Rickets,
Suppression of urine,
Vomiting,
Want of sleep.

It prevents the growth of hereditary,

Apoplexies,
Asthma's,
Blindness,
Consumptions,
Deafness,
Deliria,
Gout,
King's-evil,
Melancholy,
Palsies,
Rheumatism,
Stone.

It cures every nervous, ‡ *and every paralytic disorder: in particular,*

The asthma,
Ague of every sort,
Atrophy,
Blindness,*
Cancer,
Chin-cough,
Coagulated blood after bruises,*
Consumption,
Convulsions,
Coughs,
Complication of distempers,
Convulsive pains,*
Deafness,*
Dropsy,
Epilepsy,
Fluor Albus,
Violent fevers,
Gout, (running)
Hectick fevers,
Hemicrania,
Hysterick pains,
Incubus,
Inflammations,*
Involuntary stool, or urine,*
Lameness,
[Old] Leprosy,
Lethargy,
Loss of appetite,* of smell,* speech,* taste,*
Nephritic pains,
Palpitation of the heart,
Pain in the back, joints,* stomach,
Rheumatisms,*
Head-ach,
Inflammations,
King's-evil,
Knots in the flesh,
Lameness,
Leprosy,

‡ And this, I apprehend, accounts for its frequently curing the bite of a mad dog; especially if it be repeated for twenty-five or thirty days successively.

Ménstrual obstructions,
Pain in the stomach,
Palpitation of the heart,
Palsy,
Rheumatism,
Ring-worms,
Sciatica,
Shingles,
Sprain,
Surfeit,
Swellings of all sorts,
Throat sore,
Tooth-ach,
Ulcers,
Wen.

Nor have I yet known one single instance, wherein it has done harm: so that I cannot but doubt the veracity of those which have affirmed the contrary.

Fasting spittle outwardly applied every morning, has sometimes relieved & sometimes cured
Blindness,
Contracted sinews from a cut,
Corns, [mixt with chew'd bread and applied every morning]
Cuts, [fresh]
Deafness,
Eye-lids, red and inflamed,
Scorbutick tetters,
Sore legs,
Warts.

Taken inwardly, it relieves or cures

Asthma's,
Cancers,
Falling sickness,
Gout,
Gravel,
King's-evil,
Leprosy,
Palsy,
Rheumatism,
Scurvy,
Stone,
Swelled liver.

The best way is, to eat about an ounce of hard bread, or sea-biscuit, every morning; fasting two or three hours after. This should be done, in stubborn cases, for a month or six weeks.

THE

COUNTRYMAN'S TREASURE:

SHEWING THE NATURE, CAUSES AND CURE OF ALL DISEASES INCIDENT TO

CATTLE,

VIZ.

OXEN, COWS, CALVES, SHEEP, HOGS, GOATS, ASSES, MULES, & DOGS.

WITH

Proper Means to prevent their Common Diseases and Distempers; being Useful Receipts, as they have been practised by long experience of Fifty Years, and also approved. To which is further added, a Treatise of Coneys, their Ordering and Increase, wild or tame; or the Warrener's best Instructer.

With Directions to Destroy all Manner of Vermin in Houses, Gardens, Fields, Warrens, Fishponds, &c.

VERY USEFUL FOR ALL FARMERS, AND OTHERS, THAT DEAL IN CATTLE, &c.

By the Wonderful

JAMES LAMBERT:

A Man of great Information and Experience.

TO THE READER.

I DO here present to thy view the several Diseases incident to Cattle, which in number I have computed to be about Sixty-five: I have also shewed you the nature of every disease; and how you may make your observations to know them, and to distinguish one disease from another; and afterwards the immediate way of the Cure, which is done with very little charge, the Medicines being both plain and safe, and easily obtained; as also how to prevent any growing distemper, which by the alteration of the place, or other accidental causes, do too often happen. These medicines I have practised with very good success for about these *Five and Thirty Years;* and now do here freely communicate them to all my countrymen, not doubting (by God's blessing on the means) they may obtain the good end which is wholly designed by

Your Friend, JAMES LAMBERT.

The Countryman's Treasures,

FOR THE

CURE OF CATTLE.

A special Remedy for sore Eyes, in Bull, Ox, Cow, or Calf.

TAKE six egg-shells and put the meat clean forth, then lay the shells betwixt two tile-stones, & lay the stones and shells in the hot glowing fire, and burn them well, and cover the edge of the tiles with clay for to keep the ashes from the shells; and when they are burnt, pound them to powder and sift them finely, and with a quill blow the powder into the beast's eye, and it will mend presently; but blow it in three times a day. Also take white sugar-candy, pound it small and blend it with the aforesaid powder of the shells and May butter (without salt) and work it into a salve, so anoint the eyes Morning, noon, and night, and it will help them.

Another for Sore Eyes.

Take mutton bones and burn them well, pound them to powder, and sift them very well; then take burnt alum and tutty (impure oxide of zinc) with white sugar candy and juice of ivy, and it will help them that have a flame which came by a chafe or stroke. Also take the marrow of a goose-wing, and it will help them: also take white salt and burn it in a dock, or wet cloth: then take the middle core of it, and mix it with juice of celandine, & it will help them: or drop juice of celandine or pimpernell into it.

There is also a disease on the eyes, which is called the inflammation of the eyes, coming by blood, and breedeth choler and blindness: sometimes the beast can see a little, and sometimes not at all.

Cure.—You must first cord them in the neck, and bleed them in the temples under the eyes: let them bleed very well, and put in some burnt alum and live honey mixt together every day, and they will mend for certain. Approved.

For the Garget in the Head.

For the garget in the head, you must find it out by the swelling in their eyes and lips; their eyes will be swelled. You must look into their mouths for blisters upon their tongues; and if there be any, you must break them; but if the tongue be swelled, you must pull if forth, and look under it: If there be no blisters, then you must take your knife and slit it underneath the tongue an inch long, to let out the poison, and wash it with vinegar for the present, and within an hour, give three penny-worth of powder of fenugreek, turmerick, long pepper, (which is of the same virtue of the common red peppers, only stronger) liquorice-powder, and anise seeds, in a quart of strong ale or beer lukewarm. But to prevent this, bleed them well spring and fall; and when you do so, give to every beast some rue in a pint of ale or beer, though they be never so well, milk warm, and they will do well. Approved of myself.

For the Garget in the Tongue and Throat.

This disease sometimes cometh of blood, and sometimes of eating poisonous grass, such as dogsbane, goose-foot, helmet-flowers; all these are poison either to beast or swine.

Cure.—You must first bleed them in the neck; and if they are swelled under the jaws against the throat-bowl, then you must pull forth the tongue, and cut a vein that lieth under it; cut the skin two inches long under the tongue, lengthwise, to let out the blood and water; then wash the tongue with vinegar, salt, and burnt alum: and for the outside that is swelled, you must slit the hide just against the swelling four fingers broad every way, and

therein put a good handful of speargrass, salt and butter, and stitch some of the hole up again; then take a lump of the bluest clay, of the size of a hen's egg, and boil it with old urine, the middle green bark of young elder, and a good handful of salt; let them boil a quarter of an hour or more, then put in a little rancid bacon, so boil them all together till they be thick like pap, and then bathe the beast's face from the ears downwards, and stroke it downwards towards the slit as hot as you can endure, the hotter the better; so bathe the beast three times a day. When the swelling is abated, take tar, fresh butter, and bees-wax, anoint the sore place, and it will be well presently, by God's help. Approved.

And to prevent this disease, you must do by them as I said in the former chapter; bleed them, and give them some rue in strong ale or beer compounded together, giving it them milk-warm.

Another for the same.

Take the bluest clay you can get, and hogs-grease, with a little groundsel, boil them in new milk until the herbs be well boiled; then put in a handful of salt, and bathe the beast as hot as you be able to endure your hand; but first let blood in the neck, giving them three pennyworth of fenugreek, turmerick, long-pepper, anise seeds, liquorice, all in equal portions, but three-pence in all; and give it them in a quart of strong ale or beer milk-warm, so they will mend presently, with God's help. Approved of myself.

And for preventing it, you must bleed them in the spring and fall, giving them some rue in strong ale when you have so done.

For the Garget in the Head and Throat, as some do call the Murrain Long-sought.

This garget is Cousin-German to the murrain, for they will swell and be puck under the jaws, like a rotten sheep, their cheeks will be swelled up to their eyes, they will not foam at the mouth, but they run water very much; sometimes their tongue will be swelled at the root, and yet there will be no blisters, but only the venom that cometh off a disordered stomach, and so fumes up into the head, which, if not stopt, will return to the heart, and

all over the body. The right name of this disease is called the mountain-evil among beasts.

Cure.—First let them bleed in the neck-vein, both sick and sound, and give unto every beast to drink a pint of old urine, with a good quantity of hens' dung laid in steep eight or ten hours; grind for each beast a handful of rue, and put to the hen's dung and urine when it is strained, and give it to the beasts, sick and well, but more to the sick, and less to the sound. Approved.

And to keep them sound, if the season be dangerous, you must take thyme, and lay it into steep in white-wine vinegar and the beast's own water, with a handful of salt blended with the vinegar; then rub their mouth and tongue very well, and put the rest down the beast's throat; it will keep their stomach, and preserve their health; but bleed both at spring and fall, giving them rue, as aforesaid.

A special Cure for the Murrain in a Beast.

This disease cometh several ways: first it comes from rankness of blood or feeding; from the corruption of the air, or the infection of other cattle. You may find this disease by their carriage, that is, they will foam at the mouth, and blow very thick and short; their heart and lights will beat very sore, and sometimes their face and chaps will swell, and their eyes water.

Cure.—First bleed all your beasts both sick and sound, and give to the sick some rue, featherfew, sage, hyssop, thyme, marjoram, marigolds, fennel, tansy, lavender, and spike, of every one a small handful; boil all the herbs in spring-water, boil them from a gallon to a quart, and then strain the liquor forth; put thereto for every beast a pint of strong ale, and add to the juice and ale some long pepper and green annise seeds, pease, bay-salt, treacle, and liquorice-powder, and butter. Pound all these spices, and put them to the juice of the herbs, and so give to the sick a full pint, but to the sound half a pint. Approved.

Another excellent Cure for the Murrain in Ox, Cow, or Calf.

First, you must take for every beast a quart of old wash, and a good quantity of hen's dung, and lay the hen's

dung to steep eight or ten hours in the wash; then strain the dung forth, and break to every beast two rotten eggs into the aforenamed juice, and allow for every one two penny-worth of spikenard; then blend all these together and give it the beast; but first let bleed, both the sick and the sound, and separate the sick from the sound. Bleed and drench both horse and swine, for they are both apt to take the disease. Bury the dead carrion deep in the ground, that the hogs cannot pull it forth to feed on it, for they are those that carry the disease from one place to another; and be careful where you lay the murrain hide of a horse, or how you take off the hide while the beast is hot, for 'tis infectious; the safest way is to bury the beast, hide and all, for that is the best way; and by God's help they will be well again presently.

A good Receipt to take off an Anberry or Wart on any Beast.

This anberry comes of blood, and is a spongy kind of flesh, full of blood and water, growing most commonly on young beasts, betwixt one year old and four.

Cure.—If it be of any bulk, so that you can tie any thing about it, take ten horse-hairs and tie them about the wart as hard as you can, and once in eight days tie it again and you'll see it fall away, and then you may heal it up with unslaked lime and honey; and if it be flat, then you must take it off with a hot iron, and heal it up, as is said before. And if it be in such a place, as among sinews and veins, then you must eat it away with rosulgar or mercury, and then stop the hole with flax and the white of egg for two days; and then heal it up with the powder of unslak'd lime and honey, and it will do well. Approved of myself.

For all diseases, take common salt, poplar-root, and the root of sea-onion, (squills) of each a like quantity; lay them in water, then stamp them, and give it in spring. Give it about five or six weeks, and it preserves them all the year. You may read of curing horses, and all sorts of cattle, in Markham's Masterpiece, the only book extant for Farriers, &c.

A good Receipt for a Madness in the Head of Bull, Ox, or Cow.

For madness in the head, it proceedeth from blood.

Cure.—First cord them in the neck, let them blood in the temples, under the eyes, and in the ears; let them bleed very well, and give them fenugreek, turmerick, long-pepper, and green anise-seeds, all alike in portions, and but three penny-worth in the whole, with the juice of rue, or else very small grains, put all together; give it them in a quart of strong ale or beer milk-warm, but give one half of the thinnest in at their nostrils, and the rest at their mouth.

This disease is easily found out, for they will reel as they go, and set their head into the neck, or against a wall or a gate, and two men can hardly stir them: And thus much for this disease, for I have approv'd it.

For the Garget in the Maw.

For the garget in the maw, you may perceive it by their drooping and heaviness in their head, and hanging down their head and ears, their heart will beat very sore, and many times they'll be very costive in their body, and will not eat any thing, but sit continually.

Cure.—Let them blood in the neck vein, and let them bleed very well; then draw your cord and take rue, plantain, southernwood, wormwood, shepherds-purse, smallage, colewort, if you can conveniently get them, of each half a handful; bruise them very small; take a handful of hen's dung, and lay it in steep in a point of old wash eight hours, and then strain forth the hen's dung, and put the herbs and wash together; then put a full quart of strong ale to the herbs and wash, and set them on the fire until one half is boiled away; then strain them over again, and put in an ounce of molasses, one spoonful of the juice of garlick, & some anise seeds, together with some liquorice powder; blend all together, and give to the beast milk-warm; it is special good for the murrain, or for any garget, or long sort whatever, it will cure them by God's help. Approved.

For the Yellows in the whole Body.

This disease is the forerunner of all diseases, and is the soonest found out; for they will be yellow in their ears, eyes, and in the tail end, nay, sometimes all over the body.

Cure.—You must bleed them in the ears and in the

tail very well, and put some salt in their ears, but rub them betwixt your hands when they are blooded, to make them bleed, and then give them two handfuls of salt down their throat dry over night, and in the morning give them fenugreek, turmerick, long pepper, anise seeds, and liquorice, but two-pence in all. The whole made into powder, and given in a quart of ale milk-warm, is very good for the overflowing of the gall. Approved.

For the Worm in the Tail, and tightening of the Teeth.

For the worm, you may presently perceive it by the tail, for sometimes the hair will go off where the worm lieth, and most commonly the joints of some of them is eaten asunder, which you may feel, knock one beside the other. Many persons conceive, that when a beast's tail is soft below towards the end, they have the worm; but they are merely mistaken, for every beast hath it so.

Cure.—You must be sure that you slit the skin of the under side, above the decayed joint, just against the vein, and prick the vein, and it will bleed very well; then take garlick, butter, and salt, bind it on, and it will mend; slit but their gums against every tooth, so rub them with salt, and they will grow fast.

For the making of Blend-water.

This disease is, as some do call it, the Morehough; 'tis a disease that cometh several ways: first, it cometh of blood; and secondly, it cometh from the yellows, which is the ringleader of all diseases; and thirdly, comes by change of ground; which being hard, breedeth this disease, and if they have not help in six days, they will be past relief.

Cure.—You must take one penny-worth of bole-armoniac, and as much charcoal flour as will fill an egg-shell, and a good quantity of the inner bark of an oak, dried and pounded together to powder; put them into a quart of new milk, and a pint of wine and so give it the beast at twice, and it will help them for certain. Approved.

Another good receipt for the Blend-water.

Take a quart of new-churn'd milk, and a good piece of

lean and salt hung-beef, then lay it upon the coals, and burn it as black as a coal; when it is cold, pound it to powder. Also take a penny-worth of bole armoniac, and pound it, and a handful of shepherd's purse, and put all together, and give it to the beast, for it never failed me.

A good Receipt for the Water Murrain.

This disease cometh of rankness of blood, and chiefly it takes those that are young, betwixt one year old and three. This disease is easy to find out, for they swell on the back and both sides of the chine, (which is the back-bone and flesh on each side,) and if they have not present help they will die: the hide will be puffed up to the shoulder-blade on both sides.

Cure.

You must first let them blood in the neck, and give them some fenugreek, turmerick, long pepper, and spike-nard, all made into powder, and give it them in ale or beer, milk-warm. And for the swelling on the back, you must take three handfuls of salt, a pint of spring-water, and a pint of white wine vinegar, also a little alum, but pound it, and put them all together, beating it with a slice till it be white like milk; then bathe the swelled places very well, and it will dry up the rheum, for they will be well presently, by God's help. Approved.

And for the preventing of this disease, bleeding is best in time: also if they be swelled very much on the back, rowel them on both sides behind the shoulder-blade against the heart, and put in some hair to keep the holes open, and they will amend presently. Approved.

A good Receipt for the Rising in the Body and Swelling behind.

For the rising in the body and swelling behind, you must look into their mouths, and behind, for blisters; if they have any, you must break them first, and then let them blood under the tail, and then let them be raked with a little hand in their bodies behind, for to break the blisters in the body, and give them a quart of churn milk, some soot off the chimney, bole-armoniac, a red onion, an egg, shell and all, mix them together and give it, and they will mend presently without fail, but walk them.

Another good Receipt for the Rising in the Body.

If the beasts be swelled in the belly, that you think they are almost past help, look on the near side, and you shall see the belly swelled above the ridge of the back; then with the thumb and finger you must feel the rib on the one side, and the hip on the other side, and the loin-bone above; then take a penknife, and a handful from the loin, and as much from the rib, thrust in your knife four fingers depth into the windy belly, and you will let forth that filthy wind which would have kill'd them, and they will recover presently: then within an hour give them a drink of fenugreek, turmerick, long pepper and grain, anise seeds, liquorice powder, and a little handful of rue bruised; put all together, and give them in strong ale or beer milk warm, and they will mend presently; and within fourteen days let them blood in the neck vein, and give them a little rue in a pint of ale. This I have tried myself many times for certain.

For the towering Long-sought, that is, Hidebound.

This disease commonly comes to those that are in poverty and low of flesh. The signs are, they will look frozenly on their sides, their hide will grow fast to their back, and their eyes sink in their head; they will whet their teeth, and not chew their cud; and they will go by themselves, and care not for their fellows.

Cure.—You must first bleed them in the neck vein, then take a handful of rue, hyssop, sage, featherfew, southernwood, rosemary, every one of these herbs a handful: chop and grind these together, then take a quart of strong ale or beer, and put to the herbs, and stir them together, and then strain the herbs as well as possibly you can from the ale; & then take long pepper, fenugreek, turmerick, anise seed, and liquorice powder; make all these into powder, and take two penny-worth of sallad-oil, (olive oil); mix all these with the juice of the herbs and ale, make them milk-warm, and so give it to the beast; and if they be weak and far spent, then you must cut them in the dew-lap, and put in some bears-foot, or spear grass, with salt and butter, and they will mend presently. Approved.

For the Scowering Long-sought that stinketh.

This disease sometimes cometh of blood, and sometimes by distemper of body, either by overheating or by unwholesome fodder, which will breed laxitiveness. The signs are apparent to be seen in their scowering and stinking.

Cure.—First, let them blood in the neck vein, and then take fenugreek, turmerick, long pepper and grain, anise seeds, liquorice powder, half a pound of alum, and a good quantity of charcoal; make all these into powder; then take rue, sage, wild mint, parsley, southernwood, wormwood, rosemary, hyssop; chop and grind of every one of these half a handful as small as you can, and put a gill of white wine vinegar to the herbs; roll all together, and then strain the herbs forth, putting to them a little ale, and roll them again; and then strain that forth which is left, and put all the juice together, so blend the juice with the aforementioned powder, & put to a quart of strong ale or beer, and give it the beast milk warm, and they will mend in one night. Approved.

Also you may then take a quart of tanners' ooze, (i. e. liquor from the vat), charcoal flour and chalk, alum and burnt clay, or very well burnt tobacco pipes, pounded to powder and finely sifted, blend all these with the strongest ooze you can get, and give it the beast milk-warm, and they will mend in twelve hours, I am sure. Approved.

A good Receipt for a Beast that cannot piss without pain.

It is a disease that sometimes cometh of too much heat, and sometimes by drinking sand-water, which doth often gather together, and hinder the passage of the bladder; and sometimes by bruised blood that may stop in the neck of the bladder, and so hinder the passage.

Cure.—Take anise seed, cummin seed, parsley seed, watercress seed, or the herb itself, and mustard seed; bruise all these, and lay them to steep in whitewine vinegar ten hours; then put a pint of whitewine to the powders when steeped, and give to the beast milk-warm; also take bayberries, butcher's-broom, setwell, stone-parsley, or other parsley, sowthistle, lettuce, pennyroyal, red nettles; bruise all these with a little whitewine vinegar,

then strain them, and put to it a pint of whitewine, also some anise-seeds and carraway-seeds bruised; put all together, and give it to the beast warm. Approved.

For the Swelling Foul.

It comes of blood and waterish rheum, which falleth into the legs, and causes a swelling sometimes in all four legs.

Cure.—You must cast the beast and tie their feet together, then take a sharp knife and slit the skin an inch above the heal under the fetlock joint, straight up and down, for fear of cutting the sinews; then get nettles, garlick, and salt, and bruise them together, so bind them on, but remove the plaster within a night and a day, and they will be well presently. Approved of myself.

For the Foul betwixt the Claws, that comes by Sand, Stub, or Filth of the Earth.

First you must cast the beasts and tie their feet, and with a sharp knife pare off what is dead, and rub it very well to make it bleed; and then take dry verdigrise and bruise it small, then dry off the blood and lay it on again, and then take hog's grease and dip in the verdigrise, so bind it on with a linen cloth, and by keeping it dry one night it will be well. And if they chance to have a wart grow betwixt their claws, or in the heel, you must pare it with a knife, and let it bleed very well, then take a hot iron and sear it; so then take tar, yellow wax and butter melted together on the fire, lay it on with a tent of flax, and bind it on with a cloth, and it will be well presently. Approved.

A good Receipt for the Evil.

This evil is easily found out, by reason of its taking their limbs from them: sometimes it takes them in the neck, and sometimes in their legs, and oftentimes in both; but if it do take them in their limbs, it is very hard to recover them.

Cure.—Take rosemary, sage, unset hyssop, woodbine leaves, of each a good handful, and two handfuls of burdock leaves; boil all these in a gallon of spring water till it come to a quart, then strain forth the herbs, and melt

therein half a pound of rock-alum, so put it into an earthen pot, and keep it close from the wind, and give it the beasts up their nostrils by six spoonfuls at a time, and no more, each nostril three spoonfuls, and so do three times a day, and no more; give it them as long as the liquor lasteth, and it will help them. *Approved.*—But first let them blood in the tail, and let them bleed very well, and there is no question of their mending.

For the Speed in their hinder Parts. (It taketh them in the hinder Parts.

This disease may well be called the speed, because it either mendeth or endeth in three days time; it cometh of the rankness of blood, and is catching among young cattle, betwixt one year old and three, and none else; it also cometh of want of bleeding.

Cure.—Give them salt and white-wine blended together; and those that are well, bleed them in the neck vein, but those that are sick, bleed in the tail, and let them bleed very well; then cast them, tie their feet, and take a sharp knife and slit a hole, two inches long, in the inside of the hinder legs above the hollow of the gambrel, strait up and down, for fear of cutting a vein or sinew; and make some room with your finger for to put in some speargrass, salt, and butter; then give them a quart of ale and some rue, sage, featherfew, and spurge, ground fine, and put into it, but let it be lukewarm. You must not drive them above twelve hours; if you do they will be past help. If they be taken while they can stand, they are curable, thro' God's help. Approved.

For the Pantas.

This disease is called the pantas, because it cometh by eating foul grass, or dry harsh grass in summer, which doth not go forth of their maw, but maketh them go with a short grunt, and go but a little way, and stand as if they were not able to go half a mile.

Cure.—Take a quart of half-churned milk with the butter in it, and take a good garlic-head, or two little ones, and peel them as if they were to eat, so bruise them; then take a penny-worth of the finest tar that you can get, and a good handful of the finest feathers that can be

got, without stumps, for fear of sticking in the beasts' throat; beat all these together, and if they chance to go on lumps, put them together and beat in a little soot; so give it to the beasts, and they will be well in twenty-four hours. Approved.

A good Receipt for the biting of a Shrew-mouse.

A shrew-mouse (for her bigness) is a more venomous thing than any; for if it biteth any beast, tho' it be but little, it will swell abundantly.

Cure.—When you see that your beast is bitten and is swelled, take an awl and prick it up and down as far as it is swelled through the hide, and no farther; then take the earth where wains and carts do much use to go, (but let it be the driest of it) and blend it with white-wine vinegar, and it will presently assuage and heal the swelling. Also take the earth off of a cart-wheel, and the earth of a swallow's nest, pound them together, and blend them with old urine, so make it thick like a salve, and anoint the sore place that is bitten, and it will cure either man or beast. Approved.

Another good Receipt for the Shrew-mouse.

Since the biting of this shrew is venomous, as is said before,

Cure.—1st, Open the skin and let out the venom; if it be swelled, then beat salt and vinegar together, and bathe the sore place with it, and then boil some herbs to bathe the swelled place, but boil them in old urine; bathe it round about the sore, and if it chance to break, then you must take barley and lay it upon a fireshovel, burn it black-brown, and then beat it to powder, but lay it in steep in white-wine vinegar all night; then put to it a little of the juice of dill, and blend them together, so anoint the place till it be well, and that will be quickly. Approved of by myself.

Another for the Shrew-mouse.

The bite of a shrew-mouse is as venomous as the sting of a wasp; for if it bite either man or beast, it will swell immediately.

Cure.—You must take parsly-seed and boil it with white-wine, sallad-oil, and hog's-grease; also take some powder of burnt barley and blend in it, and make it like a salve, so anoint the sore till it be well. This is good to cure the biting of hedgehogs, or the stinging of hornets.

For the stinging of Adders and Scorpions, or the biting of a Hedgehog or Shrew.

For the stinging and biting of these venomous creatures, take the oil of scorpions and vinegar, with plantain and bole-armoniac made thick like a salve, and anoint the place so aggrieved thrice a day. Also take sanguis draconis, some barley-meal and the white of eggs, beat them together, and lay them on plasterwise to the sore: by renewing it once in twelve hours, it will help them for this, and for stinging of hornets. Approved.

For the Swelling of an Ox's Cod.

For the swelling of an ox's cod, by any chance whatsoever, you must anoint it with sweet cream at first thrice a day; and if it do not fall, then take wall-earth, dissolve it in vinegar and the dung of an ox, and bathe them with it. Some hold it a natural remedy, for the dung of a dog to cure the swelling of an ox's cod or pizzle, if they be often rubbed with it.

Wounds in general.—Tar, hog's-grease, turpentine and bees-wax, of each a like quantity, a quarter so much verdigrise, melt them together to a salve, anoint the wound with it. See more of curing all diseases in cattle, in a book called The Way to save Wealth.

For an Ox or Cow that has lost its Appetite.

For the beasts that are tired with labour, and have lost their appetite, you must cause them to swallow raw eggs well beaten with honey, vinegar, and salt. Also give them hoarhound made into fine powder to drink, and it will help the appetite.

Also stamp the tops of rue, leeks, smallage, and sage, and give it to them to drink in white-wine, and it will help their appetite.

Also for the swelling of the palate of the mouth, take a sharp knife and lance it, to let out the water and blood, and rub the slit with water and salt, and it will do well.

A Remedy for the Loss of the Cud.

Beasts sometimes lose their cud by chance; and if so they will mourn; and sometimes by sickness and poverty.

Cure.—Take sour leaven of rye-bread and salt, and beat in a mortar with man's urine and barm; make a big ball or two of it, put them down the throat of the beasts, and they will do well.

Also take part of the cud of another beast, blend it with the rye-bread and sour leaven and salt, pound them in a mortar, so make it into balls and give it to the beasts, and they will get their cud again for certain.

If cramped, rub their knees, legs and thighs with salt and oil.

For the Lungs growing of any Beast.

If the lungs of a beast is very often subject to sickness or stopping, as will appear by their coughing and hosting, and sometimes hanging forth their tongues a great while after their hosting, which is a great sign of their lungs growing, there is no other medicines for this disease but the two following.

Cure.—You must take a pint of tanner's ooze, blend it with a pint of new milk, an ounce of brown sugar-can dy, two penny-worth of sallad oil, and two spoonfuls of tar, so give it to the beast warm at twice.

Also you must give them two balls (each as big as an egg) of tar, butter, garlick, and sugar-candy blended together, and it will mend them presently. Approved.

To kill Worms in Oxen, Cow, or Calf.

Nothing is better to kill worms in cattle than pounded savin and black soap, blended with a quart of sweet wort, and give them in the morning, fasting; but keep them without food for three hours after.

Also a handful of mugwort, or of wood sage, or garlick, or wormwood; any of these strained and given in ale.

A good Receipt for a Beast that is Dewborn at Spring, or in Edige Time.

For this dewborn you must first let them blood in the

tail, and then take a nutmeg and grate it, then get an egg and take off the top of the shell, put out so much of the white as you may put the nutmeg into the shell, then blend them together, and put it down your beast's throat, shell and all; so walk them up and down, and they will mend presently.

This swelling most commonly cometh when the grass is watery, and then it is full of wind also, so that then the beast lappeth up both wind and water, and that causeth them to swell; but stir them up and down, cause them to purge, and they will do well.

There is less danger in putting them to wet edige than to dry; for the dry edige will not go through their maws so easily when it is dry, and the beasts hungry.

A good Way to breed Milk.

If your cow chance to have a calf and be poor, or to calve before her time, and hath not milk for to keep her calf, you must give her good store of mashes of malt milk-warm: also give her every morning and evening a quart of ale made into a posset, but take off the curd, and put in aniseseeds, cumminseeds, lettuceseeds, and coriander-seeds, all made into powder, and blend them with the posset; let them stand three hours blended together, and then give it the beast for four days one after another, and by often drawing of her paps her milk will be sure to increase mightily in a short time.

For the Withering of a Cow.

For the withering of a cow take coleworts, (kale or sea-cabbage) mallows, maidenhair, mugwort, betony, aristolochia, (or birthwort) and boil all these in water, then give it to the beast milk-warm. Also take aristolochia, myrrh, and pepper, bruise them and give it to the beast in white-wine, or strong ale, milk-warm, and it will cause her to cast forth her latter burden or dead calf, and make her whole for certain. Approved.

A good receipt for a beast that makes Blend-water that cometh by a Strain, and issueth through the Bladder.

There may be several causes for making of blend-water.

First, it may come by a strain, crush or wrench in the back, which may cause some vein to be broken near the kidney, and so may feed the bladder: it may come to a cow in her calving, by a strain; or it may come by change of ground or harsh feeding, as mentioned before in the former chapter.

Cure.—Take a swallow's nest, birds and all, if you can get them, put them all in a mortar, and pound the birds, nests, and feathers all together, and then boil them in fair water, putting in a good handful of plantain leaves and seeds, bluebottle, also called corn flower, and the roots of daffodillies; also put in a little sumac, and boil them very well; then strain them, and put to it a little sweet wine, so give it the beast milk-warm fasting. But first let blood in the neck vein, for to draw the blood back, and within half an hour give them the drink, and it will stay certainly.

For to get a Beast a Stomach when he is weary and tired.

When a beast is tired or weary, it may be through weakness and poverty of his body, it will bring some disease or other upon him.

To prevent that, and bring him to a stomach, take a little handful of salt and white wine vinegar, and rub his mouth and tongue very well, then put the rest down his throat, and he will feed presently.

For the Hardnes or Swelling of a Bull or Ox's Pizzle, that is bruised by Riding.

For the swelling of a bull or ox's pizzle, you must take hollyoak, houseleek, and a little plantain, and stamp them together with fresh butter, and anoint it twice a day; and if it be sore you must cast him, and wash his sheath and pizzle with white wine vinegar, and wash it very well, but if there be any cancer or holes in the yard, then you must put some burnt alum to the vinegar, and wash it very well, and he will mend in thrice dressing without fail. Approved.

For Scorbaiting or swoln Foot of any Beast.

As this Scorbaiting comes by sore, travel or work, which causeth lameness and fretting of the foot.

Cure.—You must boil honey and hog's-grease in white wine until it be thick like pap, and lay it on the foot a good thickness, and let it lie on three days before you remove it.

Also for a swoln foot, take a handful of elder leaves, a few leaves of groundsel, there is one kind of groundsel called ragwort, a few crops of chickweed, and a little houseleek and swine's-grease; beat them all together in a mortar till they be like salve, lay it on plaster-wise, and it will take down the swelling without fail.

For staunching the Blood of any Beast cut or hurt, and how to make a Salve to heal it.

First, if you chance to have any of your beasts cut or hurt, you must take hare's or rabbit's wool and fill the cut or slit full of it; so hold it to with your hand, or bind it fast with some string; then burn the upper leather of an old shoe, and take the ashes of it and strew among the wool, and that will stay the bleeding; and let it lie on 24 hours before you take it off.

Cure.—Take a little wax, honey, turpentine, swine's-grease, and wheat flour, set them all on the fire, and let them boil gently; stir and blend them together, then take them from the fire and use them at your leisure. And if there be a cut of any deepness, lay in a tent of flax or linen cloth dipped in the salve, but lay a plaster of the same over it; so let it lie on twenty-four hours; then remove it, and that is enough; it will heal it for certain. Approved.

To make a Cow take Bull by Milk.

If your cow be in good case, and you would have her take bull, if you have any cow that is a bulling, or any neighbour's cow, get a quart of that cow's milk that is on the road, and give it to the cow you would have to be a bulling, and let the bull go with her and she will be a bulling in six or eight days at farthest.

To keep an Ox sound.

For to keep an ox sound, you must wash his mouth with his own water and white wine vinegar once in twelve

days, and it will bring a great deal of phlegm and water off, which would take away his stomach and cause him to hang his ears and have weeping eyes. Also wash his mouth with white wine vinegar and thyme stamp'd in a little salt; wash his tongue very well, and he will have a very good stomach again.

For Fever in a Beast.

A fever may be taken in the heat of summer, by driving or hard labour, or by drinking cold water when they are exceeding hot, and so cause a shaking on them at first, and afterwards produce a fever.

The Signs. They will be very heavy in the head, have swoln eyes, an extreme heat in their bodies, and their hair will stand of a sweat upon their backs.

Cure.—You must cut some grass, and give them some lettuce among it, to cool their bodies, and the next morning let them blood in the neck vein; then give them the juice of purslain blended with gum-dragon, aniseseeds, the powder of damask-roses, and put into it a quart of strong ale, sweetening it with honey; then blend all together, and give it them three mornings one after another milk-warm: keep them warm and they will mend presently, by God's help. Approved.

For the Scab on a Beast.

For a scab on a beast, take his own water, salt, butter, and white wine vinegar, with a little sweet oil and brimstone, blend them together, and rub it on, and the beast will mend presently.

A good receipt to Purge Beasts.

For purging beasts, and to cleanse the inner part of their bodies, you must give them the dross of olives, after the oil is pressed out, in new milk.

Also take a quart of clay-water, and put in two pennyworth of honey, and two pennyworth of sweet oil, with twelve laurel leaves dried and made into powder: put them together, make it warm, so give it the beast.

Also take half a pound of sweet soap and sweet ale that is in the vat, and put therein twelve laurel leaves, or the powder of the same ground fine (or pounded) into the

sweet ale and soap; then blend them together, and give it to the beasts milk warm, and it will help them. Also take a halfpenny candle, put it in his fundament as far as you can reach, so leave it behind in the body. Approved.

For a dry Hoarseness or Cough in a Beast.

This hoarseness or cough in ox or cow, must be carefully looked to, or it will grow in time to a worse disease, therefore it is good to prevent it.

Cure.—Take distill'd water of hyssop, or else the decoction of mint and hyssop together, with the juice of leeks, and give it with oil of olives and a little garlick, for there hath not been so long a cough known, but this medicine hath helped it. Sometimes, if it be an easy hoarsenes, you may give them tar with honey-water, and it will help them for certain. Approved.

Another good Receipt for Purging Cattle.

As there is nothing better for purging cattle in the spring, before they go to grass, than to keep them in the house a week, so give them cinnamon or hartshorn and common salt boiled together warm: also give them tar, butter, honey, brown sugar candy, and the powder of the leaves of laurel, either in balls or in warm water; and when they go to grass, within a week after bleed them, and give them a pint of ale warm. This is called the preservation of health to any cattle that is ready to feed, or any other service.

Another good Receipt for the Fever in Beasts, either in Winter or Summer.

Cattle may sometimes get the fever in winter, as well as in summer, (if the beast be low in flesh) by drinking cold water, (especially in a morning) they will begin to shake and tremble; and if they catch the fever, they will tremble, have heavy eyes, and groan and froth at the mouth.

Cure.—First let them blood, then give them a quart of ale, four roots of plantain, and two spoonfuls of the best London treacle; then sprinkle their meat with water, and they will recover. *Approved.*

For an inward Sickness in Cattle.

If you cannot find out the disease of the beast, take a quart of ale and a handful of wormwood, a handful of rue, and a handful of rosemary, all being bruised in a mortar, and then boiled, strain the herbs forth very well, and add two spoonfuls of the juice of garlic, as much of the juice of houseleek, and as much London treacle; mix them together, and give it the beasts milk-warm, and they will mend.

An excellent Cure for a burn in a Bull's Pizzle, or in a Cow's Matrix.

For a burnt bull, you must first cast him and pull out his pizzle, then wash both his sheath, and that with white wine vinegar, then take the juice of houseleek, burnt alum, honey and the juice of lettuce; blend all together, and anoint the bull's pizzle, about three times, and he will mend.

And for the Cow, you may wash and anoint her bearing, and she will mend. Approved of myself.

For a sucking Calf that Scoureth.

You must take a pint of verjuice and clay that is burnt till it be red, or very well burnt tobacco pipes, pound them to powder and sift them very finely; put to it a little powder of charcoal, then blend them together and give it to the calf, and he will mend in a night's time for certain.

For a Bull that shedeth his Seed.

Get clary leaves, (more properly called clear eye leaves) dry them and pound them to powder; then take the powder of tanners' bark and brown sugar candy, with two penny-worth of turpentine, and work the powders and the turpentine very well into balls as big as a great Crab, and give him 2 at a time night and morning, he will mend presently without fail.

For the Disease in Beasts called the Sturdy, or Turning Evil.

Of this disease there are many kinds; one in the brain-pan, of one side or both; another under the root of the

horn, and another in the neck joint, if it be in the neck joint, or under the horn, 'tis incurable. As for that in the neck joint, you may find it out by their carriage, for they will hold up their heads in the air, and look wildly; and for the other under the horn, they will turn round. None of these are curable but that in the brain-pan.

Cure.—You must cast them and bind their feet, then slit the skin against the brain-pan, and with a needle and a long double thread stich up the skin out of your way, and then take a strong short knife and a hammer, and cut the scalp two inches square, so turn it up, and then you may see the bladder; then take it out very carefully for fear of breaking it, and cast it away, and anoint the place with fresh butter, always applying warm cloths for fear of the cold; be very careful that you lay the scalp on again in the right place, and so turn down the skin and stich it down with some silk close together; then make a plaster of turpentine, wax, rosin, and swine's grease or fresh butter and flaxhurds, (which is tow) and lay on four or five doubles of woollen cloth, for to keep it from wind and weather. Remove the plaster once in five days, and be careful of cold; let them drink no cold water for six or ten days or more, and they will do well. Approved.

For Blood Pissing.

Take peony grass, scabious, and camomile, of each a pugil or little handful, bruise cloves or cinnamon; boil these in a quart of vinegar or verjuice, that which you can most conveniently get, and give hot to the beast, fasting, with a drenching horn, a pint in a morning, and if you see this stops it not, give three or four mornings the like quantity: or give him a dishful of the curds of runnet in a quart of milk, and so fast four hours.

Another.

Take shepherds-purse, and a little cinnamon, boil it in two pints of red wine, so give it to the beast. Some take a loach, and put down the throat quick. Others, blood-wort, (the small grained dock) shepherds-purse, or knot grass, of each an equal quantity; stamp all together, then strain them, and put them in a quart of red cow's milk; put to it some runnet of the said milk, and mix with it the leaven of brown bread; then strain them, and give it

with a horn eight or nine days, if need be. Some give powder of husks of acorns in red wine. See more of these things, and how to cure all diseases in all sorts of cattle, in a book called *A thousand more notable things.*

For Goring.

If one beast hath gored another, or hurts do happen by stakes in leaping, make a plaster of yeast, tar, ashes of the vine, and turpentine, apply it to the wound, washing it first with urine, and when you lay on the plaster, anoint with oil of linseed and spike.

For the Stringhalt.

You must bleed between the claws, and rub it with salt and sallad oil, then bathe the thigh, leg, and foot with healing ointment of camomile, mallows, hog's grease, and oil of turpentine.

For the Lask, or great Scouring.

Take elderberries, or their juice, dried sloes, acorns dried and beaten to powder, give these in a quart of vinegar, or verjuice, a pint in a morning, or (for want of these) in very stale beer.

You may give powder of Sloes mixt with some water or verjuice. *Mascal.*

An universal Remedy for Poisons licked up.

The biting of any venomous creatures, pains in the body, worms coming out of the fundament, shortness of breath, consumption, internal hurts, or bruises.

Take the inner rind of elder and lungwort, each a handful, of long pepper and liquorice each an ounce, rue a small handful, anise-seeds, cummin-seeds, and turmerick, finely beaten, each an ounce, a root of garlic bruised, madder two ounces; boil these well bruised in two quarts of ale, beat in four new laid eggs, and an ounce of treacle of Venice or London; when the liquid part is well strained, give half a pint of the liquor, as hot as may be, in a morning fasting; do it four mornings successively.

Or, a pint of strong vinegar, half a pint of sweet butter or oil, and of London treacle two spoonfuls; set it on the fire, mix, and give it warm.

To know if an Ox or Cow be sound.

Gripe it on the back or withers behind the fore shoulder; if it be found sound he will not shrink. Approved.

The best Way of ordering Cattle, as to their breeding, Feeding, Fattening, &c.

The time of a heifer's taking the bull is best at three years, or something upward, for then she will be strong and lusty, and her growth will not be hindered by it, nor that of the calf to rear for a good breed.

As for the season of the year, about the beginning of May or June is most proper, because she may feed well, at less charge in a warm season, till such time as the calf is well increased within her; and from this time to eight years, for a breed she may take the bull, and in other cases till twelve, but then she will be past it, and good for little this way.

The signs of her desire to take the bull may be known by the swelling of her claws, continual lowing, and other signs which country people cannot be ignorant of, as scenting and snuffing up the wind, &c. Then put her to the bull in a fair pasture, where she cannot leap or hurt herself, and let him be of a good breed, strong in limbs, and well proportioned: as to colour, the bright red is counted the best for breeding; not above six years old, but rather under.

If he be backward to leap, or the heifer or cow not very forward, this may be remedied by burning the herb harts tongue under their noses, which will provoke them to it; or rub the cow's sheath and bulls cod with nettles, and it will cause a heat that provokes them speedily to it.

When she has been twice or thrice leapt, drive her about, that she may retain the seed, and keep her as much as may be from briars and thorns, and let her not drink dirty or muddy water, and then keep her with moderate high feeding, housing and keeping her dry in cold, wet, or snowy winter season, and so she will bring forth a fair calf in the kindly season.

Of ordering the Calf before and after Weaning.

When the calf is brought forth, feel his mouth, whether he has no bladders or soreness to hinder his sucking,

which you may also perceive by his mumbling the teat, or sucking with pain; if you find any of the former under his tongue, &c. clip them, and rub the place with honey and salt: and for any soreness or blisters on the roof of the mouth, do it with honey and alum.

If the calf happen to die or be weakly, and you would put a better strange calf to this or any milch cow; that she may more readily receive it, let it not rest with her all night till better acquainted; for scenting it not to be her own, she will be apt to beat it, if not overlay it; but when she has well lickt it, & used it in the day time, she will after a while receive it kindly, and not perceive the scent by night.

At the end of two months or ten weeks tis a proper time to wean; then teach them to feed on milk, oat-meal, dust of flour or bran, by dabbling in it, and putting your fingers in their mouths: new whey is good for them, wherein parsly-roots have been boiled or infused; and by degrees bring them to eat sweet hay or grass, by offering them a little at a time; and if the weather be warm turn them out into a pasture, not giving them milk above twice a day, and at three months they will subsist, having it very seldom, and soon after, altogether. If the calf be lousy, which often causes him to pine, rub him hard against the hair, then anoint him with rusty bacon, or waste salt-butter, and sprinkle him over with ashes of fern, and you will destroy and prevent them for the future.

As for gelding the bull-calves, cut them in the wane of the moon, but not in too cold a season: and in such a time spay cow-calves; anoint the wounds with salt butter and they will heal the better; lay ashes of the vine and powdered litharge over that, and if they swell, anoint them with linseed oil and thin tar, which will secure them from flies and putrefaction, and put them where they cannot leap or strain, for fear of hurting themselves, which sometimes causes diseases and death; so they being kept quiet for four or five days, the parts will cement, and the danger be mostly over.

To find in buying whether Cattle be diseased or sound, as also lean Cattle.

Upon view, if you suspect any defect; gripe hard with your hand on the back or withers behind the shoulder, and this griping will cause so sensible a pain, if unsound,

that the beast will shrink or tremble, ill enduring your gripe or pinch, and be ready to fall; but if sound and healthy, it will not flinch, or but very little.

If you buy lean cattle for fattening, see they are young, for if old, they will not prove well but rather your money and charge will be cast away to little or no advantage. And to know this, observe they be smooth, and often lick themselves, that they want not their teeth, but their hides be thick and firm, shoulders and ribs broad; and if the hair of their tail or pizzle be broken, they will not feed kindly, but rather dwindle than increase in flesh or fatness.

A cheap and speedy Way to fatten Cattle.

Put them into an agreeable pasture, and as the season is, give them chaff, rapes of grains, with the dustings of meal, sometimes chopped peasehaum, offal turnips, cabbage or colewort leaves; if you perceive their stomachs fail, boil colewort leaves in vinegar or stale beer grounds, and drench them with it, and it will recover their appetite, and make them feed roundly: water them twice a day at least, if in winter, if you have an opportunity; but warm their water, and sift some bran into it; and to make them healthful bruise cummin and anise seeds or caraway-seeds, and boil in their water once in four or five days.

When they are housed, keep their stalls dry and hard under foot, paved with stone or gravel, and sloping, that the urine may run away; and have the windows to open, that they may have the fresh air in such convenient quantities as the season requires, and by this usage they will soon become fat.

OF RAMS, EWES, LAMBS, WETHERS, &c.

Their Choice, Breeding, Feeding; with such approved Receipts and Remedies as are proper for the Cure of and Redress of all the Diseases and Griefs that afflict them; and how to know when it will be a Year of Rot, and by what means in a great measure to prevent its falling on them.

How necessary and useful creatures sheep are, for the benefit and advantage of mankind, has been known in all ages; and we find the Patriarchs of old placed their chief earthly treasure in them, being careful and very diligent in breeding and feeding them, by the commodity and profit of which they chiefly sustained their families; as we find in *Abraham*, *Lot*, *Jacob*, and others, who tho' great men, were not a little sedulous about their flocks and herds. And indeed this nation, above others, had that advantage and blessing, to produce numerous flocks of sheep, whose very wool, not to mention the rest, hath made it famous in all countries it trades with, having brought in great store of riches, to the encouragement of graziers and farmers, as well as clothiers; and therefore a peculiar care ought to be taken of sheep in particular, from which creatures so much profit yearly arises, that it would hardly gain belief, if it was exactly set down; for tis a tender creature, and a little thing (through the neglect of the owners) many times destroys numerous flocks of them, which, with care, might be prevented. Where-

fore I have thought fit, for the good management and preservation of them, to set down in this useful book whatever is needful relating to them; which cannot but be very acceptable to all that are this way any thing concerned, and will prove so advantageous to them, that they will find it a help or true friend in time of need, and in which nothing is omitted that may conduce to the well ordering and cures of sheep, &c.

How to make Choice of good breeders.

It is the first great care of this kind to procure such a breed as may not only be most free from diseases, but prove well in largenesss, flesh, wool, and fells, to answer in every particular your care and expectation; in order to which take the following directions.

Choose them, if your opportunity will permit, out of such a county as affords them large, and very healthful by reason of the pasture, and put them into such grounds as come near, if not of the same nature, to that they were bred in and used to, if not into somewhat better, that so the change may rather make them thrive than worst them: And in this case observe the Earth; a red mellow Ground produces very sweet Grass, if not too low and wet; and next to that a pale red; but the white, chalky, or dirty, is a producer of Grass that is offensive to them, it will make them grow lean, and pine away; and if much moist or wet, it usually causes the Rot.

Where you resolve upon a good Breed, select the Rams and Ewes the best you may. As for the Ram, in which the chief hopes of your Breed lies, let him be large boned, long of Body, and high in Stature, deep Bellied, his Fleece full, thick, and hanging down, his Tail long and bushy, his Forehead broad, and Eyes black and lively, his Cods in a manner covered with Wool, large, but not too much hanging; his Horns large, and the Tips bending from him: but above all, observe his Tongue and Palate be white, and not over-moist or drivelling; a Ram with a black Tongue is to be rejected, for that ever causes a defective Breed.

As for the Ewes, let them be deep bellied, white and shining in their Wool, but observe it is soft and pliable, not harsh nor hairy; their Necks long, with large Udders and Dugs, but not too much hanging down or flabby: Observe farther that their Eyes be large, black, and

glistening with a golden Colour ; their Horns as smooth as may be, their Legs lean, and large Tails, long, hanging down, and well covered with Wool ; these never fail Expectation.

The proper and best Time of Covering, and how to order Ewes when with Lamb.

Select the most promising Ewes out of the Flock at two Years old, they then being in their full strength, and put them more closely to the Ram, and they will conceive strong and healthy Lambs for breed, and so they will bring forth till seven Years. Nevertheless those of the first Year are the best for Breed, or to keep for Stock ; and the Ram that serves the Ewes before the Blossom must be kept, ere he be permitted to leap them, a month or six Weeks, in good Pasture, so to grow strong and vigorous. Onion-blades and knot-grass scattered in their Pasture, will provoke the Ewes to take the Ram the kindlier.

When you perceive the Ewes have conceived, it is proper to take the Ram from them ; put them by themselves in a quiet Pasture, or a warm house according as the season is, lest often leaping causes them to miscarry. And the best time for their covering is, from the beginning of May to the middle of August ; and they ordinarily go with lamb five months, or at most not above one hundred and sixty days, and often bring two at a time, sometimes more, as three or four, usually breeding twice a Year. They ought to be taken great care of in yeaning time, lest Colds or Hurts make them bring forth with great difficulty, and the Lambs either die or become weak or sickly, and the Ewes thereby enfeebled for the future.

Of ordering Lambs after cast, to make them grow Lusty and Strong.

If they are backward to suck, squeeze the Ewe's Teat, and spirt Milk in their Mouths ; then open their Mouths and put them to the Teat, which if they mumble or take unwillingly, anoint their lips with hogs lard and sweet butter, and it will make them more eager.

If the Ewe chance to die, and there be no spare Milch-Ewe, it will be proper to suckle the Lamb so left through a horn ; but otherwise it will be proper to shut up the

Ewe and Lamb for a time, that they may be the better acquainted, so the Ewe will cherish and bring him up the better; when they grow strong and wanton, separate them with Hurdles; and after ten days with soft strings you may tie them to little stakes, lest they hurt one another by pushing, or grow lean by their unruliness, ever severing the weak from the strong, when they are in the house, suckling them morning and evening, before the Ewes go to pasture; and after their return so using them, until they wax strong; then feed them in the house with clover, sweet Grass, and Bran mixed with Flour; after which, if the weather be warm, turn them out with their Dams into sweet pasture.

When you have weaned your Lambs (which if the weather be warm, may be done at seven weeks or two months End) you must keep them well fed, lest they pine away, and become over-lean or sick, in moaning after their Dams, and so loose their Stomachs.

In gelding, open the Cod so conveniently that the Stones may be brought forth; fasten the Sinew or String it hangs by, in a cleft Stick, and sear it off with a convenient piece of hot Iron, which will prevent bleeding, and hinder festering, if it be anointed with a little fresh butter or hogs lard, and closely put up, and kept from cold winds, till the swelling, if it happens, be over. This is held to be best done in the wane of the Moon, for then the Blood and Humours decrease, or are more contracted or limited than at other times.

If you would keep a Ram Lamb, make choice of one wherein you can perceive no blemish, but such a one as hath the marks I have mentioned in Rams before, in Tongue, Wool, and other things, which will make an excellent Breeder.

And thus having given you an Insight into things necessary to be known relating to Rams, Ewes, and Lambs, it is requisite next to treat of their Diseases, for their better preservation.

Of Diseases, Distempers, Griefs, &c.

In Rams, Wethers, Ewes, and Lambs, with their proper Remedies.

These creatures are by nature very tender, as all creatures bearing Wool are, therefore special care must be

had to preserve them, seeeing they are subject to many Diseases; in order thereto I have taken pains to lay down the choicest Instructions, as to Remedies suitable to their Ailments: And the most dangerous Distempers that afflict them are Scurvy, Scab, Cough, Rot, Red-water, &c.

These are occasioned either by extreme Pains in the Head, or by a Plague caused by infectious air, and are frequently mortal for the most part, if timely care and Remedies be not applied; therefore when you perceive any of them in this manner afflicted, the safest way to prevent the spreading Contagion, is to separate the infected from the sound, lest by your delay they infect the rest. Other Distempers there are, gotten by unwholesome feeding, eating bad Herbs, drinking dirty or Puddle-water when hot; licking up Mildews, poisonous Insects, venomous Spumes, Cobwebs or glutinous Dews on the Grass, and many other Accidents. But to come more nearly to particulars.

To cure all manner of Griefs in Cattle.

Take Treacle one quarter of a pound, Hempseed a handful, Elder Leaves, Ivy Leaves, and Featherfew, about a handful of each, Loam a lump as big as a large Egg, as much Bay Salt, and a little Soot; put them in Man's Urine, and stir all well together; make it warm, and give to any Beast three spoonfuls of it, and after that give them a little Tar. Some give them in drink the dried Flowers of Wormwood mixed with some Salt. Thus some use Sheep and other Cattle against all Diseases; for it driveth away and assuages any Pain or Disease in either Head or Body.

For the Head-ach, and Pains in the Head.

These Pains, by some called the Staggers, are caused by the Intemperateness of the air, being either too hot or too cold; and sometimes Colds taken upon Heats, if not timely remedied, are apt to turn to a Surfeit. The remedy for these is, to take six Grains of Assafœtida, two Spoonfuls of Juice of Sage, in a quarter of a Pint of red Wine Vinegar; give it when the Sheep is fasting, in a Drenching Horn, or any other convenient thing, as hot as may be.

Another for the same.

Take two spoonfuls of the Juice of Rue, as much Parsley, and a little handful of Rose Leaves ; boil them in a pint of Ale, strain it, and having let the Sheep blood in the Temple-vein, and under the tongue, give it warm, and it will take away the Pains and Giddiness in the Head.

For the Ague in Sheep or Lambs.

Bleed them in the Vein between the Claws, and keep them from drink 12 hours, then warm some water, and put half a pint of wine into it, with half an ounce of Pepper, the Flowers of Comfrey, and Leaves of wild Tansy well stamp'd and infused, then strain it, and give it the Sheep or Lambs to drink in a close warm housing.

Loss of Cud, to restore.

Mix Powder of Alum with Clay, steep it in the Urine of a Man all night, then take it out and make it up into little balls, dry them in a fireshovel or oven, and force them down the Sheep's Throat six or seven times, at distinct hours, giving every time after them a spoonful of Elder Vinegar, and the Cud will be restored.

For Rheums, Coughs, or Catarrhs.

These commonly come by bad Feeding or Intemperateness of the Air. To remedy them, take an ounce of Powder of Liquorice, as much of Dill-seed and Bay-berries, a handful of the tops of Vervain ; boil these when bruised, in a pint of Verjuice of Cider ; strain it, and give it fasting to the Sheep as hot as may be taken, and so in five mornings giving, the cure will be effected.

For St. Anthony's Fire.

This, by many, is called the wild Fire, because it suddenly spreads, and it is often dangerous to sheep. To remedy it, take Wood soot two handfuls, of Deer's Suet and Turpentine each three ounces. Juice of House leek one ounce ; put these into Goat's Milk, if you have it (if not, Mare's Milk) and boil them up to an Ointment, so

bathe the place afflicted, laying some of it on plasterwise, but give them Bay Salt in their water to drink.

For Teeth Pains.

Lance the Gums that they may bleed, and rub them with Salt, th e juice of Sage, Onion or Garlic, two or three Days, and the pain will be taken away.

For Ulcers or Apostumes.

Stamp Lily Roots, mix them with Rye Meal, the White of an Egg, and stamped ground Ivy ; make them into a plaster with hog's lard, and lancing the swelling, lay on the plaster, and it will draw out the corruption ; then put into the hole or wound, a little powder of burnt Alum and Salt, so cover it with a Plaster of Turpentine or Burgundy Pitch ; and after, to heal it, wash and cleanse it well with Man's Urine.

For Itch or Scab.

These are very troublesome and annoying to Sheep, proceeding from a salt humour generated by cold or wet, or too much chafing or heating.

To cure these, take Soot, rather of wood than sea coal, the stalks of tobacco, and Flour of Brimstone, steep them in Man's Urine twenty-four hours at least, and then heat it and bathe the grieved part often with it.

For shortness of Breath, or a lasting Cough.

Take Cummin Seeds, Fenugreek Seeds, and Liquorice grossly bruised, of each two ounces, of the herb Coltsfoot a handful well bruised, and two or three ounces of Oil of sweet Almonds ; or for want of that, olive Oil ; boil them in two quarts of small Beer or Ale, and when the Liquor is strained out, dissolve an ounce of Honey, and the like quantity of Mithridate in it, and give half a pint every warm morning and evening.

For Phlegm. Take oak leaves, or polypody, stamp'd, and give it in ale.

For Distempers or Blemishes in the Eyes.

Dissolve in eyebright-water, or water of honeysuckles

or celandine, or of any of these bruised and infused in white wine, powder of bole armoniac and alum, with which water, take and wash the eyes afflicted often when tis warm, and it will take away the grievance.

For the Plague or Rot.

Having carefully separated the infected from the sound, put them in a close warm place, and wash them with water wherein rue has been boiled, as also bearsfoot, an herb so called, balm and sowthistle; then take strong vinegar and seeth, that is to boil it, with saffron, pellitory of Spain, polypody of the oak, Birthwort roots and bugloss; add to the vinegar strained, a little aqua vitæ, (that is, brandy) and some sugar candy, and give every infected sheep a quarter of a pint in a morning, for five or six days, not suffering them to eat any grass or wet meats; and if the distemper has not too far seized and infected their vitals, this will restore them to health and soundness.

For Swelling of the Belly.

In this case let blood in the tail, and give it some of the blood mingled with sallad oil, juice of rue, and flour of brimstone, of each an ounce; keep him in motion about an hour after, it will lessen the swelling though near to bursting.

For broken Bones, dislocated Joints, Sprains or Wrenches.

You must take care first to bind up the bone or joint that is broke or dislocated, putting it in right order for twenty four hours; when swathed, make a poultice of bugloss, camomile, comfrey, and mallows well bruised, with hog's lard and a little aqua-vitæ; lay it on hot, and renew it once in two days, letting the sheep be kept warm, and at rest.

For the Fever.

It is known by the lolling out of the tongue, dulness of the eyes, short breathing and panting. To remedy which, separate the infected from the sound, then take pennyroyal a handful, stamp it, and squeeze the juice into half a pint of vinegar; infuse a little mithridate in it, and give it the sheep warm when fasting two or three mornings; drive him gently about half an hour, and then house him.

A Cure for the Red Water.

When you find this, look for the spinal vein in the foot, and bleed it, then make a poultice of rue, bay salt, feather-few, and butter and so lay it on hot.

To kill Worms in the Claws.

Look between the claws, and you will find a head that is woolly, make a little slit, and draw out the wool that abounds there, which causes lameness, then mix a little tar and tallow; anoint it well, and the lameness will soon cease.

For the Jaundice.

Burn two ounces of alum, beat it to powder, with an ounce of turmerick. Put a dram of saffron to them, and give this warm in half a pint of man's urine, or only man's stale urine.

For Choler, or Sharpness of Urine.

If you see the skin yellow or blueish, these humours abound, and cause a feverish heat: to reduce them, take a handful of elder leaves, an ounce of the seeds of peony, (or for want of elder leaves, elder bark) bruise and boil them in a pint of ale, and give warm.

To destroy Maggots or Lice in Sheep.

To do this, take tar water, the juice of burdock and bryony roots, (called wild vine and ladies' seal,) and bathe or anoint the place, and they will be effectually destroyed.

For violent Heat.

It often comes by overdriving, or being exposed to the heat of the sun, and often turns to fevers or the plague, if not timely remedied. To do it, wash them with warm water wherein sage, melilot, and lavender have been boiled, so boil hyssop and polypody in whey, and give it the sheep to drink.

For the great and general Scab or Itch.

This comes by overmuch rainy weather, mists, or fogs,

to much exposing them abroad to heats and colds, which breakings out being perceived, take the juice of rue, tar water, and goose grease, and anoint well the places as hot as may be endured, having first clipt away the wool, then clap some light wool over it, or flock shreds, and it will peel off. But to make the speedier cure, let blood in the tail, and under both the ears, and give in a glass of wine the juice or carduus, (also called blessed thistle, or holy thistle,) and flour of brimstone.

To prevent Sickness.

It is requisite to do thus, spring and fall: make a purge of 3 or 4 sprigs of spurge laurel; this is a shrub growing in the north of Europe; flowering in winter. The bark of the trunk and root is thin, striped reddish, has no smell, and when chewed or laid on, is of a burning blistering nature; a quarter of an ounce of antimony, and a little handful of dried damask-rose leaves; boil them in spring water, and give a quarter of a pint; and if the weather be seasonable, turn them four or five hours after to grazing where they cannot come at any water.

To cure Lambs yeaned sick.

Boil a little saffron and cinnamon in some of the milk of the dam, and give it to the lamb, and it will grow healthful and strong.

For the Dropsy, or puffing up of the skin.

It comes by overmuch moisture in feeding, which gets between the flesh and skin, and cannot be evacuated by the pores or sweated out, and so corrupting, often causes the rot. To remedy this, clip off the wool close behind each shoulder, and slit the skin there about an inch, then dip a tent of linen cloth in oil of spike, and put it in, and so the water will be drawn thither, and evacuate by twice or thrice renewing the tent; then steep an ounce of regulus of antimony in a pint of ale, with a little spice called grains, and some brown sugar. Give a quarter of a pint each morning as warm as may be, and the cause of the distemper will in a little time be evacuated.

For Biting of any Venomous Creature.

Get half a pint of aqua vitæ, bruise a little handful of

rue, and the like quantity of smallage, simmer them over a gentle fire, lay it poulticewise on the place bitten, and what you strain out before you so apply it, give it the sheep to drink.

A Remedy upon licking up any thing that is Poisonous.

Look under the tongue, if you perceive the sheep to reel or stagger, and you will find a blister; cut it and let out the water, then rub it and the mouth with urine wherein bole-armoniac, (common at the apothecaries,) and sage has been boiled, and give to drink half a pint of olive oil in a pint of new milk, but keep the sheep warm some days.

For the Running Scab.

Bleed under the tongue and tail, boil balm and turmerick finely powdered in three pints of new milk, and give a pint at a time, warm; then wash the sores with water wherein elder and burdock roots have been boiled, and keep the beast twelve hours without meat.

For Pains in the Bowels.

As this is chiefly caused by eating food not wholesome, and known by the drawing up of the belly, and the sheeps spurning at his belly with his hinder feet, often laying down, and suddenly starting up again; so, to remedy this you must take a handful of rue and southernwood, boil them with an ounce of coriander seeds in some fair water a pretty while, and then give it the sheep warm to drink in a morning fasting.

For the Canker and Ringworm.

If this appears either in the mouth or on the skin, by the eyes, ears, or poll of the neck, make an ointment of sallad oil, salt and alum over a gentle fire, and anoint the grieved part well with it, and then cover it with a plaster of tar and flour of brimstone; and by so doing it two or three times over, the cure will be effected.

To prevent an Ewe casting her Lamb.

If you perceive a weakness in the ewe to bring forth with pain, or fear the loss of the lamb, lay her soft, and

boil a little horsemint (or for want of that, other mint) in a pint of ale, and so give it warm, and she will yean with ease.

For the Leaf-sickness in a Ewe or Lamb.

Since this often comes by too much browsing on hawthorn or oak leaves, known by staggering and turning round, through the chillness of blood, caused by such feeding, or phlegm amass'd about the brain; so to remedy this, dissolve assafœtida in warm water, and put half a spoonful into each ear of the lamb or sheep, and stop the ear close; and so the cure will be wrought, if timely taken.

For the Pole or running at the Nose.

Smoke them with flour of brimstone in a close house, by sprinkling it on a chafingdish or pan of coals, and give them vinegar in which bay-berries have been boil'd.

For the Murrain.

Make holes in their ears with an awl, and put in the root of sweet-wort; then give an ounce of the oil of turpentine in a quarter of a pint of white-wine (or for want of it, in vinegar) and sprinkle the sheep with water wherein fennel-seeds have been boil'd; and this may be safely given and used for the murrain of the lungs, occasioned by extreme drought, or want of water in the hot seasons.

For Rheums in the Eyes.

Get one handful of celandine, as much of honeysuckle leaves and eyebright; boil them in a pint of white-wine; spirt the decoction up the sheep's nostrils, and then wash the eyes with it.

To remedy the falling off of the Wool.

It is occasioned by the dryness of the skin, through the wasting of the sheep for want of moisture. To remedy which, boil ash-keys or leaves, and give the water to drink; give them three or four times chopt hay with fennel seeds among it, and sprinkle the sheep with the lye of wood ashes.

For Bots or Worms in either Stomach or Belly.

Observe these by the sheep's stamping often, and striking at its belly with its feet, looking on its sides, &c.

To remedy it, stamp the leaves of coriander and wormwood, so mix the juice with honey, and give it the sheep fasting in a little vinegar or verjuice, which is the juice of unripe lemons, sour grapes, crab apples, &c.

For the Belt.

Cut away the tags, and open the sore, cast fine sifted mould on it, and cover that with a plaster of tar, oil of turpentine, and goose grease.

For the Cramp.

Get cinquefoil, or fivefinger grass, a handful, boil it in a pint of white-wine, and give half a pint in a morning warm, but bathe the legs with the oil of savin.

For the Pox.

It appears by pimples breaking out all over the body like the purples, which disease is infectious, and therefore at their first appearance a separation ought to be made between the sound and infected. To remedy this, change the sheep's pasture, and mix the juice of garlick with tar water, or very thin tar and urine, and so anoint the pimples: purge the sheep with laurel leaves, and roots of holly tree, boil'd in water.

For the Moorsound and Turning Evil.

Let blood in the temple-vein, or through the nostrils, and rub the place with the juice of young nettles, and in half a pint of white-wine give to drink an ounce of mithridate as hot as may be.

For a Water in the Sheep's Belly.

It comes by overmoist feeding, getting between the skin and the inner rim of the belly: grasp it hard with your hand till it rises like a bladder, then slit a little hole with a penknife, and put in a quill, so, much of the water by pressing will run out; then anoint the place with a

mixture of tar and butter to heal it; but if it happen among the guts within the rim of the belly, you may purge it out with aloes and turmerick, each an ounce in warm milk fasting, for three or four days successively.

For the Staggers.

Get long pepper, honey, anise seeds, linseed, and liquorice, each an ounce, powder what will pulverize, so put them all into two quarts of milk, and give it half a pint at a time, washing the mouth and temples with vinegar.

To fasten loose teeth.

Lance the gums, rub them with burnt alum and bay salt, and so wash the sheep's mouth with water wherein bay salt, lavender, and sage have been boil'd.

For a Hurt or lame Claw.

Make a plaster of bees-wax, rosin, slaked lime, turpentine, and hog's lard; bathe the foot first with oil of camomile, then lay on the plaster, and bind it up, but don't suffer the sheep to come in stony, wet, or dirty places.

For the Swelling of the Belly.

It is caused by unwholesome food; to cure which bleed in the tail, and give a drench of water and brown sugar wherein bayberries, rue and comomile have been boil'd till the water be very strong of them; then give a quarter of a pint of olive oil.

For any Defect in the Lungs.

Get red sage one handful, purslain and the herb coltsfoot the like quantity, with a root of garlick; bruise them, then infuse them in a quart of white-wine; strain well the liquid part, and add an ounce of honey, with half an ounce of mithridate, and give half a pint warm morning and evening.

For Giddiness and Dazie.

As it often happens in the excessive hot weather, much

troubles the sheep, hinders their feeding, and endangers their lives; so, to remedy it, let blood in the temple veins, and slit the nose vein; then take mint, rue, and balm, of each a little handful, and boil them in two quarts of small beer; give a pint morning and evening successively.

Of Wounding in Shearing.

If in overhasty shearing, the skin be cut or rased, to prevent its being a scab, or breed vermin, make an ointment of tar and butter, and anoint the place: and to strengthen them after the wool is off, give them water wherein lavender has been infused, and a little boiled corn; throw among their grass some blades of onions, and coriander seeds; and after you have sheared them, put them in shady places, lest the sun scorch them, and scald their skins, which heat may put them into a fever: beware when you drench them in any brook or pond, in order to the shearing, to keep up their heads, that they do not suck in the water too much at their mouth or nostrils, lest it has the bad effects to produce rheums and headachs.

To increase Milk in Ewes.

If you find their udders drying up, or that they give but little milk, change their pasture to such as has short and sweet grass, and better than that from which you remove them; and if the ground has a conveniency, drive them sometimes on the hills, and at others into plain ground or valleys, for where the grass is sweetest and shortest they will eat with the best appetite: and when you bring them home mingle with their grass or short hay, dill vetches and anise seeds, and this will restore and increase their milk.

To make an Ewe in Love with her Lamb..

If an ewe neglect her lamb new weaned, take a piece of her, clean dry it, then beat it to a powder, and give it her in a pint of white wine, and it will make her exceeding fond of it.

Prognosticks of Rot threatening Sheep before it falls among them, and to prevent it.

About the beginning of September, go out in the morn-

ing as soon as the sun rises clear, and taste the dew upon the grass of your pastures, and if it be bitter or brackish, or many long glistening stakes or streaks, like the weaving of spiders lie on it, and so continues for some time, it prognosticates a rot, or a very unhealthy winter for sheep, especially in low wet grounds, or if they feed amongst grass that has not been mowed ; to prevent the rot taking hold of them, rub their mouths once a week with the salt called Andracei, dissolve it in sharp vinegar, and fright them early about the pastures with a dog till they be well heated, for this beats the mildews from the grass, and other dews that are hurtful to them in feeding, also the nettles, webs, and flasks, which otherwise they might lick up, and those contribute much to the rot.

The best grass for sheep is that amongst which grows a good quantity of melilot, self-heal, clover, cinquefoil, broom, white henbane or knot-grass.

OF SWINE.

As Boars, Sows, Barrows, Shoats, Pigs, &c, *their Choice, Breeding, and suitable Remedies for the Distempers that are incident to them, with other Griefs, Ailments, &c.*

Swine are such necessary and profitable creatures, that they mainly contribute to the subisstance of mankind; for no one creature produces more plenty of dishes to furnish out a table, or whose flesh may be kept for winter stores, and whose food is so indifferent, that hardly any thing comes amiss to them which they will not eat and grow fat on ; and therefore tis the easier to breed and bring them up where there is a conveniency of room and space to do it. I shall here treat of them for the advantage of Countrymen and others, as to their well ordering, management, and the preservation of their health, for being gross feeders, they are liable to many infirmities. And first of the choice for rearing a good breed.

How to make choice of a Boar and Sow, to raise a good Breed.

As for the boar, choose from amongst others, such a one as is strongly set, well trussed, and not too long of body, his stones large, hard, and not overhanging down,

but rather drawn up close, which denote heat and vigour, his mouth drawn upwards, but not over long, his breast and shoulders broad and thick, brawny and hard, thighs full, large and short, his bristles rough and strong, erecting themselves on every occasion of anger or disgust; of colour, white, or inclining to sandy, and not exceeding three years old.

To choose a Sow for a good Breeder.

Observe that she is long of body, deep bellied and flanked, her head and snout not over long; that she has many teats, is broad-buttocked, her ribs broad and large, her eyes little, her legs not over long; for though swine with long legs may appear to be larger, yet it is but a deception of the eye, for the short-legged ones (according to proportion) are more profitable, as to fleshiness and substance, and will be sooner fattened or breed more pigs. As to colour, only the black is rejected; and though the clear white is accounted the best, yet those that are spotted, and of different colours, may prove very well in all respects.

What time is most proper for the Sow to take the Boar; and how care is to be taken of her in the time of her going with Pig, and farrowing.

The usual time of a sow's going with pig is four months, and may easily produce two farrows in a year, which being usually numerous, produces a great increase; and when the sow is fourteen months old, or somewhat more, according to her strength and bigness, she is fit to take the boar; and her best time of breeding is untill she be four years old. The boar's best time of brimming is, from three to five years, especially for such pigs as you intend to rear, for after that they will be dwindles, and not arrive to any substantial growth.

Observe about candlemas, in the increase of the moon, to let her take the boar: she being served three or four times for the greater certainty. When you perceive she has taken well, suffer the boar to come at her no more till some time after she hath pigged, lest he cause her to cast her farrow, which usually, when brought forth well-conditioned, are as many as she hath Teats.

When your sow hath farrowed, if you perceive her milk scanty, you must help that defect at convenient times with bran and oatmeal sifted into milk, and now and then a little warm broth; and if the weather be warm and kindly, then may you wean them at a month, suffering them to go abroad, but let them eat wholesome green things, and scatter some ears of wheat and barley in their way, as also pease, to learn them to take other food, and then if you think fit, you may suffer the sow to take the boar again. When your sow is about to farrow, you will perceive her busy about making her own bed; then you must assist her with clean dry litter, that she may lie easy and at length: and if there be any difficulty in bringing forth, it is requisite you assist her with your hands, being first anointed with butter or hog's lard; and to comfort and encourage her, give her warm broth with bran sifted into it, or a little new ale; and observe, that when she is pretty far gone with pig, that you keep her from acorns or sour food, which by overmuch feeding on, will endanger her casting her farrow untimely, and so you may lose your expectation and profit.

Of Gelding, Spaying, Sty Food, &c.

At two months old, the pigs being lusty and healthful, you may proceed to geld your boar pigs and spay the sow pigs; though if it be let alone longer it will not be amiss, as four or six months, but let this be done in the wane of the moon, and kept in places where they cannot hurt themselves by leaping or over-straining; and observe this be not done in a time of extreme heat or cold, but in as temperate weather as the season will permit, for then they will the sooner heal, and thrive the better, and their flesh spend the better.

If you are to fatten hogs, make your sties with partitions, for putting many together hinders them, and delays their feeding fat; besides, being unruly quarrelsome creatures, the master hogs will fright and hinder the underlings from feeding. And to keep them free from the measles, observe to put finely sifted red lead, or red ochre in their swill; as also keep from them all poultry whose dung is offensive to them, and if eaten by them, often contributes to many diseases, as doth carrion or dead flesh, though they will often devour it greedily: Give them no fish water, nor the washings of any mustardy plate or

trenchers, nor any soapy water, for that will sicken them, and breed diseases in both their eyes and head. Nail thin plates of lead at the bottom of their troughs, which will cool their noses and make them feed with more delight, and by a secret quality hinder the inflammation of their lungs: And let their sties be in such places where the extremes of heat or cold may not affect them, though they rather covet cold than heat, being themselves of a hot constitution.

The best manner of ordering Pork and Bacon, for keeping long, and eating savoury.

The hog being killed, singed or scalded, hang him on a hook by the heels, take out the entrails, and cut off the head, and after the flitches are separated from the chine, if for bacon or for pork, cut it in several joints, and with a coarse cloth press out the blood, and dry it well from slime and moisture, and set it a cooling all night; then salt it well, stuffing salt into the bony places, to prevent tainting: And as for packing your pork, put it rather into a tub that has had oil in it than vinegar, or any sharp thing, (or a new tub or barrel) which may occasion it to must When this is done, boil some water and salt till it will bear an egg, so pour it gently on when lukewarm, and laying layers of salt, cover it close up and set it in a dry place; but lay your bacon on planks, and salt it very well for two or three weeks, then hang it in the wind to dry, or in the smoke by degrees, for the smoke too soon taking will endanger its being rusty.

Of Diseases in Swine, and other Griefs, containing the best and properest Receipts for the speedy Curing them.

For the Measles.

This commonly happens by unwholesome feeding, and eating such things as taint the blood: when you perceive it infests the swine, dip a hard brush in cold water, and rub him over, against the hair, as hard as may be, to stir the humour; then boil a handful of balm, and as much of Parsley-roots and rue, or carduus in a gallon of fair water, with two ounces of alum and a handful of bay salt, and

keep him thirsty, and then give it him with a little wheat bran, that he may the easier swallow it.

For the Swelling in the Neck or Throat.

When the swelling rises, which is often dangerous, bleed him under the tongue and tail, make a plaster of the yolks of eggs, bees wax, wheat flour, and burgundy pitch ; put coriander seeds and sliced horse radish in the trough among his meat, which must be bran and wash very warm.

For Pains in the Head.

Let him blood under the tongue and ears, rub his mouth with a mixture of vinegar and bay salt, and give him lettuce leaves, or colewort and beet leaves boiled in whey ; and in his water boil rosemary, vervain, horse beans, and lavender ; do this two or three days together.

For the Swine Pox.

Bruise long pepper and savin, boil them in cider of verjuice ; strain out the liquid part, and dissolve an ounce and half of mithridate *i.e.* Venice Treacle, in it, as much honey, and a quarter of a pint of olive oil ; give it warm, fasting two mornings.

For the Fever or Ague.

Bruise two ounces of the leaves, berries or bark of bayberries, as the season permits, and a sliced lemon ; boil these in fair water, with slices of parsnips, bruised pepper, sage, and parsley roots ; bleed him in the tail, and give the water to drink thrice a day, with very spare diet, and keep him warm.

For the Catarrh in Swine.

Bruise liverwort, hen's dung, red ochre, dried sloes, a small blackish wild plumb, of a very harsh or rough taste and polypodium roots, boil them well into fair water, and give it warm morning and evening for two or three days.

For the Murrain.

Take the roots of garden or water lilies, mix a quarter

of a pint of the juice with twice as much olive oil, and an ounce of oil of turpentine, and as much turmerick finely beaten in powder; give it him in cold water, about a pint, and if he grows hot and feverish upon it, bleed him under the tongue, ears, and tail ; boil mallows and groundsel in his wash, and add a little bay salt.

For Vomiting, and nauseating Food.

Give the swine fennel-seeds, sloes, and splent beans boiled in wash, and this will recover his stomach.

For Impostumes in any Part.

If they grow soft and come to a head, lancing will bring the corruption away, but if not make a plaster of oil of spike, tar, turpentine, and lily roots, with rye meal, which will draw them to a head ; then lance, and apply a plaster of bees-wax, mutton suet, and burgundy pitch two or three days ; after that, anoint with oil of camomile or mallows, and lay on a plaster of diachylon to heal the wound ; If there should happen any proud flesh, eat it out with burnt alum, or salt finely powdered, tenting it with a rag, or flax, dipt in oil of petre, that is, petrolium oil, barbodees tar, or rock oil.

For the Phrensy.

This is a dangerons distemper, mostly caused through worms breeding in the head, and sometimes makes the swine destroy itself by beating against the stye, or tumbling down some steep place, or into the water, unless great care be taken.

Wherefore, for a timely remedy, take an ounce of the juice of briony root, as much of the juice of wormwood, single poppy water a quarter of a pint ; hold up his head by strength, and put these warm into his nostrils, and so hold it the space of a quarter of an hour at least, then give him a drench of vinegar wherein colewort leaves or lettuce have been boiled.

To restore a defected Liver.

Take an ounce of flour of brimstone, and half a dram of crude antimony, put it into half a pint of verjuice, or the juice of sour grapes, and give it warm ; this will also restore a palled appetite.

For Blains or Boils.

Take bees wax, turpentine, burgundy pitch, and a little soft grease to make them in a plaster over a gentle fire; clip away the hair or bristles where the sore is; anoint it first with ointment of tobacco, and then lay on the plaster, and having kept it on two or three days, take it off, which if you find drawn to a head, and ready for lancing, you may do it; if not, clap on a fresh plaster for a day or two longer, and then lance and sprinkle burnt alum or burnt salt on the wound, after anoint it with the former ointment, so lay on a plaster of sheep's suet and bees wax to heal it.

For Stubs or Thorns on the Feet.

Sometimes these are got, and cause very much lameness and swelling. When you first perceive it, open the place grieved with the point of a sharp knife, and draw out the thorn or stub if you can; else lay burgundy pitch and turpentine, which will do it, then anoint it with oil of spike and olives, and by keeping it from dirt or gravel it will heal.

For Pains in the Teeth.

It is caused by wind or hot rheums, and sometimes make the swine run mad. To remedy it, lance the gums, rub them with burnt salt and alum dissolved in vinegar; bleed him under the ears, and give water wherein fennel has been boiled.

To remedy Scouring.

This happens by the often change of food, especially during the time the swine is up a fatting, and much hinders the progress of it. It is stayed by putting the powder of sloes in verjuice; let them steep twelve hours, then put the verjuice in a quart or more of new milk, and give it, so the scouring will cease.

For the Scurf or Manginess.

It is occasioned by the corruption of the blood, causing a leanness or falling away in swine, making them sick and unsightly. To remedy it; let blood under the tail, and

rub him with a wool card from back to tail till the skin bleeds ; then make an ointment of tar, goose grease and brimstone, anoint him all over ; give him short clean litter, with warm food, and keep him close two or three days.

For extreme Drought.

Since this usually happens in hot weather, and then by their excess of drinking many distempers may happen, be sure, if you perceive your swine greedy or drinking immoderately, boil woodsorrel and houseleek in the water you give them ; bore their ears, and put a tent of root of sweetwort into the holes, and so the heat of the liver will be cooled, and the violent thirst cease.

To prevent Decay in Flesh and falling away.

It comes from a distaste of food, so that the hog will come to the meat, put his snout in, and suddenly fall back and stare as if he were dying ; which some have ignorantly supposed to be caused by witchcraft.

To remedy this, give him water wherein the roots of wild cucumbers have been stamped and strained, and let him fast an hour after ; then give him good warm pollard, which is bran meal, &c. & mixed to fatten fowls, and in 2 or three days so doing, he will be restored to an appetite by vomiting up the foulness of his stomach, and afterwards increase in flesh and health.

For the Sleepy Evil.

As the heat of the weather mostly occasions this, by hurting the brain and dozing it, or else over feeding, which sends up hurtful vapours from the stomach ; so to remedy it, keep the swine fasting twenty-four hours, and having water wherein the herbs stonecrop and comfrey have been boiled, give it him to drink, anointing his temples with oil of savin.

For the Milt Pain.

Where this pain is contracted, you will perceive the hog to go reeling and sideling ; but this is cured by boiling wormwood and honey in fair water, and so give it to drink.

For the Quinsy.

As this much afflicts swine, and is very dangerous if not timely remedied, so when you perceive it, immediately let them blood in the vein behind the shoulder ; or if the kernels fall considerably under the throat, or by the side of the neck, bleed under the tongue, and rub the mouth with salt and wheat flour ; then take an ounce of shavings of hartshorn, a handful of daffodil roots, and the like of salt, stamp them and boil them together in vinegar ; give, half a pint hot, and anoint the swelling with oil of spike.

For the Spleen.

It comes by overmuch feeding, causing corrupt blood about the liver and heart. To remedy this, give him water wherein tamarinds have been boiled, and the coals of burnt heath, (heath is a bush of different species in other countries) often quenched, and by frequent drinking it the pains will cease in a short time.

To cure the Lugging of a Dog.

If you would prevent maggots or corruption in the wound, anoint the ears (being first washed with vinegar) with an ointment of tar, mutton-suet, and oil of olives, lay flocks over it.

For the Biting of a Mad Dog.

Dissolve a handful of bay salt in a pint of man's urine and a little soot, beat these together with the yolk of two eggs, bathe the wound with it, and then lay on a plaster of turpentine, mithridate, and bees-wax, and give the swine some Verjuice warm to drink.

To kill Lice and Ticks.

Anoint with oil of turpentine or linseed oil, and flour of brimstone.

To kill Worms and Maggots.

Get black soap, or for want of it other soap, mix it with tar, or tar water, and anoint the place : this will not only kill the present, but even prevent the future from breeding in sore places.

For Bruises, Fractures, or broken Bones.

Get turpentine, sheep's suet, and bees wax, of each an ounce, make a salve, but bathe first with oil of camomile, then lay on the plaster, and bind up the fracture or dislocation, that they may by this means be healed and come right again.

For Bloodshot Eyes or Specks.

Wash them with the juice of rotten apples and betony, and give sliced parsnips and turnips in their food; this also will take away inflammations in the eyes.

For Impostumes or Swellings about the Throat, &c.

Bruise a quarter of an ounce of aloes into fine powder, put it into a quart of wine vinegar, with a handful of camomile, and the like quantity of may-weed; boil them a little, and give the liquid part to the swine to drink; then clip the hair close, and lay on a plaster of tar, and rye meal: This will either take away the swelling, or cause it to break, or render it so that it may be lanced, and the corruption brought away: then you may heal it with the salve of melilot.

Overflowing of the Gall.

This is often attended with several diseases, if not timely remedied, and is known by the skin inclining to yellowness, as also the roof of the mouth, which when perceived, take of bole armoniac and turmerick each an ounce, beat them to powder and add an ounce of honey and a dram of saffron; infuse them in a quart or three pints of sweet-wort, and give it without straining.

For the Flux.

It comes by great loosenesses in eating unwholesome food. To remedy which, bruise nutgalls, or dried acorns, sloes and white starch, of each an ounce; boil them in a pint of vinegar and a quart of milk; strain it, and give it warm morning and evening.

For the Plague or any Diseases in the Milt.

Bruise long pepper, coriander seeds and ginger, half an ounce each ; boil them in milk with an ounce of camomile flowers, and give it hot at three times, at three hours distance.

For several Diseases in the Eyes.

If there be specks, films or spots, blow with a quill, of the powder of burnt alum into the eye, and it will eat them away ; if rheums or watering, take the juice of housesleek, celandine and betony, and wash the eyes often with it.

For a Cold, or husking Cough.

Take the juice of lungwort and liquorice, in powder each two ounces, sweet oil four ounces, the juice of the herb coltsfoot one ounce ; give it fasting in a pint of warm ale or beer.

For Belly Pains.

Get mayweed a handful, ground ginger one ounce, aniseseeds and fennelseeds a like quantity, treacle an ounce; boil them in a quart of beer.

For Swelling upon eating any infectious herbs, or the like.

Mad-chervil; milfoil, is the same with yarrow; hemlock, and henbane often sicken swine with eating, as do many other things, which they ought to be kept from as much as can be ; but if this happens, boil anniseseeds and wild cucumbers in spring water, put in a handful of bay salt ; so give the liquid part warm to drink, it will purge out the infection.

For the Rheums in the Head.

Purge the swine with garlic, and burn a rag with storax and brimstone under their noses in a close place; or do it by sprinkling the powder of these on a chafing-dish, or pan of coals.

For Blindness in Pigs newly Farrow'd.

This happens especially in cold frosty weather, or de-

fect in the sow's matrix. To remedy it, give them juice of houseleek and celandine in their milk, and wash their eyes with the same juice and milk, by dipping a feather when it is warm.

For a Laxativeness in Swine.

It often falling on them, wastes their flesh, hinders their growth and fattening. To remedy this, give them dry meat often, as pease, beans, barley, and sour grapes; and in their drink put vinegar, verjuice, or sour berries.

For a Sow sick in, or after farrowing.

Get balm, lavender flowers, and a handful of dried rose leaves, boil them in a quart or two of sweet-wort; sweeten it with a little coarse sugar, and give half a pint warm at a time, and it will wonderfully revive and strengthen her.

For falling out of the Womb or Fundament.

Put it up as well as you can with your hand dipt in oil of flax-seed or other oil, when you have first sprinkled it with powder of aloes and alum.

OF GOATS AND KIDS:

Their Choice, Breeding, Feeding, and proper Receipts for the Cure of such Diseases and Griefs as they are subject to.

Goats are very useful creatures, whose flesh when young is very delicate if well drest and order'd, besides the advantage of milk, skin and hair, which turn to great profit. Their keeping stands in little, being a hardy beast, and so nimble in climbing, that they will get their living among rocks, crags and steep hills where other cattle cannot ascend; and scripture tells us they were of great esteem

among the ancients, and prized next their flocks of sheep; kept in flocks and equally cherished, and free from many diseases that other cattle are incident to, and by reason of their browsing and hard living are subject to but a few; however, they are worthy to claim a place in the book, that men may be instructed to increase them more and more for their profit and advantage.

They usually go to buck about the same time the sheep do, and those that have wens and warts under their chin are accounted the fruitfulest; their udders will be great, their milk thick, sweet, and nourishing, and the quantity much.

To make a good Choice for Breeding.

As for the he goat in making your choice, see that his horns be large, his beard and head long, his mane thick, a well set short neck, sprightly eyes and fleshy legg'd, his ears large, and a little declining.

In choice of the she goat, let her udders be large, deep bellied, and long bodied, well set buttocks and a complete head, with short legs: and the best time for covering (if there be no frost) is the beginning or middle of February.

Of their Breeding, and many other things proper to the ordering of Goats.

The most fruitful breeders are such as bring forth their young twice in the year without missing; and the female if lusty and healthful, may take buck at seven months old, but they will produce no strong ones. For breeding, a year is better allowed both for the male and female: for otherwise the covering and breeding will enfeeble their bodies. And the he goat, by reason of his over-lecherousness is seldom good for covering, especially for breeders, after his fifth year. And for the second breed in one year, they may be put to it in autumn; and if the kids are brought forth of a very young goat, a year &c. The best way for their thriving is to suckle them of a milch goat two or three years old, the better to give them stronger nourishment and strength, who will lead them about, and take the better care of them, that they be not lost or hurt by other creatures; for goats, especially the male, will fight very courageously for their young, against man or beast. Suckle them, and otherwise use them, as has

been directed in the case of lambs. When they are weaned, and above all in their wanton pushings and buttings, which they are frequently subject to do, take care they do not injure themselves, nor their fellows.

In the Spring, Summer, or Autumn, cut them down such green sprays and boughs as they most delight in, as the cuttings of vines, young hazles, oak, and the like, which will delight, nourish them, and keep them from diseases. After four years the females are not in a capacity to breed any strong kids to rear for a stock: and upon the leaping of the he goat, the first time ought not to be trusted to, but the third never fails.

Many other things carefully to be observed in the well ordering of Goats.

If you are to buy, and are ignorant of the age, look well upon the circles of their horns, from the first growing unto eight years, one for every year, and if they exceed that, the greatest value of them is their skins and hair, for their flesh will be tough and ramish, and their breeding of little or no worth.

The females of those that have no horns are called *Pollards*, and are the best for suckling and rearing kids, because their milk is fine and sweet, so that in some places, mingled with cows and sheeps milk, they make very good butter and cheese of it, which will keep an extraordinary long time without corrupting: And so careful are these creatures of their young, when abroad, that nightly they keep them in the centre, fencing them in with their own bodies, to preserve them from danger, & chastise them when disobedient or unruly. And so submissive is the she goat, that she always in her march permits the he one to go before her, not daring to transgress her bounds or duty. And oft when two meet on a narrow bridge or rocky passage, the which but one can pass, so sensible they are, that one will lie down and suffer the other to step over him: and in mountainous places, great pastime is made of hunting them as deer. In Champaign grounds they are more sensibly afflicted with heat than cold, so that a little care taken will serve their turn in the hardest weather, not wanting so much housing as sheep, or other tender cattle. They take great delight to browse in coppices, and on shaggy hills, and grow fat with little; but when they are with young, somewhat more care is requi-

site to be taken of them, by giving them ears of wheat, pease, or oats, to nourish them, and cause the kids to increase in them. The best way is to keep them in little flocks, as ten, fifteen, or twenty together, that if any dangerous disease take among some, it may not infect many at once.

What care ought to be taken in housing them, the better to keep them from Diseases.

In summer you cannot well keep them too cool or airy; have them near some purling stream or pleasant brook, which delights them much, and is a refreshment very acceptable in the heat of weather.

As for their houses, they ought to be paved with stone, or the floor naturally of itself to be gravelled, or artificially done, for they hate soft dirt or mire, the fumes of which sicken them: nor do they require any litter, unless a very little in extreme frost, or when the ground is too moist; and care must be taken when housed, often to cleanse them, for smell of their dung, urine, and own rankness is very offensive. And for the greater profit of the owner, if the she-goat be of a good kind, and well used, she will bring two lusty kids at once, and sometimes three, but then they will not be so good for stock, nor grow to any considerable growth, as when one is brought forth.

In their lodgings let there be a descending drain to carry away their urine; and suffer not hogs or poultry to come among them, whose annoyance may cause sickness; for tho' they are of a rammish smell themselves, yet they naturally covet wholesome airs and sweet scents.

When they are with kid they must have as much rest and ease as may be, for if they be chafed and hunted, it may cause the mis-turning the kids in their bellies, so that they often die, or are brought forth weak, and with great difficulty.

There is another thing that must be looked into when they have brought forth, and that is, sometimes their teats are stopped with a thing like a straw, made of phlegm or hard contraction of the glutinous part of the milk, which stops its flowing, and the kid cannot suck it out, and so you may imagine he sucks milk, when indeed none at all comes, for want of remedying which, he pines and starves for food, when, as you may conclude, it proceeds from some hurt or disease; but of this more in diseases.

A Treatise of the Diseases and Griefs incident to Goats and Kids, with proper Receipts for their Cures, &c.

Diseases in goats (as I have said) are not very many, yet ought to be had regard to, as well as in other cattle; and of these I shall treat in their order.

For the Staggers.

Take houseleek, called by many senagreek, and the roots of snapdragon, each a handful; bruise them and put them into a quart of the grounds of ale, and the like quantity of new milk; boil them well, adding a few aromatic grains, or ginger, and then strain out the liquid part, and give a quarter of a pint at a time lukewarm.

For Belly Pains.

If this happen by windiness and eating bad herbs, or ill digestion of the stomach, or otherwise, take camomile, bay-leaves, and broom-buds, flowers of broom itself; boil a little of each in a quart of new ale, and give it warm, half a pint at a time, or (if the pain be violent) a pint at a time, and keep the goat or kid for some time out of cold winds.

To stop Bleeding at the Nose.

This often comes through excessive heat, which thineth the blood, and then bursting, by its swelling, some small veins in the head, makes it to flow from the nostrils.

To stay this, take ash leaves, yarrow, or rest-harrow, (which is ground furze) and young nettles, bruise them, strain out the juice, and put it into vinegar; give him part to drink, and the rest pour into his nostrils, holding up his head for a little while, and it will stop the bleeding.

For Convulsion or Cramp-halting or Lameness.

Heats and colds, too extreme produce these, by settling a waterish humour, or contracting the nerves. To remedy it, bathe the parts with oil of turpentine, spike, and linseed, and boil in water.

For diseases and defects in the Eyes.

If any spots, scales or troublesome rheums happen in

the eyes of goats or kids, occasioned by blows, heats, or colds, take of eyebright and pimpernel, two herbs so called, each a handful; bruise and boil them in water, and of the decoction make a sprinkling on the eye, or wash it with them; and if it be specks, blow in powder of burnt alum, and wash with it afterward.

For the Scab or Scurf.

These do proceed chiefly from over-rank feeding, and are best remedied by bleeding well the goats, and giving them bay salt and honeysuckle leaves boiled very well in fair water, and washing the grieved part with chamberlie and savin boiled in it.

For the Surfeit.

This often comes by overheating in driving, or their own violent motions, taking cold thereon by standing still afterwards, or suddenly drinking cold water; and it is known by the dulness of their eyes and shortness of breath.

To remedy this, take ground ivy, stamp it, and boil it with the heads or seeds of poppies in fair water; strain out the water after boiled, and put an ounce of Venice treacle, i. e. mithridate into it; give half a pint warm at a time, and let them not go into any wet or damp places, nor drink after for a while.

For Consumptive lungs, or otherwise defective.

Take the leaves of dew-berries, or brambles, scabious and comfrey, each a handful, liquorice and anise seeds each an ounce, boil them in small beer, a quart or three pints, strain it out, and give half a pint warm morning and evening.

For Washing or Leanness.

Take splent beans and lupins of each a handful, boil them in an equal quantity of water and vinegar, and give it half a pint fasting, with a little mithridate, that is, Venice treacle, dissolved in it.

For the Fever or Ague.

Their great overdriving causes them to be feverish if they travel much; and too much wet or moist weather causeth the ague.

When these, or either of them, are perceived, let blood under the tongue, then take the roots of thistle, fern and reeds, a pugil or little handful of each; bruise them with sorrel, coriander and fennel seeds, each two ounces, boil them in verjuice and water, and give it warm half a pint morning and night for two or three days. You may, if the fever be violent, add barberries or lemon peel.

For the Dropsy.

This is but seldom, yet very troublesome whenever it happens, by their feeding and lying in bogs, wet valleys, or moorish grounds.

When this appears by water between the skin and flesh, squeeze it up with your hand and make a slit, so press out as much as you can, then put a linnen tent in the hole dipped in oil of bays or spike, which you can most conveniently get, and so renew it every other day, that it may attract and evacuate the water and humour; then dry the leaves of elder, powder them, and give it in vinegar warm, let the goat the meanwhile feed on dry meal, but very little water, and that warm.

For Head Pains.

These happen through excessive heats or colds, wet or unwholesome feedings: For this bleed under the ears or tongue; take a handful of rosemary tops, an ounce of turmerick beaten into powder, and the like quantity of mithridate, boil them in water, and put a little vinegar to it, and so let him drink half a pint each morning; put vinegar, wherein hyssop has been seethed, into his nostrils, and hold up his head that he turn it not out, for six minutes, or thereabout.

For Pestilence or Murrain.

These are the most incident to this kind of creatures, and very fatal to them, making them suddenly drop down dead, when they seem healthy; therefore it is fit you keep the following remedy by you, for fear of surprize, viz:

Take balm, vervain and rue, of each a small handful, the husks of green Walnuts, if they may be had, or else the leaves or bark of that tree; boil them in cider or ver-

juice, which you can soonest get, strain out the liquid part, and infuse mithridate, *ie.* London treacle, half an ounce into a quart, so give a pint, warm, morning and evening. But to have this in readiness for more than one or two, when you see this distemper begin, you make a greater quantity, and bottle it up for use.

For Dizziness or Fainting.

Heat or unseasonable food occasions these ; and therefore when you perceive it by their panting and the languishing of the eyes, give them water wherein hyssop and sage have been boiled, and a little wine if you have it. give the usual dose, viz. half a pint, and bathe the head and temples with verjuice or vinegar.

Of Purging.

Above all to keep them in health, be careful duly to purge them, which will cool their blood and evacuate those humours, that occasion sickness and diseases of many kinds. The best and easiest way to do this, is to take an ounce of antimony, a little handful of spurge laurel, called Mezereon & spurge olive; it is a native of the north of Europe, and is introduced into gardens in England. The bark when cured is of a burning blistering nature; and a few wild cucumbers ; or they being difficult to be got, take hellebore or bearfoot, an herb so called, boil them in a gallon of spring water, and then give a pint in the morning fasting. You may make the quantity for a greater or lesser number, and it will wonderfully preserve their healths.

To prevent unseasonable shedding their hair, and breaking-out, &c.

This often happens by their bad lodging and overfeeding, or else feeding upon disagreeable things, too cold or too hot for their constitution, and is the fore-runner of some dangerous disease.

To prevent which, take southernwort, and hellebore, each a handful, bruise and boil them in two quarts of cow's milk ; give half a pint at a time, and so wash them in water wherein holly has been boiled, then let them blood, and it will prevent the falling off of the hair, and diseases attending it.

Stoppage of the Teats.

This happens by a kind of phlegm or gross milk turning glutinous, and hardening in the passage of the teat, growing long like a straw, and having a black head; to remove which, take a syringe and warm water, put the syringe in the hole of the teat, and force up the water into the udder, and it will force up the plague, dissolve it, and bring it away, so the milk will have a free passage that before was hindered.

For the Tetter or dry Scab.

Take the roots of sorrel, bruise them and steep them two days in vinegar, then wash the sore with the liquid part warm two or three times a day, and it will dry up the scab, and cause it to peel off.

For the Itch.

Take the tender tops of broom and steep them when bruised in man's urine a night or two, and by washing them with this, warm, it will kill the itch, and keep the hair from coming off.

To wean the Kids.

Get them from their dams, and nourish them some days with milk, then give them brousings of green leaves if in summer, and in winter, green leaves, or ears of wheat, boiled barley or bran, and by degrees they will shift well themselves.

Of Asses, their Choice, Breeding, and Feeding, with Receipts for the Cure of the diseases and Griefs they are subject to.

The next useful creatures I am to treat of, though not so much in use in England as in other countries, is the *Ass*; a beast patient of labour, hunger, and thirst, and subject but to few distempers; living on a little, and very

serviceable. This creature if it has an opportunity, will find its own living, summer and winter, unless the snow be very deep on the ground; eating thistles, carix, or any rough and prickly herbs or branches: but if the weather happens to be very severe, and the snow deep, you must house and feed them with sweet straw, chaff or pease straw; cut the straw short, that they may the better eat it; they will also eat biscuit, or coarse bread, which very much nourishes them. Give them to fatten, bran, sour milk, whey, or wort, but ever be careful to let them stand dry, for by nature they are addicted to phlegm and melancholy. If you perceive their hoofs grow out of shape, pare them, and bring them into form, that they may bear shoes well if required; but when shod, let not the shoes be beyond the hoof, lest striking or interfering they lame themselves.

Of Choice, and Time of Covering.

As for choice, the eye may well direct you as to size and colour, and if they have any diseases, it will appear by the hanging of their ears, dulness of their eyes, and short breathing.

As for their breeding when they are put to it, they must be of indifferent age, choosing the fairest and largest, strong in proportion of limbs, and of sound constitution, the male three years old at least, and from thence to ten he will be sufficientle serviceably therein, but after that, he declines, and grows worse, therefore change. As for the female two years is a fit age, and then they will bring forth lusty colts; however, for a strong labouring breed you may suffer her to be two and a half, or three years old before she takes the male, and when she has been leaped well, drive her about an hour, or two, that she may retain the seed. She brings forth her foal in a twelve-month; and for a strong and large breed, it is convenient they engender not to bring forth above one in two years. An ass is held to live thirty years, as *Aristotle* and others witness. The best covering time is from the latter end of May to the beginning of June, nor must they be hard laboured whilst with foal, for fear of casting, but the more the male is laboured, with moderation, the better he will thrive, because it takes away his lecherousness, which if idle, pines and consumes him.

Ordering, Weaning, Breaking and Housing considered.

When the foal is cast, it is proper to let it run a year with the dam, and then wean it by tying up and giving it grass and sometimes milk; and when it has forgot the teat, turn it out into pasture, but if it be winter, you must then feed it at times, till it be hardened to shift better for itself.

At two years old break him, or if he be of a good growth let it alone till longer, as at three years, and this may be easily done by laying small weights on his back and increasing them by degrees, then set a boy upon him, and so increase the weight as you think fit, which is sufficient for him to bear. These creatures above all things delight not in wet, and very nicely touch the water in drinking, as if they feared it, which some attribute to their seeing the shadow of their ears in the water, which affrights them, but I attribute it rather to their phlegmatic constitution. They are often troubled with dreams, which make them moan and cry out in their sleep, proceeding from much melancholy, to which they are greatly inclined; and indeed travelling and lying in the wet is a great injury to them, and from it proceeds most of the diseases they are afflicted withal. Put them not up in strait rooms, lest in their dreams they beat and bruise themselves against the sides of them, and indeed they covet large rooms and hilly ground.

A Treatise of Diseases in Asses, and proper Receipts to cure them.

As I have said, the diseases incident to these creatures are but few, yet it is necessary to insert them for their preservation, of which in their order, these that follow:

For Giddiness or Madness.

This arises from heat, caused by bad vapours arising from indigestion. To remedy it, take a handful of the tops of rue and carduus, boil it in a pint of white wine, give it warm, and bleed in the temple veins, keep him in a warm house with good litter; let his drink be water wherein bran has been boiled.

For Melancholy.

Since this creature is much afflicted with melancholy, which makes it heavy, dumpish, and breathe slowly ; the remedy is, to take an ounce of liquorice, a handful of centaury, and three or four dried figs; boil them well in a pint and a half of water, and give the liquid part, strained out, warm, to drink in the morning fasting, and if there be occasion, repeat it twice or thrice in distinct days.

For Pains in the Head.

It mostly comes of cold taken by travelling in wet ways, or lying in wet places, or else by being too much exposed to the sun in the hot season. To remedy this, take polypodium of the oak a handful, mushrooms two or three, sorrel a handful, boil them in stale beer, and give it hot.

For the Hidebound.

It is often caused by going or standing in the rain, and suddenly drying upon it. The remedy is to let blood under the tail, and rub it with bay salt, then bruise and boil a handful of fennel roots in new wort, with an ounce of lupins, or grey pease, and as much camomile, give a pint at a time, morning and evening.

For Imperfections in the Lungs.

Known by painful or heavy breathings or panting. To remedy it, boil mugwort and bay leaves in water, sweeten it with brown sugar, or sugar candy, and give a pint at morning and evening.

A Receipt to prevent Diseases in Asses.

Observe to keep their feet clean always by washing and picking, for by neglect of this most of their diseases come; wash them with urine, and then anoint them with goat or mutten suet : If you find any hurt, stop them with tar and flax, and give a pint of warm ale with an ounce of mithridate, called Venice treacle, dissolved in it, and a quarter of a pint of olive oil.

For Swellings, Sores, or broken Bones.

I refer you to the remedies for sheep, which will be as

effectual in this case, with due regard had to the proportion and bulk for the creature, as to the quantity. As for any other distempers, I know not that they are afflicted with them, unless casually; and if so, when you find and consider them, you may use remedies directed for bullocks, sheep, or goats, if the diseases be agreeable, and so cure, or prevent them, as occasion or necessity requires.

Of Mules, their Ordering and Cure of Diseases incident to them.

As they are very useful creature,s handsome of shape, and good for journeys and many labours, so they are much esteemed and taken care of in other nations, and might be improved here to better advantage than they are, being of an easy gentle nature, and for the easiness of their pace most proper for women to ride on. They are cheap kept, aud will travel very far in a day, and that with a spare diet.

These creatures breed not of themselves because they are got of different kinds and disagreeing seeds, as of an ass and horse, or an ass leaping a mare; and the latter of these produce the best, because the mare being larger, is more capable of giving the foal nourishment and strength, to grow up and thrive the better.

The ass stallion must be chosen large, and well coloured, and not above three years old; and the mare not of the largest size, for that will hinder the performance: let her be under four years old; and when she has conceived she will go eleven months, or somewhat more, sometimes, and sometimes bring forth sooner. During the time of her going with foal, she must be gently used and well fed, moderately laboured, but rest when near the time of her foaling.

How to make the Mare take the Ass, and how to order her in foaling, &c.

If you find an unwillingness in the mare to receive the ass stallion, you must at first put an indifferent ass colt to woo her, that if she on the first onset beats him, it may

be no manner of discouragement to the stallion you intend; and when he has tired her out with wooing, she will yield to him that is last put to her; but it must be a young mare that has never been covered by a horse, for else she will not suffer the ass to cover her, unless very aged, which is not to the purpose.

When you perceive she has been well covered, put the ass away, lest by often leaping he makes her miscarry. Use her as I have intimated, gently for some time, and then let her labour be but indifferent, keep her high, and when near foaling, let her rest in good housing or pleasant pasture, as season requires, but not a place where she may leap and hurt herself by straining, to cause a miscarriage, or bruise the foal in her.

When she has foaled, take the colt from her, and put it to a milch mare, in a dark place, till she becomes acquainted with it, and then you may let her run with it in any pleasant pasture till such time as it is fit to be weaned; after weaning give it milk for some time that it may not pine away.

Of Housing and ordering in Riding.

Since these creatures are more tender than either horse or ass, they must not be kept abroad in wet or cold weather, but lodged in warm litter, and not backed, or put to hard labour before three years old, for fear of stunting them, or causing diseases. They are very long lived, if we credit *Pliny*, for he allows them to live fifty years. They may be either rid, or put to plough, and are serviceable in many cases, but are not over strong, therefore too hard labour destroys them. As for the diseases incident to them, they are as follow.

A Treatise of Diseases, and their Cure, for broken Wind.

This seldom happens, but when it does, take a handful of raisins and an ounce of anniseeds, as much of the powder of liquorice and alum, put them into two quarts of water, boil them with a handful of smallage over a gentle fire, house him warm, and give him half a pint warm, morning and night.

For Pain in the Head.

Many times it happens by their travelling in hot weather, or taking cold by too much wet. To remedy which, bleed them in the temple veins and neck, rub their mouth with vinegar and salt, infuse a bruised root of garlick in half a pint of white wine, and give it warm ; also give a good mash of boiled barley or bran.

For the Fever.

Get two ounces of the juice of parsley, put it into a glass of white-wine or beer, that which you can most conveniently get, dissolve it in half an ounce of mithridate, that is, venice treacle; keep him warm, bleed, and feed him with good warm mashes.

For Rheums and Diseases in the Eyes.

If any specks or films happen, the powder of burnt alum or burnt salt will eat them off, washing after with eyebright or the juice of clary, to clear or take away any inflammation the other has occasioned; and to purge away rheums, give hyssop and rue boiled in water.

For a Strain or Ach, new or old.

Bleed near the place where it is, anoint the place with oil of spike or turpentine ; make a little hole in the skin, and put in a rowel of hair dipped in the oil of spike, lay on a plaster of tar and bees-wax with mutton suet ; by renewing this, the cause and effect will be taken away.

A Treatise of Mastiffs, Hounds, Spaniels, and other Dogs; their Choice, Breeding, Ordering, Feeding, and to cure the Diseases and Griefs that afflict them.

Dogs have been accounted in all times very useful domestick creatures, serviceable on many occasions; and as other nations take great care of them, to their profit and advantage, we ought not to be behind them, seeing

our English breed is accounted for the most part best of all other nations, and much coverted abroad, especially our mastiffs, hounds, and setting dogs. I have here thought fit briefly to treat of them, in order for the better completing this useful book.

Of the House Dog, commonly called the Ban Dog or Mastiff, or Shepherd's Mastiff.

Finding these dogs so necessary to farmers and other country people, the law in England has taken care to secure them from being stole, maliciously killed, poisoned, or made away, as it does in some cases for other cattle; and though the crime reacheth not so far, yet the party offending herein may be fined, or otherwise punished as the justice think fit in moderation, who shall steal or destroy such a dog not offending him as going about his lawful occasions, for he is held to be a safeguard to a house or outhouses belonging to it, and so properly the party's goods or chattels that owns him. In making choice of a good and serviceable dog on this account, observe,

As for colour, the brindled is held best, with some white about his neck or throat, strong jointed, his eyes inclining to a fiery red, yet sparkling with a quick sight, which denotes he will see better in the night; his head great, and lips on the sides hanging over; his strong teeth sharp at one end, and thick at the other; his breast broad and strong-shouldered, with large legs and paws; well-set in the back and loins; but especially a loud roaring voice, to fright away thieves or vermin that come to annoy the poultry or lambs in the enclosed places, as foxes, &c. Such a dog ought to be kept choice, well fed, and used to gentleness, day-time especially

As for the shepherd. he is very useful to assist him in the guarding of his flocks by day and by night, and may be so taught as to drive them, or fetch them out of pastures they break into, where they should not be, and so save him much labour. This dog ought to be large, but more long and nimble than the house dog, because his business requires swiftness upon many occasions, as to hinder dogs from worrying the sheep, and foxes, or other voracious creatures from killing, wounding, or sucking the blood of the lambs.

Of the Blood Hound, and Slut Hound.

Both these hounds are of such singular scent, and in which their rarity chiefly consists, that they will find out any thief or murderer, if once they get into the track of his footsteps, and single him out from a crowd of others, or stop at the door where he is housed, with loud cries, and not pass beyond it. These are mostly kept by rangers and park-keepers, to prevent the stealing of deer, coneys, &c. but serve on many other occasions.

As for choice, the best colour to choose by is a red or brown, with thin ears, long hanging down, a big head, and loud cry when in chase, but silent at other times for the most part, and will (if right) pursue even over the water, if the parties have passed there, and they get the scent; which shows an admirable instinct in these kind of creatures.

As for the *Slut Hound*, it is of the same nature and use, but somewhat bigger frequently. The best sort are the brown, inclining a little to reddish or sandy, well made and proportioned.

Of the Roch and Gazehound.

For the first of these, whose female which is called a *Breach*, it is very quick of scent, and will take it of his game by the foot, whether bird or beast, and with unwearied endeavour pursue it till run down.

As for the *Gazehound*, he is one of the quickest sighted dogs that is, seeing much further at a view than any other, and has a rare dexterity in singling out a fat young buck or doe, which may be most pleasing to the keeper: nor is he wanting by his cry and whining, to expect a reward for his pains out of a quarry or otherwise.

Of the Terrier or Herrier and Tumbler.

The chief business the first of these is put to, is hunting the fox or badger, though they will run down other game, and (above other dogs) are bold at entering the hole after them, and driving out or destroying them under the earth, if otherwise they cannot drive them out of their bolting holes, if any there be in their dark recesses.

The *Tumbler* is a dog chiefly for coney warrens, and very cunning in his undertaking, to decoy and take the

rabbits when they least suspect him, by getting the wind of them, that they cannot smell him, though he can them, and then chopping upon them at the very mouth of their holes: what he thus gets he will not fail to carry to his owner, and so return again for more, stealing to his hiding place in such a crafty manner as is admirable in the creature.

Of the Leviner and Beagle.

The first of these holds in fine shape a medium between a *Greyhound* and a *Terrier*, is of a quick and true scent, and very swift, running strong, and seldom loses ground when once he gains it, and will sooner tire his game than the *Beagle*, who is heavier, and not so swift of foot.

As for the *Beagles*, they are generally close scenters, and to choose a neat pack is somewhat difficult; for if they be not well matched, one will hinder another. The white and black spotted are the fairest and truest of scent; they must be long and lean legged, deep hanging ears, broad shoulders, strong backed, deep mouth'd, and wide throated, a tail even and well fixed, their cry big; though in composing your pack, for the better harmony, some *whiners* and *treble-criers* are nscessary, some of them great and the other less, but the lesser are the surest scenters, and most cunning for finding game, but not able to hold so well as the bigger: and have in your pack two at least that are called *Hunters on the Highway*, who will keep the scent upon hard ground where no pricks or impressions appear, and two old staunch hounds, that(following on a sure scent) may stay or call back the over swiftness of the younger and unexperienced, that they may be kept right, and ease the huntsman of much trouble.

Of their Kennel, &c.

Let this be in a dry warm place, freed from vermin or insects as much as possible, some distance from the dwelling-house, and near clear water, and where the morning sun may enter in the winter time. Near to which (in some outhouse) have a large chimney, to keep a fire in the cold damp weather, where, after they come from hunting, they may stretch and cleanse themselves, to prevent diseases that happen on too sndden cooling, as mange, itch, fever, &c. and suffer them not to be without fresh

straw, often sifted, and suffieient room to lie in to play about: give them food seasonably, rather often as necssity requires, than too much at a time, as broth with crusts steeped in, carrion, garbage, and sometimes whey and milk with bran boiled in it, to cleanse them.

Of the Spaniel, land and water.

These dogs are very tractable, and fit for several uses in recreation, as setting, hawking, fowling piece, game in the water, tumbling, shewing tricks, springing of game, &c. and though they resemble one another in make, though some less, some bigger, yet may they be said to be of several kinds, from their distinct qualifications. But for the best kind, choose him of an indifferent large size, a thick head, short nose, bushy tail, a rough coat and legs, broad feet, and long rough ears. Choose these young, of a good breed on both sides, and you may as their nature requires, bring them to, and teach them any thing almost that's reasonable ; and are as to food so indifferent, that nothing which any other dog will eat comes amiss to them, being great shifters for themselves wherever there is a good housekeeping, at home or in the neighbourhood.

Of the Greyhound.

As this dog is of a very neat make and shape, if due proportioned, as made in wax for sight, so the breed must be true and good on both sides. If you'll make choice when whelps, the good may be distinguished from the bad by sufficient marks, for their bones will stand out more than ordinary, crooked or bowish, and generally loose and unknit in each member; when those that are on the contrary not so good by far, are a full year coming to their growth. A handsome shaped one will have a fine long and lean head, a sharp nose, rush grown from the eyes downwards, his eyes sparkling and cheerful, the lids long, sharp and close, falling ears, neck arching or bending a little, with a loose hanging windpipe, straight forelegs, a broad breast, white, or with some feathers of white in it ; hollow sides, straight ribs, a square flat back, strong fillets, and broad space between the hips, and as one well sums up the proportion of a good greyhound in brief, *viz.*

A head like a Snake,
A neck like a Drake,
A back like a Beam,
And sides like a Bream,
A tail like a Rat,
And feet like a Cat.

How to diet and air a Greyhound, *to fit him for a Course or Match on a Wager.*

If you would prepare his wind, reach, and strength for a course or match; some time before, make him a diet bread, viz. take a peck of the best oatmeal well ground, and two pecks of ground wheat, bolt them together into fine meal, then finely bruise anniseseeds, liquorice, and fennel seeds into powder; knead the meal and seeds with milk, a little ale yeast, and the yolks and whites of four eggs; make them up in long loaves, bake them hard, and then give a slice or two in a morning toasted with butter, and so continue for a week or more, and at other times give it scalded in beef or mutton broth, and this will mainly strengthen him; at night do the same, but at noon give him bones or other victuals that is cleanly and wholesome, but not so much as to make him grow fat or pursy, for that will spoil his wind.

During this time, take proper hours, the weather being dry and seasonable, to air him in little heats and coursings at least twice in a week; and if the course he is to run be long, increase his heating courses by degrees; and if he takes a hare or leveret, take it from him and reward him with the entrails for his better encouragement, cleansing his mouth and teeth from the wool; so take him up in your leash, and lead him gently home, feeding him with the diet bread, and washing his feet with beer and butter: but before you run him for the match, give him only a toast of white bread and butter, or dipped in oil, so air him, that he may empty and scour, then keep him in the kennel till you lead him out to run.

Diseases Dogs are subject to, and proper Remedies for their Cure, &c.

For the Itch.

Get brimstone, beat it into fine powder and sift it, then take an ounce of elecampane root, waterlily-roots dried and beat to powder, of each one ounce; a little handful of bay salt dried and powdered: make an ointment with half a pint of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of hog's lard, and having rubbed the dog with a wool-card (or some such thing) till the blood comes in some places, anoint him with this warm, and it will cure him.

To make a complete husbandman, read *Markham's* masterpiece for curing all cattle. *The Complete English Gardener*, with 24 curious cuts, for garden plants, and all things proper for a gardener to know. Price 3 s. *Nourse's Husbandry*, pr. 6 *s.* *The Way to get Wealth*, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and, *The Way to save Wealth*, pr. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

For Pains in the Head and Ears.

Boil chervil in verjuice or vinegar, with a clove or two of garlick; pour off the liquid part a spoonful warm into the ear, on that side the pain appeareth mostly to be, or if grievous, into both, and hold them stopt for half a quarter of an hour, and it will do the feat.

For Sore Eyes.

Get the juice of celandine and pimpernel, with fasting spittle and the white of an egg beaten together, and anoint the eyes with it. If there be any specks or webs, blow in powder of alum and ginger finely sifted, and anoint with this some little time after.

For the Tetter and Ringworm.

Boil nutgalls in vinegar, or for want of them oak apples, and having rubbed off the scurf with a cloth dipt in salt and water, wash it well with this, and lay a plaster of flouer of brimstone, hogs lard and bees wax upon it, and then give it him in broth with a few crumbs of bread, and he will receive it.

For the Stone or Strangury.

Dogs are sometimes troubled with this distemper, by reason of great heat and stoppages. To remedy it, give the juice of parsley and garlic in vinegar.

For the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Get honeysuckles or five-finger grass, root and all, burn them to ashes, mix it with a little oil of spike and rusty bacon, apply to the wound, and it will draw out the venom; give him also an ounce of mithridate, called Venice treacle, in a glass of wine or cider to drink warm, and give him broth to lap.

For the Mange.

It is a very troublesome distemper, and causes some people to hang a good dog which they might easily cure. To do it, take an ounce of gunpowder, dissolve it in broth or ale, and make him swallow it, holding up his head for a time that he cast it not out; then make an ointment of linseed oil, oil of turpentine, soot, and black soap, and anoint the place: this must be both ways repeated several times, or this deep rooted grief will not be cured.

For the Bite of an Adder, Snake, or other venomous Creature.

Give the juice of rue and carduus in vinegar, and anoint the place with oil of camomile; lay on plaster of oxicroceum, this can be got at the apothecaries, and the venom will be taken away.

Read of these matters in a book call'd *A Thousand Notable Things*, both to kill vermin, order bees, cure all diseases in mankind, and abundance of curiosities.

For Galling.

It is remedied by a little unslak'd lime, bees-wax, and hogs-lard, made into an ointment or plaster, and laid to the part griev'd.

For Bruises or Sores.

Get oil of mallows, tobacco, and aqua-vitæ, that is brandy, mix them together and bathe the grieved part warm, give him the powder of bole-armoniack and honey, in a pint of milk, warm, putting it down his throat, and holding up his head for some time.

To kill Ticks, Lice, or Fleas.

Wash him with water wherein lime has been slak'd, and wormwood and carduus boil'd in it, anoint him with goose-grease and soap.

For surbating and hurts in the Feet or Claws.

Wash them well with butter and beer, when warm'd, dry them with a cloth, and bind them up from wet or dirt with a liniment or cloth dipt in melted hogs-lard, bees-wax and oil of camomile.

For the Worm in the Tongue.

This often causes madness in dogs for a time, especially in hot weather. To remedy it, look under their tongues, and you will find a little white thing, which thing take out with a sharp penknife or bodkin, and anoint it with honey and alum, and it will grow well in a little time

For Worms in the Head or Body.

If in the head, boil rue in vinegar, strain out the liquid part, and pour a spoonful into each ear, holding them close for six minutes, and smoke brimstone under his nose; then put a spoonful of the vinegar into his nostrils, holding up his head, and keep him warm after for a while, that he catch not cold upon so much opening of his head.

If in body, give him salt petre or bay salt half an ounce, turmerick, beat to a powder, a like quantity, and a quarter of an ounce of southernwood dried and powdered; to make this quickly take effect and scour away the worms, add a quarter of an ounce of gamboge or a little antimony, give these in stale beer or cider, about half a pint, as hot as may be.

Of accidental Madness in Dogs.

It often happens in the heat of summer, or those we call dog-days, when the dog star rises; aud this madness appears by several signs, as lankness, sleepiness, his reeling and falling on his hinder parts, dulness of sight, and melancholy, not given to bark, flowing of rheums, and foaming at the mouth. When any of these appear, keep him up close, and feed him with broth and manchet, a nice bread, give him salt and oat meal in his water, also chives and dog grass to purify his blood, and towards the end of the dog days, when he is a little prepared, give him an ounce of the juice of hartshorn or dog's tongue, an herb so called, half an ounce of mithridate, this is Venice treacle, and a spoonful of sallad oil, in a quarter of a pint of vinegar as hot as may be; pour it down his throat, and hold up his head till he has well swallowed it.

Instructions to the Keepers of tame Conies and Coney Warrens, how to order them, increase the Breed, feed them in hard weather, and cure the diseases that aflict and destroy many of them for want of due Care.

As these creatures are of great esteem at present in this nation, whose flesh and furs are of great use and profit, turning to a considerable advantage, and are great breeders and increases in places where they take well, bringing forth young for the most part every month, which as soon as kindled, the female hides from the male as well as she can, for fear he should destroy them, which notwithstanding sometimes happens: so if you keep them tame where the doe cannot so well shelter them, you must watch when she is about to kindle, and put the buck from her for a time, but not long ere she is put to him again without her young, or she will moan and pine, neglecting to bring them up.

How to make a good Choice, and order tame Conies for a profitable Breed.

Choose good breeders by the clearnees of their eyes, and goodness of their furs, and an equal mixture of black and white hairs are the best accounted, and indeed if well coated, smooth, and handsome, advantage is to be found in any, but beware they are not sickly, though indeed they have but few diseases incident to them, yet those are very dangerous, and great destroyers when they happen.

Every rich skin from Martinmas, which is the 11th of November, to Candlemas, is accounted worth five ordinary or wild conies, being bigger and much fuller of fur, yielding a price much more considerable, according to the scarcity or plenty of them, increasing oftener, and bringing forth more, and you have them ready at all times with less trouble, and therefore for your profit it will be convenient to know the well ordering them, which take as follows:

How to order Boxes, tame Conies, &c.

Let your boxes be made of wainscot in thin boards, about one foot high, and two foot square, then divide them into two rooms, the greater rooms having large windows of wire to open, through which the coney may take her food at pleasure without restraint, and the lesser kept

dark, wherein she may lodge quietly, and kindle in due time, let there be a trough to put in the food and other necessaries.

These boxes may be placed on one another, divers stories; where you want a large conveniency to spread them in rows, keeping the bucks and does separate, unless those that have not bred, but with them you may let the buck lodge.

If you perceive the does kindle in one nest, and then go to another to kindle again, take the first from her, and put them in boxes with those of suitable age, but where they may have room sufficient to play about, and not be stifled for want of air.

Ordering in feeding and preserving them.

Give them the sweetest, shortest, and softest hay, put it into little cleft sticks, and so place it that they may come at it conveniently, which will prevent waste; put oats and water in their troughs, and these will in a great measure content them, and make them grow fat, though you must give them at times some change that may prove physick as well as food to them, and this may be done twice or thrice in a fortnight, to cool their bodies that be naturally hot, as mallows, young clover grass, coleworts and cabbage leaves, tops of turnips and carrots, not overrank blades of green corn, sorrel, and sometimes grains and bran sodden in water, but not too often for fear the rot by that means be bred among them, and beware among your greens there be no hemlock or other infectious herbs to sicken or injure them, for though they will eat it, it commonly kills them, unless speedy remedy be had, and is sometimes the occasion of the madness they are infected with, and above all keep them clean every day, for they will abhor ill scents or uncleanlines, and will sicken upon it.

Of wild Rabbits, to order them in Coney Warrens.

Let these warrens be so placed that they may have gorze, called furze, and fern, or rushes to shelter in and keep off the stormy or wet weather, and secure their young ones from birds of prey, when first brought out of the burroughs, and they ought to be fenced in, to hinder polecats and other vermin coming at them, which are great destroyers when they feed in moon-shiny nights.

In hard weather, if the snow lies on the ground, scatter about their burroughs short sweet hay, oats and greens, and boughs with small twigs, as sallow osier, which is a kind of willow beech, and birch, whose bark they will peel off, and it much refreshes them, and lay them so they may be a shelter for them against bleak winds, and if they droop, scatter parsley and fennel about their holes.

As for their diseases, I find but two kinds, which is rot and madness, and these very fatal to them, and for which briefly I shall give you the best receipts.

For Madness in Conies.

It is caused by corrupt blood, by rankness of feeding, and is known by their leaping, tumbling, and wallowing with their heels upwards.

To remedy it, strew endive, (endive is a garden herb, and in some things resembles succory,) parsley and hart-thistle about their holes, and by eating these it will cure them.

For the Rot.

This great destroying distemper is caused by over-feeding on green things, especially when wet or mildew is upon them; and this having taken, the best way, if you can, is to separate the infected, and give them dry, short, and sweet hay and oats, keeping them as much as may be from moist greens, and it will dry up the moisture in them, and make them if not too far gone, become sound again.

The gnawing Vermin Killer; or, the art of killing Vermin offensive in Houses, Out-houses, Gardens, Granaries, Fields, or Warrens, with much speed and ease to be rid of them, &c.

To take a Fox in a Spring Trap.

If you live where foxes breed or haunt, to the injury of your poultry, lambs, or kids, stick a strong green pole in the ground very fast, let it be above the ground about eight feet, tie a line to the upper part in a notch, that it slip not, and to the line, well waxed, fasten a small short stick with a notch in its lower end, made thin on the upper side, where the pole is bound down to it by the line with a loop to another stick strongly fastened to the ground, join these two sticks together as slightly

as they will hold down the strong bending of the pole, then spread the running noose upon it wider than the fox's head, and lay a bait within it, and when he touches it, the sticks will disjoin, and the poles fly up and catch him fast, hanging him above his reach off the ground, and the noose and some part, at least a foot above it, ought to be small twisted wire, that he may not bite it asunder, if it catch him by the legs or tail.

To take a Fox or Polecat in a Drag-Hook.

Get a strong hook, such as is used at sea, and hanging by a small cord to a bough in a yard, Field, or warren, or in an out-house or a beam, bait with raw flesh or a young chicken above his reach, and being hungry he will greedily leap at it, and be taken by the hook sticking in his jaws.

Another way to take a Polecat.

Git a square piece of timber, about one hundred weight; broad on the upper side, just in the middle set it fast on a hooked crook, and fasten four forked stakes in the ground, lay on them two stakes a cross, on which lay a long staff that may hold up the dead fall by the crook, and under that crook you must have a short stick with a line made fast to it, which must reach to the bridge below, that is five or six inches broad, and place boards or pales on each side the fall, or hedge it with close rods about a foot high, which will direct the polecat to the trap, and the passage not being wider than the breadth of the trap, she will not miss to be taken in attempting the bait, which you must scatter under it just in the middle.

To destroy Rats and Mice.

Fill an indifferent pot with the soot or dross of oil, and set it in a convenient place in their haunt, about the middle of the place, strew about it soap-boilers pot-ashes, and when the scent of the oil draws them to the pot, the scent of the ashes will so stupify them, that they will lie on the floor rolling, that coming in any time you may take them up or destroy them. The smell of Assafœtida will likewise drive them out of a house or granary; garden hemlock seed put in their holes, if they eat it, destroys them.

To destroy Weazles.

These are great destroyers of corn, therefore to destroy them, take quicksilver, sal-ammoniac, and wheat-flour; make them up in a paste with honey, and strew it in little balls where there haunts are, and by greedily devouring them, they will die.

To destroy Pismires in House or Garden, &c.

Take the flour of brimstone half a pound, salt of tartar, four ounces; set them in an iron or earthen pan, that will endure over a fire till they become red hot; cool them in fair water, after dry and beat them to powder, and infuse a little of this powder in water, and where ever you sprinkle it, the pismires will die, or fly the place.

To drive away Serpents, Adders, or other venomous Creatures.

Burn centaury, and wallwort which is dwarf elder, and the smoke will make them fly; also scatter rue and ash-leaves in their haunts, and they will remove.

To destroy Caterpillars and Flies.

When these begin to be destructive to forward or late fruit, make little heaps of wet straw or hay, and set them on fire with some drier, then scatter on it powder of brimstone, pitch, or rosin, that the wind may drive the smoke, among the branches of the trees, and it will smother and make them drop down dead; and so it will destroy them among herbs and flowers.

To kill Worms and Snails.

You may do this by scattering pot-ashes or slaked lime very thin, and, it will destroy them.

To take or destroy the Otter.

As this is a great destroyer of fish in rivers or lakes, so to take him, make a double teem or tunnel, and set an Iron grate like a gridiron against the teem within four holes, the sliding staid, or two round sticks set upright before the teem in the wheel, that they may hold up the iron,

& let them be fast bound to the wheel beneath and above; then take a good stiff rod and set one end over the wheel to hold up the grate, and place the other pretty well over the teem, fasten a small osier at the end of the rod made with a round knot, and so put down upon the end of the lowermost osier in the middle of the inner teem, being put on but a very little way, so that the otter coming within the first teem advances to the second, where the fish bait is, where pushing the osier, the rod flies up, and the iron grate falls and stops his way, when returning he will fall to biting the grate till he sucks in so much water as will drown him, or if you come in time, you may take him alive.

To take the Heron.

Since these follow and destroy much fish in ponds, to take them, take a gudgeon, roach, or dace, and run a small wire along within the sein, on the outside of the ribs, and let it come out at his gills, and there let a fish-hook be fastened to the wire, and the wire at one end staked to the ground, or fastened to a large stone, so far in the depth of the water as the heron may wade, for she does not swim; when seeing the fish move about she will swallow it with the hook, which will hold her till you may take her: And so on the surface of the water, or in a little depth, you may take coots, sea-pies, ospreys, cormorants, and other destroyers of fish, *&c.*

To take Kites, Harriers, Ring-tails, Buzzards, &c.

These are a kind of bastard hawks, that destroy young rabbits and poultry. To take them, get three small rods growing at the end of a bough, and place them on pretty big fork sticks, set in the ground when you have rubbed them over with birdlime, so order it that two may lie on the ground, a third over them, and a stale of a live mouse or young chicken, which will make them eagerly swoop, when the bird-limed twigs taking their wings, it will stop their rising; or if they flutter up, they will fall again, so that you may take them if you watch for them. You may also take them with traps or strings so baited.

To destroy Moles.

These creatures make much spoil in fields and gardens. To remedy it, strike down with a molespear where you see them heaving, or lay traps in their paths under ground, in which they will fasten themselves so that they cannot get out if you are any thing quick: or put brimstone, rosin, and turpentine into a jug with a narrow neck, with some tow in it, to fire it, so put the neck into their holes & it will stifle them: or make a paste with hellebore roots, wheatflour, and beaten glass, scatter in their holes, or near them, and it will kill them.

To kill Rats and Mice.

Mix unslaked lime and oatmeal together, or wheatflour, and lay on bits of chips where they come.

See how to destroy all sorts of vermin in houses, barns, orchards, gardens, fields, or warrens, in *the complete vermin-killer.*

A LARGE NUMBER

OF

VALUABLE RECEIPTS,

FROM CAPT. J. SMITH,* OF EXETER, AND OTHERS,

ON DIFFERENT CREATURES, BUT ESPECIALLY

HORSES.

Infallible cure for the Gripes in Horses and Cattle.

On perceiving the first symptoms of the gripes in a horse, ox, cow, &c. fold a large sack or coarse sheet or cloth, in four double, and let it remain some time in boiling water, then, conveying the vessel to the stable, clap the hot sack or cloth on the animal's loins, covering it over with a warm blanket. The animal must be kept in a close place, free from any admission of cold air. The pain is usually removed in less than 30 minutes, and the cure is certain when the animal stools soon after the application. *Capt. J. Smith.*

* Captain Joseph Smith, of Exeter, is a very likely, ingenious Farrier, of about forty years of age. He is undoubtedly the best Farrier there is in the State: it is doubtful whether there are any superior to him in the United States. He has discovered some things by his own ingenuity, not recorded in other books. He has practised all his days, and has been furnished with the best of books from other states and kingdoms.

It is observed by Capt. Smith, that when creatures are blooded, it matters but little where the blood is taken out. If the feet are pressed, it may relieve a little quicker to blood in the feet. Horses sometimes are blooded too much:—fat and smart horses in England will bear more than ours.

Josiah Richardson.

A cure for the Scratches in Horses.

This troublesome disorder may be effectually removed by the following simple method. Make a strong solution of copperas in water, so that the water is completely saturated with it; apply this to the part affected, rubbing it in gently with a cob each time. A few applications of this kind will generally entirely cure the complaint. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Remedy for the Staggers in Horses, which has been found effectual in repeated trials.

This distemper, so fatal to that valuable animal, it is asserted, from the most respectable authority, may be cured by the following simple means:–Take of the expressed juice of garlic 6 spoonfuls, which pour down the horse's throat by means of a horn, or junk bottle, or give it him in a drench. If the first dose should not relieve him, or he should appear to be maze-headed, repeat it after an intermedium of two or three hours. The juice of the leek or onion given in rather a greater quantity, will produce nearly the same effect. As this disorder is an apoplexy of the nervous kind, it is presumed that the pungency of the liquid, by exciting powerfully the nervous system, effects the cure of a disorder hitherto considered as fatal.

Capt. J. Smith.

Doct. Morgan's Receipt for the cure of the Bots in Horses.

Take a table spoonful of unslaked lime, and let it be given with the water, or the feed of the horse at night and morning, regularly for three, four, or five days, and it will completely expel the bots. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Doct. Loomis's celebrated Receipt for the cure of the Bots.

Make a drench, composed of half a pint of new milk, a gill of molasses, an ounce of copperas, two table spoonfuls of common salt, and half a pint of warm water. Give this to the horse once or twice a day for a few days, and it will be sure to relieve him. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Scalded Mouth of Horses.

As this distemper in horses is prevailing in a great degree in our part of the country, we give the following re-

ceipt:—wash and cleanse the mouth with sweet oil, and get into the horse, as much as he will swallow, not exceeding one pint; then rub the throat and glands with spirits of turpentine and sweet oil equal quantities, and well mixed.

The gentleman who furnished the above, has had a considerable number of horses in his stable with the above distemper, and after trying various receipts has found this to be most efficacious. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Remarks upon Bleeding.

As so many useful animals are injured by the bad management of men whose ignorance bids defiance to the reasoning of skilful men, it is necessary to remark more fully upon bleeding, as great caution is neccssary. After a horse is taken from the pasture, and put to hay and grain, a moderate proportion mut be given him at first, and increased gradually according to the size and constitution. At the expiration of three or four days, when the hard food may naturally be supposed to have dislodged the grass, and supplied its place, a proportion of blood may be taken away according to the size, strength, and temperament of the horse, with due attention to the flesh he may have gained. Too much caution cannot be given against the absurd and improper practice of suffering the blood to fall upon the ground or dunghill. This method of bleeding never can be too much discouraged, and never ought to be permitted. To ascertain the quality of the blood, it is necessary to preserve it. If there remains upon the top after the blood has coagulated, a white or light buff coloured jelly, an inflammatory state of the body is indicated.

Blood drawn from a healthy horse very soon coagulates, and appears like an uniformly red jelly with a small quantity of fluid, resembling water, floating on its surface. This red jelly may by washing be rendered of a light buff colour, which proves that the most healthful blood, contains these inflammatory qualities.–If no particular plethora or fullness appears, to render large evacuations necessary, three pints will prove sufficient for a slender or delicate subject ; two quarts for the more advanced in strength and size; but from the very large and strong, or remarkably full horses, may be safely drawn full five pints. These directions should be carefully made

by measure, to avoid the inconvenience and danger of too much relaxing the whole system; an impropriety in conduct that cannot be so easily remedied as imagined. Gentle exercise, a regular system of food, bran mashes, scalded with warm water, and warm clothing, will have the desired effect.

N. B.—The above remarks upon bleeding are taken from English authors, and experience has taught us that they are correct except in the quantity of blood to be taken from the horse. In England, horses are for the most part kept very fat, consequently they can suffer the loss of more blood than the horses which are raised in this country. We should think it unsafe to take more than a pint and a half in any case, at a time.—*Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Strain between the Pastern joint and Hoof.

Many have mistaken this for the stifle, and have made the horse wear a stifle-shoe for months. I have taken a horse of this description and cured him in a short time by the following remedy. In order to know whether the lameness is occasioned by the stifle being out, or a strain in the pastern joint, lead the horse over a board, if he drags his foot in so doing, the stifle is out, but if he cannot put his heel to the ground, he is strained in the pastern, or has a stub or nail in his foot.

Remedy.—Apply from two to four turnip poultices, and once in twelve hours apply the bitter sweet ointment mentioned in the cure for swellings, one gill of it, and one gill of brandy, and one glass of spirits of turpentine until well. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Cure for swellings on Horses, and on Cows Bags.

Take the bark of the root called bitter sweet, simmer it in hog's lard or cream, and it will make an excellent ointment, which apply to the part affected twice a day.

The bitter sweet is a root of a gold colour, the vine runs to the top of the highest tree, or on fences, to a considerable length, and bears a red berry or plum which is poisonous. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Remedy for the Founder in Horses.

If the founder is settled in the feet and legs, you may take from the horse one pint of blood, once in three days;

put him in running water and let him stand 2 hours, morning and night, give him one day, four ounces of Glauber's salts, and the next day, one ounce of saltpetre, and in this manner repeat these doses until the horse is well. The medicine may be given to the horse in moistened oats or meal, but he must not have much provender, until he gets well. Wash his legs down well with hot pot-liquor, or dish water, The horse must be bled in the foot, between the hair and hoof. *Capt. J. Smith.*

On Staling, making water and cleaning the Sheath.

Sometimes a horse from over driving or not stopping him to give an opportunity to stale, or make water, becomes weak from the pains, occasioned by travelling him with his bladder full, and frequently cannot stale for some time after stopping. The horse will frequently when thus afflicted put his nose to his loins, or sheath, as the pain is most acute, and sometimes will lie down and roll to and fro, as if wanting to lie on his back.

Remedy.—Examine his sheath and see if it is dirty; if it is, take some castile or shaving soap, some water and a soft sponge, and wash his sheath clean, taking care to remove all the hard black stuff which adheres to the yard and inside of the sheath; double a blanket, put it in a kettle of boiling water, put it on the horse's loins as hot as he can bear it, and it will soon have the desired effect; then give him one pint of gin, and one half pint of molasses, one large spoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of black pepper, and he will soon begin to feed as usual.—A few doses of salt petre or rosin will bring him to perfect order; half an ounce of each, or an ounce of either will do, given daily.

P. S. The above has never failed me in one instance for many years. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Astringent Ointment for the Scratches or Grease, so called.

Gunpowder one ounce, fresh butter two ounces, mixed and made fine and smooth by the point of a knife or spoon.

Apply the ointment twice a day; the heels to be washed perfectly clean with strong soap suds, at least twice every day; this is a most efficacious remedy, and may be even used upon a journey with almost certain success.

This ointment will cure galls on the back or elsewhere.

Scratches affect the horse sometimes clear up to his gambrel or above.

Cure for the Scratches or Grease.

Take of tobacco two thirds, and hogs lard one third; cut the tobacco fine and put it into a kettle over the fire; simmer the lard and tobacco together; put into it some fine salt; apply this to the heels when warm, and in three days it will effect a cure. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Remarks upon the Grease or Scratches.

Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs, as frequent hand rubbing, and washing the heels carefully with soap suds, as soon as a horse comes in from exercise.

In inveterate cases of grease, where the disease appears to have become habitual in some degree, a run at grass is the only remedy; if a dry pasture be procured where the horse can be sheltered in bad weather, and fed with hay and oats, it will be found extremely convenient, as in such circumstances he may perform his usual labour, and at the same time be kept free from the complaint.
Capt. J. Smith.

Eye Water; excellent for weak Eyes.

Put half a drachm of white vitriol, half a drachm of sugar of lead into one half pint of rose or spring water, apply a drop or two with a feather morning and evening. It is good for men also. *Capt. J. Smith.*

A Recipe for the Colic in a Horse.

One table spoonful of ginger, two or three table spoonfuls of flour of mustard, one half pint of gin, and a quart of water, mix them together and give them in a horn. In an hour or two walk the horse out, and repeat it on the following day; care should be taken that the horse drinks nothing but warm water for two or three days after.

Observations and Recipes.

Whenever you intend to travel or hunt, let your horse's feet be examined some convenient time before you set out, to see that his shoes are all fast, and set easy on his feet; for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

If he cuts, either before or behind, look that his shoes stand not out with an edge beyond the hoof, and feel that the clinches lie close; but if his cutting proceeds from interfering, (that is, crossing his legs in his trot) then it is a natural infirmity, and can only be a little helped by care.

If (as he stands in the stable) you observe him to point one foot forwarder than the other, either before or behind, seeming to bear no weight on it, you may reasonably conclude he is not easy: if the shoe is the cause, the blacksmith can remove it presently; but if the foot is hot; hurt by some unknown accident, then make the following poultice:

Take any sort of greens, such as lettuce, cabbage, mallow leaves, turnip tops, or turnips themselves, the best of all; boil them tender, squeeze the water out, chop them in a wooden bowl, with two or three ounces of hog's lard or butter.

Put this poultice into a cloth, and tie his foot in it as hot as you can: this will soften his hoof, and by the smith's paring, he will discover if he is pricked or bruised; if he is only bruised, one more poultice will cure him; but if he is wounded to the quick; open the hole with your penknife, and put to it the horse ointment; which being kept on with dry tow, will suck out the gravel; and his foot being put as before in a hot poultice, and repeated morning and evening, he will be well in two or three nights.

The mallender is a crack in the bend of the knee, and the sellander is a crack in the bend of the hough; or inside of the gambrel, these cracks are, crosswise, and are cured by the same method and medicine, greasing and poulticing, which are used for swelled and cracked heels.

If the saddle bruises his back, and makes it swell, a greasy dishclout laid on hot, and a rag over it bound on for a while, and repeated once or twice, will sink it; then wash it with a little water and salt, and it will cure it.

To prevent stiffness; suple and wash his legs with greasy dish-wash or hot water and soap, and do not take him out of the stable that night; grease his hoofs, and stop his feet with the following ball.

Take 2 or 3 handfuls of bran, and put into a sauce pan, with as much grease of any kind as will moisten it: make it hot, and put a ball of it into each fore foot. Cover each with a little tow or straw, and put two splints over that to keep it in all night. But these balls are not ne-

cessary in the winter, nor when the roads are full of water.

This ball will likewise prevent a horse from catching cold, or foundering, after he has been rode hard upon a dry road in hot weather.

If you wrench a horse's shoulder, or what we commonly call a shoulder slip, mix two ounces of oil of spike with one ounce of oil of swallows, and with your hands rub a little of it over his shoulder; then bleed him in the plait vein, and let him rest two days, that will cure a slight strain.

If he continues lame, put a round rowel to draw away the humours, about two inches bolow the point of his shoulder; in doing which, take care to keep off the plait vein; for if you wound that, it is an hundred to one but it strikes into his body and mortifies; several have died that way. After you have rowelled him, you must let him rest two days at least, till the rowel digests and runs; and then, though lame, you may walk him a little, but it must be very slow; and he will soon grow well. You must remember to turn the rowel every morning after it runs. This experiment has often been tried with success.

If a horse is strained in the stifle (a little bone upon the thigh bone, above the inside bend of the hough or gambrel,) the *Turnip Poultice*, mentioned before, will infallibly cure it; but, by its situation, you will find a difficulty to keep it on, yet it may be done with a few yards of list—see pastern strain.

If it is not well, or much amended, in three or four days, examine his hip, perhaps he may be hipshot, but that must be cured by a rowel, because you cannot fasten a poultice on that part. First, rub his hip with the two oils above mentioned for a shoulder slip: Then put a round rowel about three or four inches below the large cavity which receives the head of the thigh bone: When it begins to digest, turn the rowel every morning. After a week or ten days you may take it out, and keep the lips of the wound moist with hog's lard, that it may heal the smoother. *Capt. J. Smith.*

An excellent Remedy for a Clap in the Back Sinews.

Take a spoonful of hog's lard, or rather goose grease, melt it in a sauce pan, and rub it into the back sinew, very hot, from the bend of the knee to the fetlock; make

a turnip poultice, and tie it on hot, from the fetlock, to above the knee, and let it stay on all night: Thus, first tie the cloth about the fetlock, then put in the poultice, and raise the cloth and poultice together, till you get it above the bend of the knee, twisting the list or string round his leg as you rise, and fasten it above the bend of the knee; take it off in the morning, and put on a fresh one; at night do the same. Two or three of these poultices will cure a new strain; five or six an old one. If he has been lame a long time, the sinew will be contracted: this poultice will relax it.

The same poultice will also cure the fetlock of a horse that is cast in his halter, by repeating it till he is well.

Capt. J. Smith.

On Lameness.

If it is on the shoulder, he will draw his toe on the ground as he walks; if in the back sinew, he will lift it off and step short, though downright lame. There does not happen above one shoulder slip to fifty back sinew strains.

On Bleeding.

Always bleed a horse in a pint or quart pot; for when you bleed at random on the ground, you never can know what quantity you take, nor what quality his blood is of. From such violent methods, used with ignorance, proceeds the death of a great number of horses.

A pint of blood for the first time is enough, and you may repeat this as you see occasion; but you cannot easily restore the blood and spirits you may be too lavish of.

If you do not gallop a horse off his wind, we will venture to say, it is not a journey that hurts him, but your neglect of him when you dismount; and therefore consider he is tied up, and can have nothing but what is brought to him; for he cannot help himself.

When you are upon a journey, always see your horse fed as soon as you can at night, that he may go to rest, and he will be the fresher for it in the morning; and always give two or three feeds instead of a large one; for too much at once will cloy him.

If at any time you perceive your horse faint, you may give him a pint of warm ale with a half pint of brandy,

rum, or gin in it; or an ounce of diapente in it. Diapente or two large spoonfuls of ginger will comfort his bowels, drive out cold and wind, and cause him to carry his food the longer.

If a horse is taken with the gripes (which he will discover to you by often looking towards his flanks,) and cannot keep upon his legs, but rolls and beats himself about, as undoubtedly he is in very great misery, do not bleed him, unless his breath is very hot, but clothe him warm immediately, and, with a horn, give him half a pint of brandy, and as much sweet oil, mixed: then trot him about till he is a little warm; this will certainly cure some horses. If it does not cure yours; boil half an ounce of common beaten pepper in a quart of milk, and put half a pound of butter, and two or three ounces of salt, into a bowl or bason, and brew them together; give it rather warmer than usual; it will purge him in about half an hour, and perhaps remove the fit. If it does not, omit half the pepper, and give the same in quality and quantity by way of clyster, adding as it cools, the yolks of four eggs. If he is very bad, and neither will do, boil a pound of anise-seeds in two quarts of ale, mix it up with a pound of honey; when it is almost cool enough, put in two ounces of diascordium, or two spoonfuls of ginger, and give it, with a horn, at three doses, allowing about half an hour between each dose. If his fit abates, give him time to recover; but if all this does not give him ease, an d you have a suspicion of warms or bots bred in his gut, which indeed may be the cause; for they sometimes fasten in the passage from the stomach unto the great gut, stop it and so torment him till he dies: then give him two ounces of Æthiops mineral, made into a ball, or half a pint of linseed oil, one gill spirits turpentine, one gill of rum, with an ounce of the powder of anise-seeds and a spoonful of honey, mixed together, and it will cure him: *But you must not give this to a mare with foal.*

Never let a horse stand too long without exercise; it fills his belley too full of meat, and his veins too full of blood, and from hence often proceeds the staggers.

From galloping a horse too hard, when he is full of water, often proceeds a broken wind.

The true and only use of rowels is to dissolve hard swellings, discharge and cool wounds, and bruises, to draw off and digest humours that lodge only between the

flesh and the skin: and therefore will never cure the grease or farcy. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Staggers in a Horse.

The signs of this disease are these; he will foam white foam at the mouth, and will seem dull headed; and at that time you will see a blue film over his eyes; and he will wander much up and down.

Be sure to bleed him in both his Jugular or neck veins, a pint at a time two days after he complains; and in the third, furrow in the palate of his mouth with the point of your knife; you may likewise run an awl thro' the gristles of his nose, something above his nostrils: the bleeding of the mouth and nose will ease the pain in the head.

To cause a Horse to stale or Piss freely.

Take the bigness of a lage walnut of Castile soap, dissolve it in a quart of warm beer, with two ounces of bruised parsley-seed; give it him, and ride him moderately after it; then shut him up warm.

For a Wind-gall.

Shave off the hair, then get the inner bark of white walnut, as soon as it is off the tree, and clap it to the wind-gall and bind it on; let it abide on for twenty-four hours; whilst that remains, you should boil some of the bark in running water, and teem the liquor on the wind-gall, so as the bark may not dry; at the end of twenty-four hours, take the bark from the wind-gall, and anoint it with fresh butter or hog's-grease, and it is a cure.

Capt. J. Smith.

Founder is a swelled belly in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep.

The disease in horses and cattle called the founder, is always a serious evil; and frequently fatal. It is believed that its cause and cure are alike but little understood, and the people frequently sustain much loss and inconvenience from that cause.

There are two species of founder in cattle, that is, in horses, cows and sheep, which, though the same disease, pass under different names; *i. e.* the *hove*, when resulting

from too freely feeding on green clover, and when arising from eating too much grain, potatoes, bran and the like, the *founder*, commonly so called. Cattle have been known to die, from all these causes; but the disease is the same, & requires the same process of cure ; which if seasonably administered is effectual and sure.

The founder shows itself by the swelling of the body, by symptoms of violent pain, by gripings, voiding blood, stiffness of the limbs, by trembling, groans, debility, aud after a time by a shedding of the hoofs and hair, from the effect of a burning fever.—The cause of this violent derangement of the animal system, is repletion of nutriment on the stomach. The powers of digestion are over done; and acidity arises on the stomach, which corrodes the coats, causes inflammation and fever, with violent pain.—The food instead of being coverted into nutriment, and assimilated, is decomposed, and the carbonic acid is generated, either in gas or in union with the water. In the former case the gas or wind is sometimes let out with a knife, and the life of the beast ingeniously saved, but it is a dangerous resort, and happily a less violent and more efficacious remedy is at hand, by the chemical agency of which, the carbonic acid is obviated, and a complete cure is effected, by neutralizing the acid, and thus destroying its corrosive quality By the combination of an alkali with the carbonic acid, a neutral salt, called the carbonate of the alkali is produced, which is perfectly innoxious and passes off without detriment. When spmptoms of founder therefore are observed, let the public be informed, that from experience, and well authenticted information, I can confidently recommend to them the following cure for founder.

Take of potash or pearlash a lump of the size of an egg or apple, for a cow; a little more for a horse; and in proportion for a sheep: dissolve it in water, and from a bottle pour it down the beast's throat. Should this make the horses mouth sore, oil it a little with flaxseed oil, olive oil, or goose grease. It may be done with a syringe as easy as any way. This oil will cure the scalded mouth of a horse also. If necessary, repeat the dose in smaller quantities, three or four days once a day, an immediate effect will be seen in the abatement of the symptoms of pain, and in a few hours the beast will feed. For a beast of size, a pound of Glauber's salts, administered in the

same way, giving four ounces a day, to work the whole off, might be proper—though the cure is principally attributed to the alkali. When potash or pearlash, is not at hand, a lye made of ashes on the occasion will answer the purpose. To make a lye, pour hot water on ashes, and take the liquor in larger quantities, in proportion as it is of less strength. It is believed that by following the above directions, the loss of many valuable animals might be prevented, which are otherwise likely to perish to the private loss of their owners, and to the general detriment of the community, this has been my practice for many years with complete success in every case.

Capt. J. Smith.

To cure Ringbones in Horses.

Cut the ringbone in two, five times, about an inch apart. Anoint it twice a day with dogs grease, or skunks grease. This we have not known to fail, saith the author, but we conceive it not to be suitable nor safe.

To cure Ringbones in Horses.

Use tanners oil by bathing it in ten or fifteen minutes with a hot shovel. This will be done best in April, June or September. Do this once a day for three weeks; then bathe it with pickerel oil once a day for three weeks, warming it in with a hot shovel. The oil of perch or sweet oil, will do. The oils of the fish are got by laying their inwards in earthen, and setting them in the sun. Bathe with this oil three weeks, and then the hoof will be grown out, and the ringbone will be gone. The horse must be kept as still as possible. *Deacon Sawyer.*

Ringbone in Horses.

First take aqua fortis, one half an ounce; oil of spike, half an ounce, (or ten cents worth) mix these two together. Drop oil of vitriol into the above, drop by drop, until the phial is quite warm in your hand, but not to blaze.

Then cast the horse, and cut from the knob of the fetlock joint, just skin deep, about two inches--If a ringbone, you will find a small cord running round the ankle very close. Draw that with nippers as far as you can, and cut it off both ways; then put on the above liquid once, and let it remain two or three hours. Previous to

the above application, dig of angle worms, one pint, if you can get them, and put them in a junk bottle; put the bottle in a warm dung heap, or in the warm sun, or in some other warm place until the oil is sufficiently out. At the expiration of the time above mentioned apply the worm oil to stop the fire of effervescense. Apply this ointment once or twice a day all round the foot, and in the sore until well. After this process the horse gets better gradually, & is well in about a year. Mr. Hill, living near Strafford, has cured several horses in this manner.

For Ringbones and Swellings.

It is said that cusk oil will cure a ringbone, if applied when it first comes. Oint it frequently every day until well. *Mr. Furnald, Lebanon.*

It is said, by the experienced, that other fish oil will answer equally as well. It is also good for a swelling under a horses, belly, caused by a cold; oint it every day while the swelling lasts; after this, wash with soap suds once a day till well. This kind of swelling may be discerned by pushing the end of your finger on to it, and it will leave a dent.

For Ringbones in Horses

Take toads and split them open, lay them all round the ankle or ankles where the ringbones are, swathe them on with a wide bandage and bind it with strong twine, fastening the ends sufficiently, then turn the horse out till he gets well. This will take the hair off his ankles, but it will be likely to grow again.

There is a weed called Slink-weed, by which the farmer has lost all his calves and colts, it being mixed with his grass or hay. This weed looks a little like lovage, and grows in wet places. Savin produces the same effect.

A Receipt to cure Ringbones in Horses, which has been sold for Thirty Dollars.

Take one pint of train oil, (called tanners oil) and half a pint of spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of verdigrise, previously dissolved in half a pint of vinegar; two ounces of the oil of spike. Mix them all well together, and once in two days oint the ringbone with a spoonful

of this compound, and bathe it well with a hot iron, or pan of coals, twelve or fifteen minutes, as hot as the horse will bear it, and thus continue until the ringbone is sufficiently eat away; after which rub it over occasionally with mutton tallow until well. This cures in a few months. Warming it in is unnecessary in warm weather.

Capt. J. Smith.

An infallible cure for the Ringbone.

This cost Ten Dollars.

First take a round piece of lead about as big round as the but end of a goad stick, have it smooth; make it into a ring as large as the top of the hoof; make this ring long enough to go round the ringbone; cut it in two before, and place the ends together with a square jog. On the outside of this jog, or joint, nail on a strip of leather with two nails abreast, on each side of the joint, so as to form a hinge. Then fetch it round under the knob of the hoof long enough to lap one inch and not so long but what it will lay on the upper part of the ringbone,—put a jog about an inch from the end of the lead half way through the upper side, and scarf it out to the end behind. Then cut a jog up into the other end, the under side, one inch from the end, and scarf it off the underside as you did the other. This will make a complete lap or joint. Have it round as any where else that it might not hurt the horse. Then bore a gimlet hole down through the middle of this lap behind, and draw through a leather string and tie it tight that it might in this manner lay on the upper part of the ringbone. Rub on train or tanners oil once or twice a day, two or three minutes at a time, all round on the ringbone down to the hoof. Wash it well once or twice a week with soap suds. Continue these prosecutions until the ringbone is gone. Use the horse as little and carefully as you can. When you use him, take off the lead. Continue in this manner for six months, it cures, & sometimes much sooner. If the lead should make it sore, oint with horse ointment or mutton tallow.

Capt. J. Smith.

Spavins come by different causes.

A bone spavin comes by a bruise on the leg, or a wrench of the joint, by which it weeps and forms a boney callous. If on the leg, it does no hurt unless it rises up under the

cord. Some have called this the splent. These spavins frequently come by natural generation, either of the horses being in that condition before; if so, it will show itself from the time of the creature's being of two year's of age to six. It is thought to be in vain to doctor for this kind. This hurts not the use of the horse, but only disfigures the joint or leg. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To cure a Bone Spavin, caused by a bruise or wrench.

Take as much white hellebore, called poke root, as you can simmer in one pound of hog's lard, or fresh butter, until the strength is out of the poke root; then add half a pint of white pine turpentine, so as to make it to the consistence of a plaster. Apply it to the spavin as the horse will bear. If it causes such a soreness as to be likely to affect the cords, take it off for one or two days. Make a pint of good tea out of white oak bark. Dissolve an ounce of alum in this quantity of tea. Bathe with this tea cold, five or ten minutes, once or twice a day, in those days when your plaster is not on. A tea made of either the bark, or alum, may answer. When the day, or days, above mentioned are out, apply again your plaster, and thus continue with these two ingredients as above directed until the spavin is away. Then heal it up with the excellent green horse ointment. If you cannot get this ointment, the wash above mentioned will heal it. It is thought full as proper to let these spavins take their course till they get well themselves, which is about a year, unless they rise up under a cord. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Wind, or Bog Spavin.

This spavin comes in the gambrel, inside, and puffs out with a windy, bogy, soft appearance, and is filled with a watery, glutinous substance. In a few months time it often comes to be as big as a pint.—*Cure*—Takehalf a pint of tanner's oil and one gill of spirits of turpentine; shake them well together when you use it. Bathe with this once a day until the bunch is gone. This forms a mild blister and will take the hair off. When you have attended to this sufficiently as above mentioned, then apply the oak and alum wash, as mentioned concerning the bone spavin, for a few days, then grease it to bring out the hair. *Capt. J. Smith.*

The Blood Spavin.

The blood spavin appears inside the gambrel, and is soft, some like the wind spavin. This comes by the veins being bruised so that it is made thin in that bruised place, by which the blood issues through into the flesh. This forms a large bunch in a few months.

Cure.—In this case apply the oak and alum wash, as mentioned in the receipt concerning the Wind and Bog Spavin; or take equal parts of good brandy and linseed oil, called flax seed oil, for the same purpose; well shaken together when used. Bathe either of these on, for five or ten minutes at a time, once a day, for two or three weeks. If this does not perform a cure, take half a pint of tanners oil, called fish oil, and one gill of spirits of turpentine; shake them well together when you use it. Bathe with this once a day until the bunch is gone. This forms a mild blister and will take the hair off. After which grease it to bring out the hair. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Windgalls.

Windgalls come by strains and hard usage. A horse that is not well taken care of, is more liable to fall into this condition; especially a seed horse.

Cure.—Make a pint of good tea out of white oak bark; put an ounce of alum into this tea; wash with it, once a day, for five or ten minutes; follow this until well. Beat up the white of one or two eggs fine, and rub it in with a rag, or sponge, for ten or fifteen minutes smartly. This is equally as good as the wash before mentioned, and where there is not much sore to heal, is better. If you should use a strong tea made of sweet fern, for the above difficulty, it answers a good purpose.

For a Sore or Inflamed Eye of a Horse.

This oft-times comes by the horse's taking cold by being exposed in the rain or snow.

Cure.—Take a sponge or rag and wash the eyes well in cold water, several times a day. Give the horse once a day half a pint of rum or gin; put into it one or two tablespoonfuls of ginger and one tea spoonful of black pepper ground fine; sweeten it with one gill of molasses. Shake it up well and pour it down the horses neck; and give the

like dose for two or three days; continuing your wash of water each day. If the water dont take away the inflammation, make a good tea of white oak bark, and add a little rum to it; apply this in the same manner as you did the water for two or three days. If this does not answer the purpose, take a piece of white vitriol of the bigness of a large pea and dissolve it in a wine glass of water. Wash his eye with this, and put a little of it into his eye with a feather.

You may also chew your mouth full of strong tobacco juice and squirt it into his eye twice a day. These remedies will not fail.

These washes are equally good for a sore eye, caused by a bruise or stroke in the eye. You need not give any thing internally in this case except to keep his body gently loose, which you may do by giving two or three quarts of potatoes in a day. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Gripes or Dry Belly-ach in Horses.

Take a pint of gin, and half a pint of molasses, two table spoonfuls of ginger, and one teaspoonful of black pepper; mix them together and give them to the horse. A gill of train oil put with the above, is good.

Tobacco tea has been used to a good purpose. Take a quarter of a pound of tobacco; pick it to pieces, and put two quarts of water with it. Boil it half an hour, and give the horse a pint at a time once an hour. This is likewise good for bots and worms.

If these fail; you may grease the arm and hand; cut your nails short, so as not to hurt the parts and take away the dry dung; then set a long pipe agoing with dry tobacco; put it up the horse the whole length; let him smoke one, two, three, or more pipes full, till well. This has never failed whether the dung was taken away or not.

In most all common cases of stoppage. Take three gills of flax seed oil and one gill of spirits of turpentine; shake them well together, and pour down the throat of the horse. Then take a blanket and double it five or six times; wet it in boiling water; put it on the horses kidneys, or loins, as hot as he can bear it. The loins, or kidneys, lay on each side of the back bone of the horse, behind, nearly under the crupper buckler, a little forward of the hip bones. Let tbe blanket lay there thirty minutes. In order to keep up the warmth, pour on it a quart of water, every

few minutes, as hot as you can bear your hand in it. After which he will either dung, or stale, or both. This remedy is not likely to fail. If he should fail of staling; clean his sheath: if he fails of dunging; use the pipe and tobacco as above mentioned. When the pipe is used, hold up the horses tail, and the horse will draw the smoke himself. It is conceived by the Farrier that common or proper physic frequently goes through a horse in twelve hours; but in many cases it is supposed to lay in them two or three days without damage. The entrails of a horse are of great length; above thirty yards.

Capt. J. Smith

To Cut Horse's, Ram's, Bull's and Boar's.

The best way to cut a horse is; after the horse is cast, clean the sheath, with your hands, of the stuff that is in it. Then cut the stone out of the skin and film; then tie a waxed thread round the string of the stone, close to the stone. Then below the string slice away one half of the stone. Let the thread and the remainder of the stone hang out. At the time of cutting, put on train oil, called tanner's oil. Do not let your horse be out in cold storms, nor lay in, or on cold places; such as ice, or frozen, or cold wet ground.

The author of this receipt affirms that he has cut horses for twe nty years, and not one died by cutting.

The same method may be taken for old bulls, boars, and old rams.

When you cut any of the beasts above mentioned, be careful and not strain the strings of their stones. The horse and the ox is frequently hurt in this manner, and made not so useful or hardy.

To cure a Sprain or Bruise in the Ankle, or Hoof-Joint of a Horse.

Take white pine turpentine, and hemlock balsam, boiled out of the boughs, or otherwise, if you can get it, equal parts. Simmer these together. Daub this on as warm as the horse can bear it, two thirds the way round the ankle or hoof-joint in front. Stick on some dust, meal, moss, or cotton, while the turpentine is warm that it might stick; let that remain while it peels off itself. If it takes off the hair it has no bad effect. If not cured, renew it again. When the horse is first taken, draw on the leg of

an old pair of trowsers upon his leg most to the knee. Take a woollen string and tie round the end of the trowsers leg, at the bottom, so as to bind it to the lower part of the hoof, close to the shoe. Then wind your string round, not very tight, gaining upwards till you get to the top, and there wind it round and fasten it. Wet this bandage with warm things frequently in a day; such as warm water, soap-suds, vinegar, or hemlock tea, made out of boughs. This frequently cures, but if not, then apply the plaster as above mentioned.

This wash is better than that of the bitter-sweet, in many cases. If the bitter-sweet should cause a swelling in the leg, then use the wash and cloth above mentioned.

Capt. J. Smith.

Mares, after Foaling, sometimes have Knots or Curdles in their Bags.

Cure.—Milk out as much of the milk as you can, and boil the leaves of lavender or spike therein, and wash her bag frequently with it warm; continue it every day until well. Let her drink be white water.

Also, previous to the horses coming together, as mentioned in the 49th page, 10th line, let their drink be white water: and at night, after she has taken the horse, begin and continue her drink as above mentioned.

White water is supposed to be good clean soft running water, that will wash well, which is supposed to be what Jewett calls fair water.

To cure a Horse of a fresh Sore or Wound.

Take one quart of chamberlye, one spoonful of salt and three spoonfulls of good common soap, simmer these together sufficiently, and wash the sore with it once a day: also make a strong tea of white oak bark, and wash with this once a day. You may wash with these different washes oftener than once a day, if you see fit. Sweep soot out of the chimney and throw this all over the sore frequently, and wash it off when you wash the sore, this will prevent the proud flesh from growing.

This process has been known to heal the worst of wounds, and that speedily; if there is any hollow place in the sore that cannot be washed, drench it with a little piece of pork tied on the end of a stick dipped in the wash.

The most aggravated wounds of domestic animals, it is said, are easily cured with a portion of the yolk of eggs mixed with spirits of turpentine.

An approved cure for the healing any old Ulcer.

Take gum-mastic, frankincense, cloves, copperas, and brimstone, of each a like quantity, and twice the quantity of myrrh, beat them all to powder, then burn it on a chafing dish, but let it not flame; then as the smoke ariseth, take a good handful of lint, and hold it over the smoke so that it may receive all the perfume into it, put it into a close box, and so keep it for use.

N. B.—When you have occasion to use it, first wash the sore with urine and vinegar made hot, then dry it and lay on some of this lint, and thus do twice a day; it is a speedy and infallible cure. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Stone.

Take a quart of old clear cider, set it over the fire, take a large onion, cut it small, and put it into the cider; let it boil a while, then take it off and strain it, and give it the horse to drink luke-warm. Do thus as often as occasion require, and it will cure. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To heal any broken inward Member or broken Vein.

Take of dragant-saffron, and the fruit of the pine, the yolk of eggs, mixed with wine and oil; this given a horse to drink, will heal any inward member or broken vein.
Capt. J. Smith.

For the bloody Flux.

Take the herb shepherd's purse, tanner's bark out of the pit, and cumminseed, bruise and boil them in a quart of wine, or old cider, give it to the horse luke-warm.
Capt. J. Smith.

For a horse that pisses blood.

Take a quart of new milk, liquorice, anise seed, garlic, salled oil (that is, olive oil) and honey, of each half an ounce, well bruised, and give it the horse; it is a sovereign help. Boil live honey to a thick salve; it is an excellent suppository for many inward diseases. Boxtree leaves, hempseed, and brimstone, beaten to powder, mixt with oats, is exceeding good to give to a horse for to digest humours, and to keep him clean and from worms.
Capt. J. Smith.

For the mad Itch.

First bleed in the neck; then boil strong lie and vinegar with gunpowder and copperas; make it very strong, tie a clout to a stick and wash the horse where the sores are, and it never faileth of a cure; you may wash with sour butter-milk and soot of the chimney, mixed together; it has cured. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Crick in the Neck.

First shave off the hair at the roots of the ears; then take oil of spike and oil of petre, (petroleum oil) and rub or anoint his neck well with it, especially the joints at the setting on of the head; make a thumb rope of wet litter or wet hay, and wrap it round his neck, from his ears to his withers, and let it continue for forty-eight hours: be sure you make your thumb rope pretty big, and bind it close together; twice doing will be a cure It would not be amiss if you were to bleed in the mouth between the second and third furrow. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Diseases of the Gall.

Bleed in the neck vein; then give the purge for foundering in the body; for the fundament fallen out, wash it well with alum water, and put it up again.
Capt J. Smith.

For the Head-ach.

Prick in the mouth, between the second and third bar, with the end of your coronet-horn, or with a pen-knife; let him bleed well, and stand twelve hours; then pour into his nostrils wine or vinegar, having before some frankincense; let his diet be very moist and cooling, and he will soon recover; if it be in the winter keep him warm.
Capt. J. Smith.

To drive back Humours.

Take vinegar, salt, bole-armoniac, beaten together, and lay it on the sore; or white or red lead and sallad oil.
Capt. J. Smith.

For the Strangury, or making Water.

Take a quart of new milk, and put into it a quarter of

a pound of sugar, and give it your horse six mornings; let his food be warm and comfortable, such as ground or soaked oats, mashes made of malt and bran; give him warm water to drink, or a half pint of flaxseed oil and one glass spirits turpentine, three times in one week.

Capt. J. Smith.

For the Consumption of the Liver.

Take sulphur, and myrrh, one penny-weight of each, pound them to fine powder; then take a new laid egg and bray them well together; put it into a pint of good wine, and brew it well; being luke-warm, give it your horse fasting.

N.B.—Separate such horses from sound ones, for it is infectious. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the loosening of the Hoofs.

Take eggs, and to every egg a spoonful of honey, and to every two eggs powdered rosin as much as will lay on the point of a case knife; work them together, and thicken it with wheat meal; then make it warm and apply it plaster-wise. Wash in white oak bark tea, and add a piece of alum to it. I have cured in this way.

Capt. J. Smith.

For kib'd Heels.

Take of wine lees, mixt with soap like an ointment; dress the sores therewith, and it will in forty-eight hours heal any mules, pains and scratches whatsoever—the leaves and roots of elder is good to dry up any of those evil humours. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For sinews that are stiff and much bruised.

Take a pound of black soap, and seethe it in a quart of strong ale till it be as thick as a salve—reserve it, and when you shall see cause, anoint the sinews and joints therewith—it will supple and stretch them forth although they be ever so much shrunk. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Strain.

Take smallage, ox-eye and sheep's suet, of each a like

quantity, chop them all together and boil it in old urine—bathe the strain therewith, then with hay ropes, wet with cold water, roll up the leg that is strained, and he will be able to travel the next day.

N.B.—Hay ropes boiled in old urine, I have known to cure a strain. Or thus, take milk and boil it, and put as much salt into it as will turn it to a curd—then strain it and apply the curd to the strain, and bind it on, renewing it every day, and it will cure any old sinew-strain.

N.B.—The scum of salts boiled in old urine will cure any windgall.—Soap and stone-lime is accounted one of the strongest caustics by being mixed together.

Capt. J. Smith.

For the tongue hurt with the bit.

To prevent it, let your bit be bright and smooth, and wash it often with liquorice, honey and salt, or beer; but if hurt, wash the tongue with alum water, or the juice of black bramble leaves. *Capt. J. Smith.*

A certain cure for a Strain, hidden or apparent.

Take the dog-berry-tree, by some called red willow, which commonly grows in meadows, and by creek sides, there are two sorts, that of the broadest leaf is accounted the strongest; scrape off the bark and boil it in spring water, then bathe the grieved place therewith, and take off the bark, thus boiled, and apply it to a strain as you would a poultice, and let it remain twelve hours—you must also, if the strain be great, give of the liquor inwardly, by wetting the bran or other food he eats with the boiled liquor; and by thus doing it is a certain cure in a week's time, let the strain be never so great.

Capt. J. Smith.

For swelled or gourded Legs.

Ride him twice a day to some running stream, and there let him stand a quarter of an hour, or wash his legs well with the coldest water, in the stable twice a day at least. Or wash with soap suds, and give him four ounces salts a day for six days: after that, antimony.

Capt. J. Smith.

For a Sinew-strain.

Take oil debay, neatsfoot-oil, and aquavitæ (brandy),

mixt together, rub and chafe the strain therewith, and it will cure it; or thus, take a thumb band of hay and wind it round the horse's leg, then take of the coldest water you can get, & teem it on the hay for a quarter or half an hour successively, twice in twenty-four hours—when the hay is dry take it off. I have known it to cure strains newly taken. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the running of the Frush.

Take alum and old urine, make it hot, and wash and cleanse the foot, and dry the sore with a linen cloth: then take some nettles, dry and pound them to powder, and take some pepper, pound it and mix it with the powder of nettles, and strew it into the wound, and stop it in with flax or hurds. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Nether-joint, or any Strain.

Take wheat flour or meal, the clay of a wall and wine-lees, all mixt together, and spread a plaster thereof on the strain, renewing it once in twenty-four hours: for a new strain twice is a cure—the clay must have no lime in it.

N.B.—The clay alone boiled in the wine is a speedy cure for any sinew strain. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Of the Fig in the Hoof.

If a horse has received any hurt either by stub, nail, thorn, bone, splint or stone, in the sole or any other part of the foot, and not well dressed or perfectly cured, there will grow in the place a certain superfluous piece of flesh full of little white grains, as you see in a fig; the cure is, first, with a hot iron cut the fig clean away, and keep the flesh down with turpentine, hog's-grease and a little wax, melted together, laid in before, stopping the hole hard with a little tow, that the flesh rise not, dressing it once a day till it be whole; or thus, after you have cut away the fig, take the top of young nettles and chop them very small, lay them upon a cloth just as big as the fig, and take the powder of verdigrise and strew it upon the chopt nettles, and so bind it to the wound; thus dress it once a day until the hoof has covered the sore; it is a certain cure. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For sore Eyes.

The juice of onions is excellent to wash sore eyes; it takes away dimness, mists, clouds, spots and haws. If used in the beginning, dropt in the ears, it is good against deafness, noise or ringing in them; the juice of onion mixt with oil and the juice of pennyroyal, applied, is good against all burnings with fire or gunpowder, and heals wounds made by gun-shot. *Capt. J. Smith.*

How to burn salt for sore Eyes.

Take a good quantity of white salt and wrap it hard up in a wet cloth, put it into a hot fire and burn it to a red coal; then take it out and open it, and there will be in the middle a white core as big as a bean or bigger; beat that core to a powder & put it in some white wine or clear cider, shake it and let it stand to settle again; then pour the clear off, and wash the eye with it once a day: after washing put some of the thick into the eye, and it is a certain remedy for a pearl, pin, or spot. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For dimness of sight or Blindness, if the ball of the eye be sound.

Take an egg and make a hole in the top of it, pour out one half of the white, and fill it up with salt and ginger, well mixed, and wrap it up in a wet cloth, put it into the fire and roast it very hard, then take it out and beat it to powder: when you use it, first wash the eye with the water of eye-bright and the juice of ground-ivy, then with a quill blow in the powder. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For pursick, or Broken-wind.

Take an ounce of liquorice-ball, dissolve it in a gallon of spring-water, give your horse a pint every morning, and take barley or wheat, and grow it until you see the chit or beard begin to spring, and give your horse two or three quarts at a time—if you mix a little good wine with your liquorice-water, it would be much better: be sure to sprinkle his hay, it is a certain remedy. If you wish to stop the heaving of the horse's lungs for a few hours, put a good handful of his dung into a quart of new milk, stir it, and give it to the horse, but let him have no drink —this will stop it for a few hours, perhaps a day.

Capt. J. Smith.

A never failing cure for any old Cough, Hoarseness, Wheezings, &c. in man or beast.

Take onions, bake them until they are quite soft—then take the pulp which is the soft part, and add to it fresh butter and salt, and give it to the horse fasting, for three or four mornings, rolled up in balls. For a man, eaten with bread in the morning fasting, it is a cure for any hoarseness. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a dry, over-grown cold or cough.

Take forty grains of pepper, four or five roots of horse radish, four heads of English garlic, or for want thereof, six or seven heads of common garlic—pound them, and take five ounces of sweet butter, and work them all well together into balls: give the horse one ball every morning fasting, for a week, either in beer or cider, and making him fast for two hours after he has taken the ball. It is a most approved medicine for any old cold or cough.
Capt. J. Smith.

For costiveness or belly-bound.

If your horse is not very bad, you need only to rake him, and gallop him till he sweats, and then give him a handful or two of clean rye, with a little brimstone mixed in it: but if bad and violent, take a quarter of a pound of soap, a handful of spurge, and a handful of hemp-seed, mix them together, and give them to the horse in a quart of new ale, or cider luke warm, then ride him a full hour after. Give him warm water and mashes for a few days, and the horse will recover. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Farcy.

First bleed in those veins that most feed the farcy, then give him this drink;—take one ounce of aloes and boil it in three pints of water until reduced to a quart, add to it one gill of molasses, as much soft soap, and half as much yeast, and give it to the horse luke-warm. Ride him a mile before and after it, and keep him warm for two or three days until the physic has done working.
Capt. J. Smith.

For the Tetter or Ulcer.

A tetter is a filthy kind of ulcer like a canker, only it is somewhat more knotty, and doth not spread but remaineth nearly in one part, and many times between the skin and flesh like a knotted farcy, and will not break. The cure, according to the opinion of ancient and experienced farriers, is to make a strong lye with old urine, ashes, and green copperas, and bathe the knots therewith; it will kill and heal them. *Capt. J. Smith.*

A certain cure for a Sinew-strain.

Take one pint of wine-lees, put it over the fire, then take some of a mud-wall, straws and all, that has no lime in it, and put it to the wine-lees, boil them to the consistency of a salve, and clap it on hot to the strain; doing this once or twice is a perfect cure.

Capt. J. Smith.

An excellent medicine for any Wind-gall, Sinew-strain, Blood-spavin, Splent, Curb, &c.

First shave off the hair, then take cantharides or Spanish flies, half a quarter of an ounce, mixed with a little neats-foot oil: spread it upon the grieved place, and tie the horse up for eight or ten hours, till it has done working. Next morning squeeze out the water with your finger and thumb, but take care not to break the skin. If you think once does not do, the next day spread on some more, and do as before directed, for twice will certainly perfect the cure. It is best to spread the medicine thin on the sore: two or three days after anoint it with olive oil, neats-foot oil, or fresh butter, it is a perfect cure.

Capt. J. Smith.

For Wind-galls and Strains.

They are very apparent about the fetlock joints of an over-ridden horse: first open the wind-gall with a lancet, making the orifice no bigger than that the jelly may come out, then squeeze it a little to send it away: take a wet woollen cloth, wrap it on the wound, and press upon it with a hot iron until it sucks up all the moisture from the wind-gall, then take pitch, rosin, and gum-mastic, of each a like quantity, melt them together, and daub it over the wind-gall very hot, clap on a good quantity of shearman's

flocks (that which comes off the dressings of cloth at the fullers,) and there let it remain until it comes off of its own accord, and the wind-gall will be cured.

Capt. J. Smith.

For a desperate Strain imagined to be past cure; the sinew and swelling being bony, hard, and knotted.

Take piece-grease, which is made of shoemakers threads, melt it on the fire, anoint and bathe the strain therewith, very hot, and with your hand rub it in very well, then hold a hot bar of iron against the strain to make the medicine sink in, and take a linen roller and roll it up gently: do this once a day and it will take away the most desperate strain. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Crown-scab.

It grows in a cankerous matter on the coronet (the very top of the foot, on which the hair grows and falls down on the hoof) and on the heels: the cure is to wash it well with vinegar or old urine, and then take dog's grease, bole armoniac and turpentine, well mixed, and apply it to the sore, and let the horse be kept dry—this will cure.

The powder of honey and lime, or turpentine simply of itself, will dry and skin any wound. Take turpentine, honey, hog's-grease, wax, and sheep's suet, of each a like quantity, melt them together, and boll it to a salve—it will heal any wound. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Mange.

Bleed in the neck once or twice—then with a card, rub or card the scurf off—then take tar, turpentine and linseed-oil, as much as you think proper—incorporate them well together, being hot (but not to scald) anoint the mangy places therewith—once doing is a cure. N. B. Let not your saddle or collar that was upon a mangy horse go on any other; for it will quickly give it to a sound horse, being an infectious disease. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Sinew-Strain.

Take a quart of milk, boil it on the fire and put as much salt into the milk, as will turn it to a hard curd, then bind it on hot to the strain, renewing it once in twelve hours,

it will cure it. N. B. Wash or bathe the strain with warm vinegar, before you put on the curd, to hasten the cure.

Capt. J. Smith.

A fine Poultice for a new Strain.

Take a pint of sharp vinegar, (white-wine is the best) and one pound of fresh butter, seeth or simmer the vinegar and butter together, and thicken it with as much wheat or rye bran as will bring it to a paste, then put it as hot as possible on the strain, it will cure it.

Capt. J. Smith.

For a Swelling in any part of the Head.

Take of his own dung as soon as he maketh it, clap it on hot, and bind it fast, it will take it down. If it require, renew it twice a day. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For an old Ulcer in Man or beast.

Take three quarts of new milk, and a good handful of white plantain, set it on the fire and let it boil to a pint—then take three ounces of alum, and one ounce and a half of white sugar candy, pound them to fine powder and put it into the milk and plantain, and boil it a little till it come to a curd—then strain it, and with the warm whey, bathe the ulcer--then dry the wound and lay on some unguentom basilicon--this drieth, cleanseth and killeth any itch, and healeth the foulest ulcers either in man or beast.—Also, if you take one quart of milk, powdered alum two ounces, and a spoonful of vinegar, and when the milk doth seeth, put in the alum and vinegar: then take away the curd and use the rest, this will dry up and heal any foul sore whatsoever. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Scratches.

Clip away the hair, then rub the sore till it be raw, wash it with old urine, alum and salt, as hot as it can be borne—then take the tops and buds of elder, and green brier berries, boil them in a pottle, which is two quarts, of sweet wort, and add a good store of alum, being very hot, wash his legs two or three times; it is a certain cure.

Capt. J. Smith.

A certain method to take away any splent.

Take the root of elcampane, wash it clean, then clap it up in wet brown paper and roast it in hot embers till it be well done, but take care you do not burn it—rub and chafe the splent, and as hot as the horse can bear, clap this root right on the splent, and bind it fast, and in two or three dressings it will consume it quite. But do not lay it on so hot as to scald. Also, if you rub the splent with the oil of origanum, morning and evening, it will take it away. *Capt. J. Smith.*

How to make the powder of honey.

Powder as much unslaked lime as you think fit, and take as much honey as will make it to a stiff paste; make it into a thick cake or loaf and put it into a hot oven or a strong fire, and let it be baked or burnt red; then take it out, and when cold, pound it to a very fine powder, and use it as occasion shall require: this will dry and heal any sore whatsoever to admiration. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Horse that is Gored with a stake or such like.

Throw your horse on a dunghill or some soft place, and pour into the wound melted butter scalding hot, and let him lie till the butter is gone quite to the bottom of the wound: do this once a day till he be whole. If you desire to keep the wound open, then tent it with a piece of candle, it will both draw and heal: The powder of green copperas, put into any wound, will keep it open; or if any proud flesh grow in a wound, scalded butter and salt, will eat it away, so will verdigrise or burnt alum: honey and wheat flour, beaten to a salve, will heal a wound very speedily. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To cure a Wound made with shot, gunpowder, lime or fire.

Take warm urine, or sweet oil, bathe and wash the sore: then, to kill the fire take cream and oil beaten together, and anoint the sore, and when you see it raw, spread upon the wound cream and soot, mixt together, and strew upon that some of the powder of honey and lime: do thus until the horse is perfectly sound, which will be soon.

Turpentine, eggs and saffron, beaten together, will make

a fine salve. Shoemaker's wax, yolks of eggs, wheat flour and honey, mixt together, will make a fine plaster for a wound. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Bite of a mad Dog.

First give him two or three spoonfuls of diapente in ale, wine, or cider; then take a live pigeon, chicken, or hen, open it and lay it hot to the wound, and the pigeon will draw out the venom: heal the sore with turpentine and hogs-grease mixed together. The leaves of aristolochia, bruised, will take away any poison: or scrape the wound and put garlick and salt to it, it will draw out the venom. You may bleed in the neck if occasion require. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To dissolve Humours.

A pound of figs, well stamped with salt to a perfect salve, dissolveth all humours, by opening the pores and giving large passages. *Capt. J. Smith.*

The String-halt,

Is an imperfection some horses bring into the world with them, and others get it by hard travel, being overstrained: it being so obvious, needs no description.

Cure.—Take up the middle vein above the thigh, and under the vein you will see a string; which string you must cut away, and then anoint the wound with melted butter and salt, and the horse will do well.

Capt. J. Smith.

For brittle Hoofs.

Take hog's grease, dog's grease, and turpentine, mix them together, and anoint the hoofs therewith. Dog's-grease is an exceeding good thing for a brittle hoof.

Capt. J. Smith.

To harden any softness.

Take the powder of honey and lime, or the powder of oyster shells, or the powder of a burnt sheep-skin, or thick cream and soot, mixed together, will harden any sore whatsoever. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For Bones out of joint.

First swim your horse in some pond, creek, or river,

and if that does not bring the joint into its place, then cast your horse on his back, and put four strong pasterns on him below his fetlock; and draw him up by his legs so as his back may no more than just touch the ground; then draw the grieved leg higher than the rest till the poise and weight of his body has made the joint shoot into its right place again, which you may know by the crack it will make when the joint falleth into its place: Then gently loose him and let the horse rise, let him blood in the plate vein, or in the master vein, which is the big vein that is in the inside of the thigh; then anoint the grieved place with the ointment for broken bones, or else with the oil of mandrakes, or the oil of swallows, both which are of sovereign virtue. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Mare that has cast her Foal.

Take two spoonfuls of diapente (at the apothecaries) and brew it well in wine, or strong beer, or else a cordial of honey, wine and aniseseeds, well brewed together, and let her food be sweet mashes and comfortable drinks; what hay she eats, see that it be clean and sweet.

Capt. J. Smith.

Of Gelding of Colts or old Horses.

Gelding is so common a practice, that there is no great occasion of enlarging much thereon. I would advise no unskilful hand to undertake any thing of the kind, lest he add disgrace to himself and kill the horse; those that are practitioners and skilful, I would recommend the use of the true and genuine British oil, poured into the holes as soon as the stones are cut out, and more especially for aged horses; and the general use of train oil for supplying the cods; and by thus using you may cut at any age without danger. The dregs of the train oil is the best.

Capt. J. Smith.

To get Horse Colts.

Take your mare to the horse before the full of the moon, and when the sign is a female, (which means when the sign is lower than the heart.) To get mare colts, cover after the full, and in the male signs.

N. B. There are twelve signs, six male, and six female.

Capt. J. Smith.

To make hair smooth, sleek, and soft.

If you wish your horse's coat to be smooth, sleek, foft, and shining, keep him warm at the heart, for the least inward cold will make the hair stare: make him sweat oft, for that will raise up the dust and filth that makes his coat foul and hard: then, when the horse is in the greatest sweat, with an old sword blade, the edge turned towards the hair, scrape away all the white foam, sweat, and filth, that is raised up, and that will lay his coat even, and make it smooth; and when you have let him blood, rub him all over with some of it, and let it remain on him for two or three days, then curry him and dress him well, and this will make his coat shine like glass. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the bite of a mad dog, or the bite or sting of serpents.

Take raw onions, green rue, a little salt, and some of the powder of the root of elecampane, beat them together in a mortar, and mix them well; apply it to the wound plaster-wise, and renew it as occasion requires.
Capt. J. Smith.

To keep a horse that he shall not neigh.

Tie a woolen list about his tongue, and he cannot make any noise while that remaineth. *Capt. J. Smith.*

How to make black-ash lye, for the curing of ulcers, poll-evils, fistulas, &c.

Burn the tops and bark of black-ash to ashes, on some clean place; put those ashes into a vessel with a spile in it; on a little straw, then pour on boiling water and cover it up; let it stand three or four hours, then draw it off, and if it be not strong enough, put it on the ashes again: (it will be the stronger for boiling) then draw it off, and put it in a bottle for use. This lye, made warm, and put into any old ulcer or fistula, will of itself, search, cleanse, and heal to admiration. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For foot foundering either old or new.

First, with a very sharp drawing-knife, pare every part of the soles of the horse's feet till you see the water and blood issuing forth—and be sure to pare every part alike, which can hardly be done with a buttress, and at the very

sharp end of the frush or frog of the horse's foot you will see the vein lie—then with your knife's end lift up the hoof and let the vein bleed, which as long as you hold open the hoof, will spin a great way forth—when it bleeds better than a pint, close the hoof, to stop the vein, and tack on his foot a hollow shoe, made for that purpose; that done, clap a little tow, dipped in hog's-grease and turpentine, upon the vein very hard—then take two or three hard roasted eggs, hot out of the fire, burst them in the soal of the horse's foot—then pour upon them hog's-grease, turpentine and tar, boiling hot, and as much flax, dipped therein, as will fill up the hollow shoe; then lay on a piece of leather to keep all in, and splint it sure—in this manner dress all the feet foundered—dress the horse three times in one fortnight; and without any further trouble you shall be sure to have the horse as sound as ever. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Cough.

I have been informed that an Indian turnip, which is Dragon root, dried, and finely powdered and mixt with bran, is a certain cure for a cough. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Relief for a tired Horse.

Take a quart of strong beer, cider or wine, and add half an ounce of elecampane; mix it well together by warming and give it to the horse with a horn—it will make him very cheerful: also tie a bunch of penny-royal to your bit, and it will prevent your horse from tiring. Or, thus, take off your saddle and rub his back with arse-smart, and lay some under the saddle, and ride him: with good feeding, and moderate usage, it will prevent your horse from tiring. Rub your horse all over with rue, and no flies will come near him. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a Strain between the pastern joint and hoofs, (pastern joint means the ankle joint.)

When this lameness is in the hind leg, many have mistaken it for the stifle's being out, & have made the horse wear a stifle shoe for months. In order to know, whether the lameness is occasioned by the stifle's being out, or by a strain in the pastern joint, lead the horse over a bar, eighteen inches high: if he drags his hind foot, (in so do-

ing) the stifle is out, but if he cannot put his heel to the ground, he is strained in the pastern, or has a stub, or nail, or gravel in his foot. I have taken a horse of this description that was supposed to be stifled and cured him, in a short time, by the following remedy. Make a good turnip poultice; then take a stocking, or the leg of a pair of old trowsers, tie it at the bottom, then draw it on over the hoof upon the leg, and put the poultice in at the top as hot as the horse can bear it; then cover his hoof all under, over, and up above his ankle joint; fastening it on with a list or woollen string winding it around about two inches apart till you get above the ankle joint, that it may touch all the parts and keep on well; this poultice takes out the soreness and softens the hoof, so that if there is a stub, nail or gravel there, you will find it in the hoof: renew the poultice once every twelve hours for two or three days, and no more: then if you find it must be in the pastern joint, take one gill of the bitter sweet ointment (mentioned in page 319) add to it one gill of brandy, and one gill of spirits of tarpentine; shake them well together every time you use it; oint it over with this twice a day five minutes at a time until well. In cases that were not so bad, the spirits of turpentine, one part, and two parts of brandy, shaken well together when used, as above, have answered without the bitter-sweet ointment. Brandy and spirits of turpentine mixed as above mentioned, have been used by the late doctor N. Peabody, to great advantage for weakness in the back or loins of men (caused by overstraining or weakness) by moistening flannel with it and applying it to the part affected, once in twenty four hours for three or four days: This is also good for strains in the hands and limbs: if females use this, let them use it more sparingly. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To stop bleeding at the nose.

Take two small whip cords, and tie them very hard just beneath the elbows of his forelegs, then lay wet cloths or hay, on the nape of his neck, and it will stop presently. The hay or cloths must be kept wet. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For a canker or sore in any part of the body.

Boil a quantity of poke roots in a quart of water until reduced to half a pint, then take six ounces of hog's-grease, one gill of tar, and one ounce of the flour of brimstone,

boil them together till the water be boiled away, and use it for a common salve, for any violent canker or sore.

Capt. J. Smith.

To ripen Imposthumes.

Bruise mallows-roots, and white-lily roots, and boil them in milk, thicken them with linseed meal, and apply it as a poultice, it will ripen any imposthume whatsoever.

Capt. J. Smith.

For cankerous tumours in the feet.

Take cow-dung, tar, and hog's-fat, make a poultice thereof, as hot as possible, so as not to scald, and apply it round the hoof. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For galled shoulders.

Take half a pint of rum and a piece of hard soap, make a lather, and wash the shoulders therewith; it hardens and heals them. Rattle-snake's grease will do the same. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the first coming of a fistula or poll evil.

Take tansy, worm-wood, and arse-smart, bruise them, and put some cold water on them, then put them into a bag, and lay it on the tumour, and let it remain for three hours, then take it off, and bury it under the root of one of these herbs, and as it rots, the disorder will sink and remove. The oil of amber well rubbed in, is said to do the same, or the spirit of turpentine well heated in with a bar of iron. Where those disorders are hard, guaiacum-oil or palm-oil, are exceeding good to assuage and sink hard swellings and tumours. Rue boiled in milk, and salad-oil added to it, and given in the manner of a drench, is an exceeding good antidote against poison.

Capt. J. Smith.

For the yellow water in horses, &c.

Take Antimony, refined Saltpetre, flour of Brimstone and Cream of Tartar, of each two ounces, (or for a greater quantity, a similar proportion) and give to a horse, &c. as much as will lay on a cent, with wet bran, three times a day. A horse must not do any work for some time after he is thoroughly cured.

N. B. Mix the Antimony and flour of brimstone together before you add the Saltpetre and cream of tartar.

This receipt has the preference to any other that has yet been offered to the public. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To cure Horses of the Bots.

Drench the horse with an ounce of saltpetre dissolved in common water, and in about fifteen minutes drench him with half an ounce of alum, dissolved in like manner. It is recommended that the horse have no water for twenty four hours after this process.

The effect produced by the prescription, is this: The saltpetre forces the bot fly to release his firm and burried hold in the maw and stomach of the horse, and the alum destroys it.

A pint of molasses, mixed with a like quantity of sweet milk, will be a good substitute for the salt-petre, if the latter cannot be had. The molasses and milk entice the bot to quit its place, that it may partake of the grateful repast. The salt-petre forces a release, by the pain which it inflicts. But in either case, the alum destroys, yet this would be inoperative, so long as the fly were entrenched in the strong fortress which he makes in the maw and stomach. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Another for the Bots.—Popple bark and white-ash bark, equal proportions, burnt to ashes. Give half a pint of it at a time in provender. Repeat it for three mornings running. This has sometimes cured.

Another.—Take half a pint of gin and a wine glass of spirits of turpentine. Mix these together in a junk bottle and fill it with warm water, so as to have it blood warm. Pour it down the horse. This is said, by farriers and stable-keepers, to be a sure remedy.

Another.—Bleed in the mouth. In about an hour, or two, after the blood is stopped, pour down two ounces of alum dissolved in a quart of cider, warmed.

A Stifled Horse.

Take the whites of three eggs, and three spoonfuls of hog's lard; work them well together in a basin with the fingers, till they become an oil, which it will do, in half an hour. Begin to bathe, heating it in with a red hot fire shovel, or a pan of live coals: continue about half an hour. It has been proved twenty years, and never failed. It may be repeated three times if necessary.

For the Glanders. (Shaker remedy.)

Take half an ounce of flowers of benzoin; half an ounce

of spirits of nitrous æther; one ounce of spirits of lavender; and one ounce of high wines: mix them altogether, and keep it in a bottle well stopped for use: shave of the hair between the ears and apply it in a liquid state twice a day until cured. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For Issues in Horses.

When these are stopped, it causes many hurtful diseases, such as loss of appetite, and causes an unhealthy langour through the whole frame, by lack of circulation, which affects the renal vessels, (those are affected first) which lie on both sides of the neck and back bone from head to tail. This disease is cured, in eight or ten days, by opening their issues, and keeping them open.

Capt. J. Smith.

Throat distemper in a Horse.

Take Devil's bit, or Wild Turnip; if green, shred half a turnip fine; if dry, a heaped spoonful made fine—mix it with wet Bran, or Oats. These doses, repeatedly given, have never been known to fail in twenty years experience.

To bring down a Swelling in a Horse.

Take Killamb, called Laurel, and boil it in Urine and rub it on with a woollen rag, when hot, and it will effect a cure. In the winter, dry it in with a brick and do it twice a day: bathe it fifteen minutes. This is very good if the flesh is broke. Take Hemlock bark and grind it to powder and put it on after washing, and this will beal it speedily. *Capt. Hall, Chester.*

When a horse is jammed, or hurt, over his withers by a saddle,—So that the flesh rise up, red and angry; or if by the bruise there is putrid matter collected so that it must be opened. In such a case as this, it has been washed daily with chamberlye and wormwood (boiled strong together) for a week, or more. *J. J. W. Exeter.*

Star in a Horse's Forehead.

Take pickled Mackerel, and confine it on, in any shape you please, three or four days repeating, and it will produce a white spot. Rub the white saddle spots, on a Horses back a few times daily in the Spring of the year, before the coat is shed, with bacon grease, and it will restore the natural colour.

Crack in a Horses Hoof.

Bore a hole at the upper end of the crack, to the quick, with a fine Gimblet.

For a Mare that has knots, or curdles in her bag, or for a Cow in the same condition.

Take blacksmith's cinder from his forge, no matter if it has laid out for a number of years; pound it up fine and boil it in water one hour. Bathe the bag with this water as hot as you can put it on with your hand for ten or fifteen minutes, twice a day. This is superior to other things used. It is good for a wound in a Cow's bag, bathed in the same manner: and it is also good for the garget in the cow's bag.—This will cure in four or five days; if not, garget the cow with a piece of dry garget root in the following manner: Thrust up your penknife between the thick skin of the lowest part of the dulap, an inch and a half for a middling creature; then prepare a piece of garget an inch and a half long, tie a string to the lower end of it, sharp the upper end, and thrust it in the place you have made, half an inch above the lower part of the hole, and let the string hang out. Green garget will have no effect.

DU-BARTAS, that famous French Poet, doth likewise in his Treatise of the Handy-crafts, excellently describe the colour, shape, and properties of a good Horse, in the fourth part of the first day of the second week; which beginneth thus:

Cain, as they say, with his deep fear disturbed,
Then first of all th' undaunted Courser curbed;
That whilst about another's feet he run
With lusty speed he might his death's-man shun.
Among a hundred brave, light, lusty Horses,
(With curious eye marking their curious forces)
He chooseth one for his industrious proof,
With round, high, hollow, smooth, brown jetty hoof;
With pasterns short, upright (but yet in mein)
Dry sinewey shanks, strong, fleshless knees, and lean,
With Heart-like legs, broad breast, and large behind,
With body large, smooth flanks, and double chin'd:
A crested neck, bow'd like a half-bent bow,
Whereon a long thin curled Mane doth flow:
A firm full tail, touching the lowly ground,
With dock between two fair fat buttocks round.

A pricked ear that rests as little space
As his light foot; a lean, bare boney face,
Thin joule, his head yet of a middle size,
Full lively flaming, sprightly rolling eyes:
Great foaming mouth, hot fuming nostrils wide,
Of chesnut hair, his forehead starrified:
Two milky feet, a feather on his breast,
Whom seven years old at the next grass he guest.

GREAT RACE.

The GREAT RACE between ECLIPSE and HENRY, was run at Jamaica, on Long Island, for a bet of twenty thousand dollars a side. It is calculated there were from 40 to 50,000 persons on the race ground, and that a quarter of a million of dollars were betted on the match.

The day was remarkably fine. At one o'clock precisely the horses appeared and the riders mounted. ECLIPSE was rode by CRAFTS, dressed in a red cap and jacket. The rider of HENRY wore a blue cap and jacket. At the signal for starting both horses went off in fine style—HENRY taking the lead and winning the heat by about half a length. Betting now became brisk—odds on HENRY; but upon its being announced that *Purdy* would ride ECLIPSE the other heats, the betting altered, and became even and brisk.

The horses again started, HENRY taking the lead, which he kept handsomely in the first and second miles; but in the third ECLIPSE passed him amidst shouts which continued to the end of the heat; when he came out several lengths ahead.

The race now stood heat & heat.—Those who knew the bottom of Eclipse were in excellent spirits, and confident of success; but the most intense anxiety was felt by all other classes.

Purdy again mounted *Eclipse*, and *Henry* had a new rider. Both horses started on the third and last heat in the most brilliant style, *Eclipse* taking the lead accompanied by shouts and exultations of the multitude. In the first and second miles of this heat, *Eclipse* led between two and three lengths.—In the third *Henry* came up in fine style, within about a length of his competitor, but in the fourth and last, *Eclipse* came out about a length and

an half ahead—thus winning the *forty thousand dollars*, with other immense sums that had been risked on him.—The feelings of the great body of the people were greatly excited on this new triumph of what is called the Champion of the North.

It was universally admitted that finer riding was never exhibited. *Henry* is a most beautiful animal, and excited universal admiration. The following is stated to be the time of running:—

First heat,	7 minutes	40 sec.
Second do.	7 do	49 do.
Third do.	8 do	24 do.

Each mile of the first heat was performed in 1 minute and 55 seconds.

The club dined at the Pavilion after the race. The President, Judge Van Ness, gave as the first toast, "Eclipse—still the best courser of the day." Mr. Emmet gave, "Henry—the best four years old horse in the country."

In one of the turf records in England, a four mile heat is stated to have been run in 7 minutes and 43 1-2 seconds, and that it was unparalleled in the last century. Is it not on record, that the famous English horse *Eclipse*, if we mistake not the name, some 45 or 55 years ago used to run a mile in one minute?

THE HORSE.

The shoulders of the horse enclose the whole breast on both sides, beginning from the withers, and reaching downwards to the fore legs or arms.

The arms commence at the shoulders, and the hind part pointing posteriorly, is called the elbows. Each fore leg or arm reaches to the knee.

The shank is that part which reaches from the knee to the pastern; where these parts meet it is called the great pastern, or fetlock joint. The pastern has another joint, distinguished by the title of the lesser pastern joint, and then extends to the foot; its junction here is termed the coffin-joint.

The foot consists of the external and internal parts; the former comprises all the outside horney and insensible

portions, covering and enclosing as in a case, the internal sensible foot and it is distinguished into the crust, sole, bars, and frog. The internal, sensible foot, is composed of several parts, it is contained within, and defended by the former.

Belonging to the hind parts of a horse are his haunches, they commence at the termination of the loins, and descend at each side to the hock or gambrel.

The stifle is that part of the thigh which projects towards the horse's belly, when he is in the act of bending his leg, it is the knee-pan of a horse.

The whirl-bone, is the upper extremity of the thigh-bone, articulated with the bones of the pelvis.

The thigh begins at the stifle, and reaches to the bending of the ham, hock or gambrel.—These three words mean the same.

The ham is the bending of the hind leg; the round knob, or point behind is the gambrel, is termed the heel of the hock, and is the part into which the tendon of Achilles (vulgo, back sinew) is inserted.

The small of the fore-leg being called the shank, the small of the hind leg is termed the instep.

The pastern and feet behind, have also the same names as before.

The right side of a horse is always called the off side, the left his near side; the latter being that we approach when we go to mount, or handle a horse.

Capt. J. Smith.

Symptoms of Inflammation of the Bowels.	Symptoms of Flatulent Colic.
1. Pulse very quick and small.	1. Pulse natural, though sometimes a little quickened.
2. Lies down and suddenly rises again, *seldom* rolling upon his back.	2. Lies down and rolls upon his back.
3. Legs and ears generally cold.	3. Legs and ears generally warm.
4. In general, attacks gradually, is commonly preceded, and always accompanied by symptoms of fever.	4. Attacks suddenly, is never preceded, and seldom accompanied by any symptoms of fever.
5. No intermissions can be observed.	5. There are frequently short intermissions.

Cure.—Give the horse one pint of sweet or flaxseed oil, and one gill of spirits of turpentine; shake them well together in a bottle, and pour it down his throat; ride him moderately after for half an hour. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Observations on Horses' Legs and Hoofs.

A great many horses, when first taken ill, of different complaints, will be very stiff, and hardly able to move, or stand on their legs: in this case it is important to relieve them as soon as possible. In the first place take hot water, as hot as you can bear your hands in (adding a little soap) and wash the horse's legs smartly, from his belly down to his hoofs, one or two hours, as the case may require. I have had cases that required two smart men to rub and wash them, for two hours (having hot water brought them every fifteen minutes) before I could get the horse to walk any-wise decent, (having to steady him along before washing.) This mode of washing the legs should be continued one hour every day, until well, or till he can have other exercise. These rules will prevent disorders from settling in his legs, which should be thrown off in his dung and water; that can be done by giving the horse half a pint of flaxseed oil; one glass of spirits of turpentine, and half a pint of N. E. rum, or gin, and a table spoonful of ginger, every other day for a week, or more if necessary. In most common cases, this has for many years answered all the purposes of many celebrated balls and compounds of physick, and diureticks. Greasy dish water and pot liquor, are excellent to wash a horses' legs in, to prevent stiffness; it has, afterwards, a good effect in causing action in the large and small vessels, and fits them to perform nature's own work; and when that is right, all medicine is useless.

For many years I have been in the practise of these remedies with complete success. I have also for lameness in the hoofs, had a large sink made of plank, as long as would just fill the width of the stall. Make it two feet wide and nine inches deep, so that he may stand his fore feet therein, (for his hind feet seldom want doctoring in this way.) Fill this with warm water, dish-water or pot-liquor, and sometimes I have used soap suds with cow's dung and common clay, so as to form a thin mortar, which

in some cases is very good. Keep the horse in this in the day time; and at night take out the sink, or shift him into another stall or manger, every day continuing in this way. I have in one week's time done great things in relieving him in this simple way; and from twenty years practice, believe it to be better than all the balls that could have been put into their feet whatsoever.

I have sometimes used turnip poultice to great advantage, and consider it the best poultice that can be used for the legs or hoofs of horses. If the complaint should be as deep as in Wm. Taplin's Farrier, where it would require the reading of two hundred pages in order to gain the information contained in this receipt;—for he will tell you how absurd Gibson, Bartlett, Bracken, Osmore, Markham, and others; then turn and remark mildly about Hunter, White, Saintbel, Lawrence, and others, as I have examined them myself. And I think William Taplin's Gentleman's Stable Directory is not well calculated to inform our country at large. I therefore esteem Bracken, much better than I do White, which is much larger than Bracken and many others. For myself, I think J. Hunter's Dictionary on Farriery to be the best work of the kind I have ever seen or known published. I therefore, after getting their ideas of complaints, subscribe my name to many receipts and remedies in this book; which I hope will prove as useful to others as they have been to me, in relieving that noble animal the horse, although the prescriptions are simple, compared with those authors.

Joseph Smith, jr.

ON CATTLE.

Advice to Farmers and Farriers.

When creatures are sick, it is well to make a critical search for the cause. For want of this knowledge, farriers and farmers have been deceived.

A heifer was sick; several farmers pronounced her poisoned. A man of care was consulted, and upon examination found a brier under her tongue ten inches long, which prevented her eating for almost three weeks.

A man had a cow almost dried of her milk, by a difficulty in her throat. He drove her to the farrier, and upon search, he found a bone outside of her jaw teeth, which prevented her eating. She could not remove it with her tongue.

Another man had an ox sick with a swelling in his belly. The farrier was consulted, who pronounced it the flying garget. Another man was consulted, and opening the swelling, he pulled out a piece of an old root. The owner then remembered that this was sometime before stuck up in his pizzle.

A man by the name of Haskel had a fatling which stood in the barn pining and blaring continually; at length the ox was killed, and they found a darning needle that had already entered half of an inch into his heart.

Another man had a young ox with a loose swelling on his neck; searching it, something pricked him, and he found a darning needle, which he extracted from the creature's neck. These needles were lost in the fodder some time before.



For the Murrain in the guts of a Neat Creature.

Cure.—Boil a pint of hen-dung in water a few minutes; strain it and give a pint to the creature: sometime after give a good tea of pitch-pine buds. This is thought to be rather harsh.

For Murrain in the Guts of Neat Cattle.

Symptoms.—Nose dried, hide straight, hind parts weak and reeling, eyes look wild—refuse their food: there is an entire stoppage; they strain inwardly, and have clodded blood.

Cure.—Take half a pint of hog's fat, half a pint of molasses, one spoonful of gunpowder ground, and mix altogether, give it to the creature. Two or three pints of blood have been taken from the creature to good effect. This we never knew to fail. *J. Leavitt.*

For the Murrain in Cattle.

Mix a pint and a half of wine which has stood several

days exposed to the air, with two ounces of hen's dung; give it to the beast every evening for four times, or more if needful.

This is a plain, simple remedy, but it possesses great powers. These ingredients abound in a volatile salt, which will have great effects in this disorder as is abundantly proved by experiment. This don't fail.

Capt. J. Smith.

For the Murrain in Cattle or Hogs.

Take six quarts of hen-dung and a pailfull of chamber-lye, boil them together for half an hour. Then give a quart of the liquor to an ox, and the same quantity to a great hog; and to lesser creatures accordingly. You must gag the hog by tying the gag in his mouth, and hold the liquor over the top of his head, and turn it down.

When Neat Cattle are Poisoned by eating Laurel, called by some Kill-lamb.

Symptoms.—They grate their teeth, and froth at their mouth.

Cure.—Take one ounce of tobacco, which is one quarter of a quarter of a pound; put it in their mouth and keep it there until they swallow it. Four oxen have been cured in this way in five minutes. *J. Leavitt.*

To cause a Neat Creature to Dung.

Take a red bell-pepper and cut in two. Use the small end by putting it up into the creature three or four inches, and this will cause him to dung if it is in his power.

Capt. J. Smith.

For the Horn-ail in Cattle.

When cattle or horses have the fever, lay your hand on them a little while, and you will perceive they are hot; their breath is also hot. When they have a stoppage in the gall, or overflowing of the gall, their flesh will be colder than common; their eyes are small and dull, and sometimes the white of the eyes is yellowish. When cattle have the horn-ail bad, if you discern them much their ears will be lopped, their eyes are large and dull; sometimes their horns are cold. To cure—some have bored the horns down through, and kept the holes open, and

have affirmed that they got well. Others have bored into the horn a large hole, and filled it with spirits of turpentine, and stopped the hole up; and have repeated the process two or three times every other day. They both affirm that this cures. Others have dissolved saltpetre in strong New-rum, and have used it in the manner mentioned above of the other, and affirm that this cures.

When the horn is hollow, and thick matter in it, cut it off within two or three inches of the head, and prepare a tarred rag, or if you have leather it is best. Fill the horn with a strong tea of tobacco, and tie your tarred rag or leather over the end of the horn to keep the stuff in: then the beast may turn its head back. And thus pour your tobacco tea into the horn every day till the beast is well.

This we have proved for fifteen years, and it cures the quickest, and never fails.--*Deacon Sawyer, Manchester.*

Another.

Take of running ivy, by some called mercury, half a pound of vines and roots. (This is the thing that poisons men when they are mowing.) Put it into a pail and a half of water, and boil it two thirds away; or in the same proportion for a greater or lesser quantity. Do not stand over the pot whilst it is boiling. Give the beast three or four junk bottles full at once, according to the strength of the creature, and the cure is effected.

This same medicine will also cure the garget, and is good to give creatures in the spring to prevent diseases. Half a pint or more of this tea given to a sheep a few times, that lingered and refused her meat before and after lambing, has been known to cure.

Another.

Bore a hole above the hair, fill it with pepper and vinegar, blood warm; smoke the creature with old leather, feathers, or woollen rags—to be repeated until well, (blow it in with a quill after pouring it in the horn.)

Capt. J. Smith.

A Neat Creature loses its Cud from different causes.

When this is the case, the eyes are small and dull, and the creature swells. Lay your hand on the right side, a little behind the fore shoulder; if there is no movement or circulation, it is a sign the cud is lost. For this diffi-

culty, put four or five speckled frogs down its throat alive, if you can get them; (the thighs of this kind of frogs have been boiled to cure persons in a consumption) if you cannot get these kind of frogs for your creatures, take such as you can get. If you cannot get them down alive, get them down as you can: if the creature has lost the cud but for a short time, one or two may answer the purpose. If the creature has been in this condition for some time, repeat the large dose the second day if necessary. A few hen's eggs put down the throat of the creature, shells and all, a few times, have given relief in this difficulty.

To cure the Hoof-ail in Cattle.

Cut a little slit in the skin up and down the fore side, over the split or crotch of the hoof, so as to let the blood out. This is said to be a certain remedy, and has cured oxen and cows.—*Mr. Dudley.*

This disorder is brought on by founder, which is, by eating too much clover or grain, and may be cured by a turnip poultice, renewed every twelve hours, and continued two or three days. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For the Garget in Cattle.

Symptoms.—Eyes dull, loss of appetite, stiffness of limbs, the milk fails in cows and is watery and wady, which you will discover on the strainer.

Cure.—Garget them with a dry garget in the brisket. Physic them with garget-root tea, three or four times. Take blood from the milk-vein, from one to two quarts according to the size of the creature. This we have not known to fail.

Some have given green garget root to their cattle, which hath prevented their having the disease. Some cattle crave it when the disorder is coming on. *North River.*

A Remedy for Cattle that are Hide-bound.

First bleed the ox, then mix together half an ounce of baybery-berries powdered, and a quarter of an ounce of powdered myrrh; stir these together in a quart of warm ale, and give it to the beast every other morning; let him be kept quiet, and fed with good hay; and after four doses of the medicine, be turned into a good pasture. This is good. *Capt. J. Smith.*

For neat Cattle when the Blood is thick and sizy.

This comes by heats and colds, which causes a stagnation or stoppage of the blood as to its general circulation: and is supposed by some to settle in the legs, and cause what is called the black leg.

Cure.—Take a tea-spoonful of sugar of lead, or white vitriol, dissolve it in a pint of water, and drop into it 50 drops of spirits of vitriol, or white vitriol; give it to the beast cold, in three doses, at night, the next morning, and the night following.—This is a very powerful remedy, and scarcely ever fails of success. It is, however, apt to bring on disorders in the bowels. To prevent this, the creature must have a comfortable mess of boiled oats or bran; four or eight quarts after each dose, according to the size of the creature. This will commonly prevent bad consequences.

By a Friend to Capt. J. Smith.

Remedy for a Cow or Ox that has lost the Cud.

Mix together an equal quantity of sour leaven and common salt, then add a piece of loam or brick clay equal in weight to the whole; break and mix all these well together, and then add as much urine as will suffice to beat it up into a paste. Make this into two or three balls as big as the creature can swallow, force one of these down his throat every three days, and it will cure him.

By a Friend to Capt. Smith.

A cure for the Pantas in Cattle.

Mix a quart of ale or beer with a gill of urine, to which add half an ounce of wood soot, and half a spoonful of runnet; mix the whole well together, and give it at two doses, one in the morning, the other in the evening. Repeat this dose afterwards every morning before the beast has eat or drank, for four days, or till it is cured.

By a friend to Capt. J. Smith.

To relieve Cows that cannot cast their young.

If the calf presents itself wrong, introduce the hand into the body with a line, or strap, with a slipping noose round the under jaw; draw upon the strap, or line, and the calf will turn. Bring one fore leg with the head, keeping the other back. In this way it may be brought away, saving the life of calf and cow.

A Cow swelled extremely; called Founder.

A cow was swelled extremely in her body for about twenty four hours by eating potatoes and corn. Half a pint of molasses; half a pint of hog's-lard, and a piece of salt-petre, about the size of a wallnut, simmered so as to blend them together, was administered which relieved her in less than an hour.

For the Horn-ail.

A man has sent for a farrier, and he drenched the horns with a pickle a few times, according to custom, and lost the creature.

The man afterwards doctored in the following manner: By feeling of the horn so as to discern the warmth, whereby he bored through with a nail gimlet, betwixt the live flesh and the dead, in the horn, and kept the hole open continually, and declares he has cured five or six oxen or cattle, and has lost none.

To kill all sorts of Worms in Cattle.

Take savin, chop it small, and beat it in fresh butter, make it in small balls, and give it to the beast a proportionable quantity. Also, sweet-wort and a little black soap mixed together, as a drink, maketh all sorts of beasts void off worms.

A cure for a Sprain or a Strain in the Joint of an Ox or Cow.

Take dog's-grease and rub the joint where the infection is five or six times well, which will make a final cure, for I have tried it. *Adril Welch, Tuftonboro'.*

For a Cow's Bag that swells when she has first calved.

Some have bathed it all over with cold water, once a day, for a few times, and affirmed that she got well. Others have taken a stone out of the ground with one hand and rubbed that side that came out of the ground all over the swelled bag, once a day, for three or four days, laying it back into the ground every time after using it. And after this she gets well. *Tuftonboro'.*

Bulling.

When you wish to have your heifers or heifer take bull, give her a pint of runnet Friday morning before sunrise, and she will take the bull in four of five days. It hath been said that, giving a green frog or two to cows, will cause them to be bulling in a little time.

From Welch, Tuftonborough.

For a Cow after Calving.

When your cow calves, and the cleansing doth not pass away and yet is visible, give her a quarter of a pound of salt pork for two or three mornings, and this will cause it to pass off without harming the cow.

From John Leavitt, Tuftonborough.

For Founder in Cattle.

Make a lye, by putting about a pint of good house ashes into about two quarts of warm water; stir it a while, let it settle and pour off the clear. A junk bottle full is a dose for an ox, or a cow. In some instances, it is necessary to repeat it—a less quantity for a sheep. Also, a small lump of tar mixed with Indian meal, forced down the throat, has effected a cure.

For a Cow or Ox that is Foundered or Swelled, by eating Clover, or any kind of Grain.

In the first place, bleed, then give the following medicine:—

Take Epsom, or common salts, two ounces, salt-petre in powder, one ounce; mix these for one dose, to be given in a quart of lye made of ashes or potash, with half a pint of flaxseed oil in it, or one gill of goose oil if the other is not to be had.

Drive the beast gently about for sometime, in order to make it dung; and should it swell so it cannot stand, paunching will be necessary immediately to save the life of the animal.

Paunching, must be performed on the contrary side the beast is milked on, which is the nigh side, by piercing a very sharp knife just in the centre between the first rib and the hip bone, about three inches from the point of the short ribs, making an orifice an inch long or more.

There cannot be any danger attending this operation, and if the knife be even as long as a butcher's knife, it will not do any injury in that place, if you be careful to avoid getting against the bones. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Raising Calves.

Boil half a pint of flax seed in two quarts of water, ten minutes, to a jelly; add skim-milk enough for three calves, and the same proportion of seed for any number of calves; this given twice or thrice a day, when quite young, makes them healthy and vigorous. This method has been practised by a farmer with good success. Furthermore, that flax seed jelly with hay tea is good without milk.

Feeding of Cattle.

Horses are the better for being kept clean and curried, and cows and oxen would be equally benefitted by it. In Norway, it is stated, that when cows drink at the hot springs, they give more milk than those that drink cold water. The experiment has been tried here, and found beneficial.

For the cure of most inward diseases in Cattle.

Take the roots of the tall rattlesnake weed, a good quantity, and clean and bruise them well, and put them into a gallon of water, and let it steep twelve hours or more: when you use it, pour off half a gallon thereof and give it your beast cold—repeat it three mornings, and you will find it excellent to relieve those disorders. If your cattle are very poor, it will help them much to bleed in the neck the first morning you begin to drench.

N. B. Those drinks are exceeding helpful to poor cattle in the spring. You should not boil those roots on any account, for when boiled they are poison and immediate death to cattle. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To help cattle that cannot piss.

Take a good quantity of cardus, steep it in white wine a whole night, then strain it and give it to your beast. It will force urine, and increase appetite.

Capt. J. Smith.

For an ox or a cow that has taken venom.

Your ox or cow will commonly gape and eat no meat, stand and hold their heads down, and moan. If they have eaten any venomous grass, or such like, give them a middling large white onion to swallow, well bruised and mixed with vinegar—before you give it, be sure you rub their mouths and tongues well with it—you may add salt to the vinegar and onion. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To cure neat-cattle of the Mange.

When your cattle have the mange, cause them to be well washed with soap—at night, give half an ounce of nitre; repeat it the next morning. If the weather be good, rub *well* on all the parts affected, some ointment, prepared by the subjoined recipe—let them be kept under cover for two days and nights, then turn them into a field where they can *run*, produce *sweat* and *rub themselves;* if necessary, repeat this treatment. This disease sometimes attacks the fat, and the thin. I have never failed in attempting a cure, and within five weeks, pinch the tail throughout, if any soft place be found, *slit* it with a sharp knife so far as the softness extends. I know from an accurate observation, during four years, and minute investigation of the practices of the best graziers, (with whom I have much to do) that such state of the tail *is proof* of tendency to "hollow horn." I mean that the "tail rot," as it is called by downing, is a symptomatic disease indicative of some affection of the spine, which generally produces a more fatal malady, *accompanied* by hollowness of the horns.—A small quantity of white mucus, or serum like stuff, exudes generally from the incision.

In New England, they all cut off the tails.—I cut off the long hair, at the ends, but never remove any portion of the bone, although I do not hesitate at pushing a sharp knife through the soft parts of half a dozen calves or cows tails in a morning. I have seen an animal on her side, which, within half an hour was led to rise and after eat, merely by cutting off three inches of the tail. Some of the best Surgeons to whom I have spoken, think that my notions are perfectly consistent with the received opinion of the connexion between the spine and tail of a quadruped. The remarks of some of the old Farmers of this country, excited my ridicule on this point, at first. They go so far as to assert, that the tail is injured by treading

on its end when the animal makes an effort to rise—the most skilful farmers, and the most celebrated in this neighbourhood, among us fellows who do not faint at smells, cut off the hair for the reason I have given.

Ointment for the Mange.—Hogs lard, two pounds; spirit of turpentine, half a pint; oil of vitriol, two ounces, to be well mixed; after add brimstone in fine powder, half a pint. *Capt. J. Smith.*

There has been a disease in our States, of late, amongst cattle,—Supposed by some to be the Horn-ail, but we believe it to be an internal fever, caused by much fresh feed, after much rain. The symptoms of this disease is a full glazed eye, nostrils pressed large, and breathing somewhat hard; they are weary in their limbs, and incline to lie down: they feed tolerably well and sometimes swell before death. We conceive that this disease might be prevented in such times of flush and wet feed by giving salt in a plentiful manner. But if your creatures have got this disease, double a woollen cloth so that it be ten inches wide; cut a hole to put the horns through, and put the cloth on over the head, and fetch it down snug each side of the horns so as to have two-thirds of the width come round the neck, and sew the ends of the cloth together under the chops, and keep the cloth continually wet with vinegar and salt all round: give the creature a quart of cider emptings twice a day, or a quart of cider in the same manner; or a quart of vinegar and water: continue the things above mentioned four or five days and it cures. *Capt. J. Smith.*

J. Downing's Directions for

Extracting Calves.

To extract a calf when it presents itself in any improper position or unnatural way of lying in the cow, and in such postures that it cannot be extracted by the force of men and horses, without present death to either the cow, the calf, or both, until it is moved and replaced, so as to

rectify the head and legs, placing them in such an extractionable position or proper form as is hereafter described.

When the efforts of nature are not too much exhausted or weakened, by rendering the necessary assistance in a suitable manner, the extraction in most difficult cases will be easily completed, and the calf brought from the cow without any injury either to the one or the other. Unless proper and timely relief be given, the cow or the calf is sure to be destroyed, to the utter loss of the owner, as I am confident great numbers of both have been lost in a moment, by people making an attempt to extract a calf when it has been coming in a wrong position; no one ought to go about the operation who is unskilled in the business, as too many within my observation have fatally done. I will therefore endeavour to lay down instructions every way sufficient and as plain as possible, which if properly attended to, will be highly useful to individuals, and beneficial to mankind in general.

A natural position,

Is when the calf lies in the calf bed or bag. A natural form is when the calf presents itself with its fore-feet and head foremost, with its back upwards, or in the same direction as the cow's back, and the nose lying between the fore-feet.

Observations.

They who attempt the operation, must proceed with great care when they undertake to examine or search the cow, by using the gentlest means possible, taking a proper opportunity to do it, while the pains or throes of the cow cease.

This is to be done after the bladder of water has been seen, with other evacuations, that always make an appearance some time previous to the calf coming.

It sometimes happens, by reason of the strength of the bladder, the water doth not burst forth, and prevents the cow's calving. In this case, put your hand into the shape and break the bladder, and the cow will calve with ease.

Then should the cow remain very restless, with strong pains or throes upon her, for ten or a dozen quick and vio-

lent motions, and no part of the calf to be seen; a thorough search must be made to find how the calf lies in the following manner.

First supple the hand and arm well with warm water, then anoint them with fresh hog's lard, and introduce the hand gently up the cow's shape, and carefully search round about the calf as far as the arm will admit of, so as to be perfectly satisfied of the exact posture the calf may lie, or be forced into, contrary to a natural situation, position, or form, which I have before described. See *natural position.* Much danger attends all unnatural extractions, I will therefore endeavour to lay down such methods as will prevent violent means being used, and substitute proper and gentle treatment, with different experiments to be practised in order to effect a safe and speedy extraction, in nearly all the improper postures of a calf lying, as many will be found on examination in several of the unnatural positions hereafter described. Due consideration must be taken, first to move and replace the calf, and put it into a position favourable for extraction.

This may at all times be done best when the cow is standing upon her legs; and the operator must be sure to get a right knowledge in what manner the calf lies, and adjust the head and legs before any further attempt is made to extract or draw the calf.

Unnatural position, or the Calf coming the reverse way.

Suppose a calf presents its tail where its head and forefeet ought to be when it comes in a natural way, with the hind legs quite under its belly, do not make the least attempt to turn it; push or press the flat part of the hand to the haunches or hip of the calf, till it be removed back far enough to come at the hocks of its legs, when the calf is removed sufficiently back that the hand may raise up one of the hind feet at a time, by taking hold of the inside of the calf's leg at the hock, and pull at it there, the joint will bend so as the clees of horny part of the foot can be inclosed in the hand; this will prevent the foot from doing any injury to the uterus or the calf bag, such as tearing it, or bruising that or any other part in the cow.

The foot that is so inclosed in the hand is to be brought gently to the entrance of the cow's shape, and if a cord be fixed to it, it will be better. Then the person should

proceed with the other foot and get it up into the same direction, and by the very same method the first was got up, or placed ready for extraction; when both the feet are brought together at the entrance of the shape in a regular situation, there is nothing more wanted in this case, but pulling quite steadily at the legs of the calf, to give nature the necessary assistance, observing to do it at the time the cow has her pains or throes upon her.

Caution.

It will sometimes happen while the operator is adjusting the calf's legs, &c. and placing them for extracting, the navel string of the calf may break, and from that a large quantity of blood will come rapidly upon the person; this should not be much regarded, as the redundancy will soon stop; this flooding is generally with all cows at the time of calving.

The more expeditiously the calf is extracted, when it comes the backward way, the greater probability there is of saving its life; there is some danger of suffocation when the calf is obliged to be brought from the cow in that way, although it is quite as easy for the cow as any natural position.

Unnatural Position. 2.—Is when a calf presents its two fore-feet, and the head does not appear with the feet and legs: in this case a long arm is very useful. Supple the hand, &c. as before directed, examine gently where the head is, and it will be found mostly doubled back over the hips of the calf, or perhaps it may lie against the ribs of it on the one side or the other; the situation of the head, will be at one time nearer, and another farther off, just as nature has placed it by the cow's motions.

When the calf's nose lies over its rump, much difficulty will arise in bringing the head into its proper place, which is between the fore legs, that being a position suitable for extraction.

When the nose is not to be be come at, the fingers must be got into the calf's mouth and take hold of the jaw bone, and return the head by that means. My method at all times in this case is to keep the arm in the cow to the full extent of it, when the head is so far back, till the pains or throes of the cow will enable me to fix the fingers in the nose or against the jaw of the calf; nature will

greatly assist in forcing the calf nearer in this operation, if the person will keep his arm in the cow until the head can be completly adjusted. After that is done, the calf may be easily extracted, by pulling at the head and legs, duly waiting for the time when the pains or throes are on the cow.

Position 3.—Is when the calf presents itself sideways or nearly belly upwards, and the head turned back over the one shoulder or the other, with the legs appearing. Gently remove the calf back with the hand till you can bring the head forward with the legs into a suitable form fit for extraction, then proceed in the usual way as before-mentioned to bring it from the cow.

Position 4.—In this posture the calf will be dead nine times out of ten, presenting its fore-feet and head quite under its brisket and belly. Push the calf back till the hand can be introduced to the nose. There is a considerable deal of strength and activity required from the exertions of the hand in this operation, to do it well; it chiefly depending on that to bring the head into its proper place, which is to be brought into the same direction as the feet, and placed with them at the entrance of the cow's shape ready for extraction. When the head is so rectified with the legs, the extraction will be done in the usual way, giving a little assistance at the head and legs, at a time when nature requires it.

It is in vain to attempt to bring the calf from the cow by pulling at the feet in this case, unless the head be first rightly adjusted.

Position 5.—The head will appear alone, or presenting itself and neither hind nor fore leg with it; or perhaps the head and one fore leg only. Push back the calf with the hand against the shoulders or brisket, till room be had to come at the knee or knees of the calf, in this case the feet are generally folded under the calf's belly; the hand must be got gently to the bend of the knee, and you must pull there by degrees that one of the feet may be got forward, so as the clees or horny part of the foot can be enclosed in the hand, which will prevent injuring the cow in bringing each foot to the entrance of the cow's shape, and in the necessary direction fit to be extracted from the cow, by giving the efforts of nature the usual assistance as before described.

Position 6.—The head and one leg appearing, or the head without a leg with it: this may happen either way at different times. If the head should have appeared a few hours before the cow is discovered to be calving, as many are in that situation, the calf will be destroyed through the cow's remaining in that restless state, frequently lying down and getting up in a hasty manner. This is occasioned by the agitation of the cow's throes or motions, whereby the head will be greatly bruised and swelled, so as to make it too large to go back for the purpose of getting up the legs. The head to be skinned and cut off, if it is swelled so as to prevent extraction.

Take a sharp knife and make a slit from the poll to the head, beginning between the two ears, and bring the knife down to the end of the nose.

In skinning it, force the skin back over the first joint of the neck, cut it off there. Then the calf will pull back by pushing at the neck or against the brisket, either of which is most convenient, to remove sufficiently to get up the feet, by taking hold at the knees of the calf and bringing them to the entrance of the shape, in the same way as the directions are given in the last position, to place the fore-feet proper for extraction. After that, place or wrap the loose skin which is left on the neck carefully over the rough and rugged bony part of the neck, that no injury may be done to the cow, by drawing the calf; some part of the loose skin must be pulled at, all the time another person is assisting at the legs, as the stump end of the neck where the head is taken from should not fix itself against the haunch bone of the cow, which will entirely stop the extracting the calf, and it must be put back again to release it.

Position 7.—A calf may be found on its back, with its fore and hind legs folded nearly together over its belly, and close up to the cow's back, with the head appearing, or perhaps the head will be doubled back even with the ribs, on the one side or the other of the calf; or it may possibly happen in such a position that one of the hind legs may get to the entrance of the shape; that must be put back, and the fore-legs and head brought forward; always be sure to secure the clees or hoof of the calf safe in your hand, which will at all times prevent doing any injury to the uterus or calf-bag, whenever it is necessary to put the feet back or bring them forward to the cow's shape.

It is to be understood the calf cannot be extracted with one hind-leg and one fore leg coming together: very little judgment is wanted to make that discovery, there being such a difference between the hocks and knees of the calf as will be easily found out by the person that searches the cow.

All instrumental methods of extraction I wish to avoid as much as possible.

Many people use a hoop to return the head of the calf, when lying in the situation I have described in the second position. This hook should be made of tough iron, about four inches long, leaving a crooked point at the one end, and a loop or hole at the other, for the purpose of fixing a cord to it. The hook is to be conveyed to the head of the calf, and the point placed either in the sockets of the calf's eyes, cavity of the ears, or in the mouth, whichever the operator finds most convenient to retain fast hold by: the head will replace by pulling at the cord, and by that means many return the head by this method placed in a position proper for extraction.

I would not recommend this method to be put in practice but as little as ever the operator can help.

My common practice is to keep the arm in the cow as before mentioned, (*see the second position*) till I can get hold of the calf's nose or jaw, which I have there directed to be done. Great danger attends using the hook, should it be moved out of the place it is fixed, as the cow's motions may get it out of its proper place, let whatever care will be taken, and the cow may receive such injury as will ruin and destroy her, should it catch and tear the uterus or calf-bag, or inwardly bruise any other part of the passage. It is impossible at all times to rely upon its keeping safe where it is intended to remain, while the head be returned into a right direction.

If the calf be dropsical, it will be known from the largeness thereof: and when the extraction cannot be made in the usual way, from the calf containing a large quantity of water, a knife should be cautiously used as follows, by piercing it into the entrail part of the belly of the calf; this will let out the water: when a dropsical calf comes the backward way, it will be safely and easily done, as the abdomen or lower part of the belly will be readily come at by guiding the knife up between the calf's hind-legs.

A description of several other positions might be added,

but these being the most common within my practice, I trust that great utility may be gained from these plain instructions, by every one that wishes to be informed how to perform such operations.

Heifers are sometimes with young when too small, and cannot bring forth their calves. In this case a skilful persevering operator may open her shape, so that the calf may be brought away, and the life of both saved.

In those cases wherein the cleansing doth not come away within two or three days, it should be taken away by a skilful hand presented into the body, parting it off carefully from the neck of the bladder. In some cases when this is not visible, but is retained in the body and gets far forward, the creature cannot discharge it; but it will bring on her pains so as to cause a voiding of blood and death itself in a little while; unless the hands are put up both the passages reaching forward to take it away carefully. After this a quart of Catnip and Elder-flower tea, to be given two or three times a day, or the Catnip may do alone. When cows are unwell, in those cases above mentioned, their drink should be warm water several days, or till well. Put in a little salt and bran or meal.

ON SHEEP.

DISEASES.

As far as I have learnt, it has been but a few years since worms have been discovered to breed in the heads of sheep, though it is probable they have, from time immemorial. They are not only found in the heads of sheep, but also in the deer of our forest.

I am fully satisfied that these grubs, do more injury to the sheep of our country, than all the diseases with which they are afflicted, and we may add to this, all that are killed by dogs and wolves. I therefore consider that a true history of these worms, their manner of breeding, together with the best method of destroying them, will be important to the public, especially at this time, when our

farmers are so generally turning their attention to the breeding of sheep and supplying our infant manufactories with wool.

1st. These grubs proceed from a large bee, which lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, the last of August and first of September, where they soon hatch, so that by the 20th of the month, you may discover in the cavity between the nostrils and the wind pipe, from 25 to 100 small white grubs, with black heads and a black streak on the back, and in June a black streak crosswise. They continue in this place till July and August, at which time they get their growth, and are as large as a pipe stem, and near an inch long, with four large teeth as hard as bone.—They then leave the sheep, and soon cast off their skin, when the bee appears, and is ready to lay a new parcel of eggs.

Symptoms.—The symptoms do not appear till towards spring, at which time they may be discovered, by sickly countenance and loss of flesh, notwithstanding all the grain and roots that can be given them; sometimes running at the nose, (though not always,) and snorting as if trying to blow something from the head. In some instances they will suddenly spring about in a wild frantic manner, and drop down dead. When this last symptom takes place, the grubs have made a lodgement in the brain. When they do not die in this manner, the grubs make the sheep so poor that their wool stops growing, becomes loose and much of it falls before shearing, many of the lambs are lost, and those that live are stinted by reason of the ewes being poor and sickly, and consequently give little or no milk; sometimes the sheep will linger along, pining away continually, and not die until June or July.

Remedy.—Take half a pound of good yellow snuff, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, stir it & let it stand till cold, inject about a table spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril of the sheep with a syringe. This must be repeated three or four times at proper intervals, from the middle of October to the first of January; the grubs are then small, and are much easier destroyed than afterwards, and have not injured the sheep as they will, if deferred until later.—Half an ounce of assafœtida, pounded in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. The owner of the sheep need not be alarmed when the operation is performed, to see the sheep very drunk and apparently in the agonies of

death, as they will in a few minutes recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill, and have a good effect; but is a tedious, dirty job. I have tried vinegar and blue dye with but little or no success.

The reason why it is necessary to perform the operation so often is, that in the heads of the sheep, there are many cavities, and a little above each nostril there is a thin substance wound up into four folds, the grubs get into these cavities and folds where it is not common to reach them the first operation, but by repeating it three or four times, at proper intervals, they will crawl out and be all destroyed. The reason of my directing the sediment of the snuff to be injected, together with the decoction, is, the sediment is retained in the head longer than the liquid, which makes it more certain to prove effectual.

The above knowledge I have obtained from dissecting the heads of a number of sheep, in different seasons of the year, and making experiments on some before they were killed, and in this way I could discover exactly the effect of the different medicines.

If the above directions are strictly attended to with all the sheep of our country, more than a million of dollars would be saved in the United States yearly; as all sheep (in this part of the world at least) are infected with these vermin; if any person doubts it, let them examine sheep from the 20th of September to the 1st of June.

From Capt. J. Smith.

For Sheep Poisoned by eating Kill-lamb, called Laurel.

Symptoms.—They froth and grate their teeth.

Some have given a quantity of tobacco which caused immediate death. The drover observing them when first poisoned, and chewing his mouth full of tobacco spittle, and spitting it down their throats, affirms that this gives immediate relief. It is likely it would answer the same purpose if they had been eating Spoonhunt. These two poisons are evergreens.

To kill Ticks in Sheep, and Lice on Cabbage.

Make a tube of wood, tin, or large elder, one or two feet long. Put dry tobacco inside of the tube, midway of it. Drop a live coal in it, and blow the smoke into the

sheep's wool under the neck, and among the ticks, and under the butt behind amongst the wool, for there the ticks chiefly reside. You may part the wool a little for this purpose.

For Cabbage, blow it into the heads and plants, and this will kill the lice and ticks.

North River, Epping.

To kill Maggots in Sheep.

Sheep sometimes, from some slight hurt, here or there, are blown by flies, and troubled with maggots. The flies will not only blow where the wound is, but all about: and will in this manner destroy the sheep with this evil plague unless you see to them.

Cure.—Take goose-grease, tar, and brimstone; mix them well together on the fire, and when cold, anoint the troubled place therewith a few times, and it cures.

To Cure Poisoned Sheep or Lambs.

Cut a slit in the roof of the mouth, and let them swallow the blood. It never fails. *Bruce, Wolfboro'.*

The Blind Staggers in Sheep.

This is commonly caused by eating too freely of green clover, potatoes, and the like. This malady would be prevented, if people would give their sheep plenty of salt, when they have a very full pasture of feed. They should be salted as often as two or three times a week.

Cure.—Wet a cloth with vinegar, and put it round the small part of the neck snug to the head, and fasten it there. Then take a great spoonful of salaratus or pearlash, and dissolve it in half a pint of water: then put it in a bottle and give it to the sheep. If this does not cure, give one half of the same quantity the next day and it will cure.

Capt. J. Smith.

Cure for the Rot in Sheep.

Take a quantity of rue leaves, bruise them well, press out the juice, and add an equal weight of salt: when any of the sheep are in great danger of being rotten, give them a table-spoonful of this once a week; and if they are not so bad, once in ten or twelve days. This will be found an excellent preservative and, in fact,

should always be given to sheep newly brought in, as it may preserve them in health, and can do them no harm, let them be ever so well.

Sheep Ticks.

Heat one gallon of tar, eight pounds salted butter, melted in another vessel and mixed gradually with the tar; boil it gradually a while, constantly stirring it; then pour it out to cool; part the wool, and rub in the ointment so as to affect the whole skin. This should be done in October; give sheep a plenty of salt.

Cure for Poisoned Sheep and Cattle.

Raw eggs, says the American Farmer, given to sheep or cattle poisoned by eating laurel or ivy; will effect a speedy cure. The doses for a sheep is one egg, for a cow four. When used for this purpose the shell of the egg is broken, and the yolk, with as much of the white as is practicable, is slipped down the animal's throat.

ON SWINE.

To cure Swine of the Scurvy.

Wash them well with warm soap suds, and apply any kind of oil except tanner's oil, (hog's fat will do) mixed with sulphur, to their backs, from nose to tail, and it will cure the scurvy in a little while.

If their legs are lame, being in a dry place or pen, oil and rub their legs and let them out. Be careful and get their issues open. *Capt. J. Smith.*

To cure the Staggers in Hogs.

It is called by some, the blind staggers.

Cure.—Split the skin from the top of the head down between the eyes; rip up the skin a little, and put in fine salt the whole length. This has cured.

For Staggers or Blindness in Hogs.

This disorder comes on them in the warm part of the season. You will discover this by the hog's running against some part of the stye.

Cure.—Dash on to his head and neck, once in five minutes, a pail full of cold water, for one or two hours. This has cured the worst cases that I ever saw.

Capt. J. Smith.

To have your Swine Pregnate.

Burn eight or ten ears of Indian corn quite black, and give them to her, and she will be desirous of the male swine in four or five days. *Welch, Tuftonboro'.*

A certain Cure for the Measles in Swine.

About once a week, mix two spoonfuls of madder (you can get it at the apothecaries) in their food, and on some other day in the week, give a spoonful or two of an equal quantity of flour of sulphur and salt-petre well pounded and mixed. These may be given in their food. This is said to be a certain cure. *Capt. J. Smith.*

Gelding Pigs and Spaying Sows.

The boar pigs ought to be gelded when they are about six months old; for then they begin to wear strong in heat, and will make the stronger hogs.

Sows should not be spayed till they are about three or four months old: to do which, cut them in the mid flank, two fingers broad, with a sharp penknife, and take out the bag of birth and cut it off, and so stitch up the wound again, and anoint it, and keep her in a warm stye for two or three days; then let her out, and she will soon grow fat.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

The Hartford Times says, on the authority of a medical man, that an egg boiled thirty minutes is mealy, tender, easy to be digested, and proper food for an invalid.

To make the famous Kitteridge or Jubertus Ointment.

Take of tobacco leaves, bruised, two pounds, steep them a whole night in red wine, in the morning boil it in fresh hog's fat, diligently watched, one pound, till the wine be consumed, strain it and add half a pound of the juice of tobacco, rosin four ounces, boil it to the consumption of the juice, adding towards the end, round birthwort roots in powder, two ounces, new wax of white rosin as much as is sufficient to make it into an ointment according to art.

It would take a whole summer's day to write the particular virtues of this ointment, and my poor genius is too weak to give it the hundreth part of its due praise. The following are a few of its many virtues: it cures tumours, apothumes, wounds, ulcers, gun-shot, botches, scabs, itch, stinging with nettles, bees, wasps, hornets, venomous beasts, wounds made with poisoned arrows, &c. Tush! this is nothing, it helps scaldings, though made with oil; burnings, though made with lightning, and that without scar; it helps nasty, rotten, stinking, putrified ulcers, though in the legs, where the humours are most subject to resort, in fistulas, though the bone be affected, it shall scale it without any instrument, and bring up the flesh from the very bottom. Would you be fair? your face being anointed with this, soon will the redness, pimples and sunburning, vanish. A wound dressed with this, will never putrify. A wound made with so small a weapon that no tent will follow, anoint but with this, and you need fear no danger; if your head ach, anoint your temples with this, and you shall have ease. The stomach being anointed with it, no infirmity dares harbour there, no, not asthmas, nor consumption of the lungs: the belly being anointed with it, it helps the colic, and iliac passion, (a kind of nervous colic) the worms, and what not! It helps

the hæmorrhoids, (an involuntary discharge of blood) piles, and is the best ointment there is, for the gouts of all sorts. Finally, there may be as universal a medicine for all diseases, made of tobacco, as of any thing in the world, the philosopher's stone excepted. O Jubertus, thou shalt never want praise for inventing this medicine by those that use it, as long as the sun and moon endureth.

N. B. When birthwort cannot be obtained, use the same quantity of wake robin, called dragon-root.

Sun-dew.

Doct. Cutler says, that the whole of this plant is acrimonious, and will corrode the skin. The juice mixed with milk, applied to the skin, removes freckles and sunburns: the clear juice removes warts and corns.

This plant is so injurious to cattle and sheep, on account of its acrimony, that it renders their bowels schirrhous. It grows in meadows, or wet springy places: the little root sends up a number of small stems, an inch high or more: on the end of these small stems, it has a little leaf standing up edgewise, not far from the shape of a parsnip seed, and some of them a little larger. On the edge of these leaves there are many little reddish fibres, pricking out all round: on the end of these short fibres stands a little sticky bunch, about as big as the head of a small pin.

Liverwort.

There are three kinds of liverwort; one that grows on rocks, and looks like dark moss: when growing, it cleaves snug to the rock; a second kind that grows on rocks in the water: a third kind that grows on the ground, and is of a greener cast. The virtues of these are but little different.

There are three kinds of noble liverwort; one kind of it is in the shape of a heart or liver: this made into a tea and taken frequently, is considered very valuable for the liver complaint, and has cured persons when in a decline.

Mr. Goodhue, Vermont.

Wild American Ivy.

It runs on the ground, fences, and often climbs thirty or forty feet high, emitting a strong and disagreeable

odour, which may be smelt at a considerable distance in a hot, clear day. The effluvia, floating in the currents of the circumambient air, not only strike the external parts of the human body, but are received into the lungs by respiration; and thus laying the foundation for nausea, vomiting, intolerable itching, cutaneous eruptions, blindness, pain, fever, hard swellings, and ulcers.

To cure this, the oil of olives, given internally, and applied externally, is called the best remedy. Some of the country people have given a saffron tea inwardly, and applied outwardly an ointment made of marsh-mallows and cream.

Poison Oak.

There is a little shrub called poison oak, which grows near marshes and wet places. The leaf is some like an oak leaf, and very poisonous.

Dog-wood, or Poison Sumach.

This grows in swamps, and is very poisonous.

Cure.—Make a good strong tea of Roman wormwood, called ragweed, wash with it, and drink of it freely.

Robin Plantain, grows in old fields and mowing ground, about two feet high; it begins to blow the latter part of June; it puts up a number of white blossoms of the bigness of a small button: the inside of this blossom is yellow; it has small yellow leaves. Some make a strong tea of this for a humour; they wash with it, and drink of it freely.

Sore Backs of Horses.

White lead, moistened with milk or sweet oil, is the best remedy for sore backs of horses, and if applied in the early stage of the wound, is always efficacious.

To cure Heaves.

Take one pound and a half of good ginger for a horse: give two table spoonfuls a day, one in the morning, the other in the evening, mixt with wheat bran. It seldom fails of curing the disease.

To keep Bed-bugs out of your Beds.

Paint your bedsteads well with green paint,—mortices

tenons, and all. If they lurk in the ceiling, or any thing close to the bed, paint that also.

Or, you may rub the cords well with sorrel, and the mortices, holes, steads and tenons.

Another.

For two bedsteads, take six cents' worth of quicksilver and the white of one hen's egg: beat them thirty minutes with a stiff feather; apply the mixture with the feather to all the joints and holes of the bedsteads, and these troublesome creatures will be troublesome no more.

Spirits of turpentine applied with a feather in the same manner frequently, will prevent them.

To take the Ague out of your face.

Take green moss which grows in moist places, an inch or two high. The little sprigs are covered with a stiffish hair, it has something of a head on the top of it: you may lay this up and dry it, or use it green; fry a sufficient quantity of it in vinegar and lay it on, as hot as you can bear it; once or twice does the cure. *Mrs. Rowel, Exeter.*

To cure Bleeding at the Lungs.

Take half a tumbler of gin sling, well covered with powdered nutmeg. This has given great and repeated deliverances, and never has known to fail. *Stratham.*

Prophetic Plants.

Natural Barometers.—The following are a few of those plants which indicate changes in the weather, chick-weed is an excellent one, when the flower expands fully we are not to expect rain for several hours; should it continue in that state, no rain will disturb the summer's day. When it half conceals its miniature flower, the day is generally showery, but if it entirely shut up, or veils the white flower with its green mantle, let the traveller put on his great coat. The different species of trefoil always contract their leaves at the approach of a storm; so certainly does this take place that these plants have acquired the name of the husbandman's barometer. The tulip and several of the compound yellow flowers also close before the rain. There is besides, a species of wood sorrel, which doubles its leaves before storms, and tempests.

The banhinia or mountain ebony, cassia, and sensitive plants, observe the same habit. *Philosophy in Sport.*

The dandelion opens between five and six o'clock, and closes between eight and nine,—cultivated lettuce opens at seven, and closes at ten; white water lily opens at seven, closes at five; tawny day lily, opens at five, closes between seven and eight; mallous, called mallows, opens between nine and ten, closes at one; pimpernel opens between seven and eight; garden purslain opens between nine and ten; and closes between eleven and twelve.

Thus in each flower, and simple bell
That in our hath betrodden lie,
Are sweet remembrances who tell
How fast the winged moments fly.

Chickweed.

When small, looks a little like penneyroyal about a third grown; it blows out with a small feeble white blossom on the top of the stalk; some of the stalks have several blows extended by stems on the top of it; it keeps green in a slender crinkled manner, blowing withal through the season.

To make a valuable Samp Pudding.

Ask your miller to hoist up the stones and grind your corn coarse. Then sift out all the hulls and fine meal, and take two quarts of the samp, and put it into water, that the remains of the fine bran may flow off. Then put the samp into a suitable vessel with two thirds of a pail of water. Boil it an hour and a half moderately. If two thick, put in a little more water. If too thin, boil it a little longer. This makes a very rich looking pudding, and is better than rice, to eat in milk.

Superior way of boiling Potatoes.

Boil them as usual till half done; then turn the water out clean and hang on the kettle, filling it with cold water, with a little salt, (or you may put in just water enough to boil out dry by the time they are done); and heat it scalding hot; then turn out the water again clean, and hang on the pot, covering it tight until the potatoes are done, and they will not crack but be very mealy. But if you wish to boil in the common way, cut off the ends of your potatoes, and cut them in two, once, twice or thrice, and it will produce a valuable difference.

On Salting Beef.

In cutting up your beef, use a long sharp knife to cut the flesh, and a steel back saw to cut the bone. To a barrel put half a bushel of Liverpool salt; two or three pounds of coarse brown sugar, and four ounces saltpetre. Let your cask be well hooped. Pack your meat close, and pickle it well. Meat cured in this manner is abundantly better, and is not so salt that you cannot eat it. Your saltpetre will not cost you more than five or six cents. Meats thus packed will keep well.

Preservation of fresh Meat.

Put fresh meat in a close vessel containing vinegar, which will preserve it a considerable time. Tainted meat may be rendered good, by pickling it in potash water for some time; before it is cooked however, it should be dipped in vinegar a short time, and then salted in brine.

For Bacon.

To cure one ham of bacon, take half a tea cup of fine salt, half a tea cup of Molasses and a small quantity of Salt Petre, not so as to have it taste of it much. Mix these together and put them in a milk pan, then put in your ham on top of it and rub it in, and baste it with a spoon after this, once in a while, till it is sufficiently cured. To cure a larger number, use the same proportions.

Mrs. Lyford.

To make excellent Hop Beer.

For half a barrel of beer take a pound of hops and half a gallon of molasses; the latter must be poured by itself into the cask. Boil the hops five minutes, adding to them a teacupfull of powdered ginger, in about a pailful and a half of water, that is, a quantity sufficient to extract the virtue of the hops. When sufficiently brewed, put it up warm into the cask, shaking it well in order to mix it with the molasses. Then fill it up with water quite to the bung, which must be left open to allow it to work. You must be careful to keep it constantly filled up with water whenever it works over.

Another for making Beer.

Take four ounces of hops; boil them in a sufficient

quan tity of water for 3 hours; put the liquor into a clean barrel; fill it with water, after adding two quarts of molasses and a pint of emptings while the liquor is luke warm. Let it stand twenty four hours, with the bung out a little, then it is fit for use. Do it in this manner and it will be good and wholesome beer.

From Mrs. Clark, of Moultonborough.

Jumble Beer.

Take 2 spoonfuls of ground Ginger, and 1 pint of molasses, to 2 1-2 pails of water; first mix the ingredients with a little water warmed, especially in cold weather; then add the whole compliment of water and shake it very briskly, and in about 6 or 8 hours it will be sufficiently fermented.

Another for Beer.

Boil 1 ounce of hops, 1 ounce of pounded ginger, and 4 pounds of treacle, which means Molasses, in 2 gallons of water; when at the temperature of new milk, add Yeast to ferment it in the manner of malt liquor. This is reported to be wholesome and agreeable, and is not only cheaper, but will keep much longer than common beer.

Cleaning Merino Wool.

It is asserted beyond a doubt, that the best way to cleanse Merino Wool, is to make a strong soap suds, and immerse the sheep in it, and wash them as common sheep are washed in brooks or ponds; take them out, & squeeze the wool as dry as possible, and let them stand an hour, or two; then take them into clear running water, and wash them in the usual way. In this manner, Merino wool may be cleansed altogether better than it can possibly be, after it is taken from the sheep, and there will be much less trouble in carding and spinning it.

An excellent composition for Preserving Butter.

Take of common salt, two ounces; saltpetre one ounce; sugar one ounce, beat them up together, so that they may be completely blended This quantity will be sufficient for four pounds of butter, with which it must be well mixed, and the butter packed up for use. Butter prepared in this manner, is more effectually preserved from any taint of rancidity; looks better, tastes sweeter, richer and

more marrowy, than if it had been cured with common salt alone. It will also keep good for three years, and cannot be distinguished from that recently salted. It should, however, be remarked, that butter thus cured, does not taste well until it has stood a fortnight or three weeks.

For Making Bread.

Take half a pint of good sweet emptings, or yeast, and luke warm water. Take one quarter part of flour of Indian meal, and three quarters of wheat flour; knead it together till it is quite stiff; set it in a moderate warm place till it has become a perfect sponge; then knead in flour till it is very stiff; cut and work it a considerable time and you will have light and beautiful bread. Bake large loaves an hour and a half.

Water is preferable to milk to make up bread with. Rye bread may be made in the same manner as above, by using rye flour in the room of the wheat.

From Mrs. Channing, Moultonborough.

To preserve Fruit and Potatoes.

Head them up so tight as to keep them entirely from the air, and you may have them the year round preserved.

To preserve Cucumbers, Squashes, Melons and plants from Insects.

Sprinkle them with hen-dung water, not too stroung lest it hurt the plants, and it will keep them off. A little spirits of turpentine stuck up in the hill on the end of a feather or quill, is more easy. *Francestown.*

To make Hens Lay.

Beat up a pale brick, and mix it with Indian meal, and give it warm to them, and they will lay in a few days.

To make good Cheese.

Take your night's milk and warm it in the morning to the same temperature of the morning's milk; then put in your runnet, say half a teacup full, or a sufficient quantity to bring the curd. Add a very small quantity of otter to give it an elegant salmon colour. After draining it of the whey, chop it fine, but not squeeze it with your hands. Salt it till it is agreeable to the palate.

Red otter, half the size of a pea dissolved in milk, is sufficient to colour a large cheese, and to be put in with the runnet.

Be careful the things that the milk is kept in are *perfectly sweet*, or you may be assured you cannot have good cheese. Cheese that is not salted in the curd will be strong and very unpleasant, and many who are unaccustomed to making cheese cannot devise the reason; therefore be careful to follow the above recipe, and you may be assured you will have an *elegant and palatable cheese*.

If you would wish for the highest price in the market, do not skim your milk. This was the method followed by esquire Channing's family of Moultonborough, and the best of men would engage them, a year before hand, to fetch their cheese to them, and readily gave them a shilling per pound. Make cheese in this manner and carry them to market, and gentlemen will tap it with a penknife, and discern its goodness, and give you the highest price; and thus you will not break your backs in getting that butter out which injures you so much in the price of your cheese.

When you make cheese in this manner, be sure to stir the cream in well that rises on the nights milk. When you make cheese for *yourselves*, if you see fit to take off some of the cream, do not take off too much; for eating too much butter tends to humours, and *white oak cheese* is very unwholesome.

To keep Maggots off of Cheese.

If you have not a close place to keep them in, take a few red peppers, soften them in butter, tie them up in a little cloth; rub the cheese with them every day, and the flies will not come nigh them.

To make a pleasant Diet-drink.

Put in Solomons Seal roots; Seneka roots; White Pine Buds; Sarsaparilla roots; Burdock roots; Comfrey roots; Chickerberry leaves, called Partridge bush, and wrongly called Ivory leaves; some have put in Moose-miss it. Boil these for an hour or two; put it down cellar in an earthen pot; add half a pint of Molasses and one gill of yeast or emptings. As it begins to work, begin to drink, and continue to drink of it as you are able. N. B. Chick-

erberry leaves give drinks a pretty flavour, but when drank alone, and frequently, produces sleepy habits.

From Mrs. Lovering, Great Hill, Exeter.

Bees Preserved.

About the first of May, raise the hives a little, and strew some fine salt under the edge and it will drive the worms away, which in some cases very much injure your Bees. You may load your gun also with powder and shot and shoot the Kingbirds and Peewees, for these also consume many of them.

A valuable receipt to salt Beef; to keep it sweet and tender for one year.

Take one half bushel of Salt, eight pounds of brown, or molasses Sugar, or one gallon of Molasses, and one quarter of Salt-petre, which is four ounces, to a barrel of Beef. The mode of packing is; put at the bottom a small laying of Salt and Sugar, and then a laying of Beef, and then a laying of Salt and Sugar, and so on until you fill up to the top. Fill up the barrel with weak brine. One quart of salt to a pailful of water. Then put in your Salt-Petre. And if you use Molasses, strew it in with the Salt, as you would the Sugar.

Beef cured in this manner is worth two or three times as much as common beef. You will not break your teeth with eating it, nor drink up Jordon by the salt of it.

From Ensign Dow, North River.

Rolling of Seeds.

In all the system of Farming and Gardening, there is not a more useful Tool than the Roller. Most of the complaints we receive of seeds not growing, is owing to their not being rolled. Celery, Spinach, Onion, and indeed, almost every other kind of seeds, will not vegetate, except the ground is rolled, or except a heavy rain falls, to beat the ground, which answers the same purpose. Where there is no roller on the premises, the following may answer as a substitute: After the seed is sown, and the ground well raked, take a board or boards, of the whole length of the bed—lay them flat on the ground; beginning at one edge of the bed—walk the whole length of the board; this will press the soil on the seed; then shift

the board, till you have thus gone over the whole bed—and in dry weather cover your seed beds for forty-eight hours, with boards laid flat on the soil, and the seeds will come up almost immediately. If no boards are at hand, tread in the seed with your feet, or strike on the bed with the blade of your spade or shovel. *N. E. Farmer.*

Engrafting.

Cut the scions for engrafting fruit trees in March, or the fore part of April, from the extremities of the branches of the most thrifty and best bearing trees, of the last years growth, just as the bud begins to swell; put them in the cellar, and cover the but-ends of them with dirt or sand; or if you cover the whole it will be well enough. When the trees are full budded, having regard to the weather, as to its not being too cold, (for if it freezes the grafts they will be likely to die) which will be sometime in the latter part of April or the first part of May, take your scions and shape the lower part like a wedge, keeping the part that is to be outside thicker than the other, so that it will bear at the outside.—Saw your branch or tree off; then smooth the top of it with a sharp knife: split it across and set a small wedge in the middle so that you can set the scions each side of the wedge, and be careful to let the inside of the bark on the scion come with the inside of the bark on the stock. Take out your wedge carefully so as not to move the scions. Make morter of clay with a little horse dung; or take four parts of rosin, one part of bees-wax and as much tallow as will make it so as not to run off, and not be so hard as to crack. Be sure that you cover over all the split and top. If you use the clay mortar, put it over the top and sides so as to keep out the air and water, and bind round tow or rags.

Grafts are sometimes cut off of the tree and grafted in immediately, at the time of grafting, and do tolerable well. If you have short grafts they will be more likely to live. If the grafts have two or three buds it will be sufficient.

Capt. Green, Kensington.

Another Mixture for Grafting.

Take bees-wax, rosin, and white pine turpentine, other kinds of Turpentine may do, equal quantities of each, mixed well together, by warming and stiring: This kind,

looks the best, when put on and round the graft, and is more according to art.

Mr. Morse, Merrimack-river.

Another.—The New-England Farmer intimates a suspicion of the above wax drawing the graft stump to a blister, and therefore he prepares his wax in the following manner: one part of olive oil, or hog's lard, and three parts of melted beeswax, mixed well while hot, and worked when cold, till sufficiently pliant, and makes use of it in the usual way.

Spring Wheat.

Soak the wheat in strong brine from 7 to 10 days; say one bushel and a half to an acre; skim off all the filth, at the end of not less than 7 days, pour off the pickle, and mix with it slacked Lime; and sow it the same day. The average crop will be about 20 bushels to the acre.

Lambs.

Those not owned by their dams, feed as follows: Boil 1-4th of a pound of tormentill in a gallon of water, a quarter of an hour, and strain it; add 1-4th of this water with cow's milk, which reduces the milk to a proper thinness, and prevents the purging quality of the milk.

Wine, from Cider.

Add to a barrel of Cider from the press, honey sufficient to bear up an egg; work all the filth out of the bung hole, by keeping the barrel full; in about 5 weeks, draw off the pure liquor into a tub, and put the whites of 8 Eggs, well beaten up with a pint of clean sand into the tub; then add 1 gallon of cider spirits; and mix the whole together; and having cleansed the barrel, return the liquor into it, bung it tight; and when fine, rack it off into kegs for use. It does not cost 25 cents per gallon.

Pome Wine.

Sweet Cider from the press, 26 gollons; Sugar 52 lbs. Cider spirit 1 gallon, Raisins 5 lbs. mix and treat much as above.

Waterproof Leather.

Take Linseed Oil 1 lb. Bees wax 6 oz. mutton suet

8 oz. melt the whole together slowly, rub the composition well upon boots and shoes; soles as well as upper leather.

Another.

Take 1 pint of drying Linseed Oil as prepared by the painter, Bees wax 2 oz. spirits turpentine 2 oz. Burgundy Pitch 1 oz. melt them carefully together. Rub new Boots and Shoes with this, in the sun, or at a distance from the fire, with a sponge, as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated. Boots and Shoes last much longer, and acquire softness, and is the best preservative against cold and chilblains when done in this manner.

New Paint, for Stair Cases and Lobbies.

Take 4 lbs. of Roman Vitriol, pour on it a tea kettle full of boiling water; when dissolved, add 2 lbs. of Pearl Ash; stir well with a stick, until the effervescence ceases; then add 1-4th of a pound of pulverized yellow Arsenic; stir the whole together, lay it on with a paint brush—2 or 3 coats will be necessary—if a pea green is required, put in less, and if an apple green, more of the yellow Arsenic.

Trees, affected with Wounds or Canker.

The damaged part of the tree must be cut, or peeled off in the spring, and the places rubb'd in a fine sunny day with turpentine, which becomes a varnish, and the tree will be speedily recovered.

Rats.

Take 1 quart of Oat meal, 4 drops of Oil Rhodium, 1 grain of Musk, 2 nuts of Nux Vomica, powdered; mix the whole together and place it where the rats frequent; continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them, be they ever so numerous.

Cut Worms and Hessian Flies.

The water in which Potatoes have been boiled, sprinkled over grain or plants, destroy all insects, from the egg to the fly.

A correspondent of the Gardeners' Chronicle states, that a red herring, firmly fastened by a string to any place where rats usually make their run, will have the effect of expelling those noxious intruders.

Fleas.

Hang up in the room, Penny-Royal; or lay it on the bed, or carry a few sprigs in the pocket.

Hambro Pickle.

Take 6 lbs. of Salt, 8 oz. brown Sugar, 6 oz. salt petre, dissolve by boiling in 4 gallons of water and skim, when perfectly cold, keep sunk in it any sort of fresh meat, stopped close. It helps beef and pork from being hard and dry when dressed.

Economy in the use of Tea.

Save the tea leaves, dry them to a crisp, reduce them to a fine powder in a mortar ; a tea spoonful in a rag, put into a teapot, will be equal in quality, flavor, and taste, to 3 tea spoonfuls of the leaves when first used.

Bleaching Straw.

Drop the straw into a solution of Muriatic Acid, (solution means matter dissolved,) saturated with Potash, (that is as much Potash as the liquid will take up) The straw is made very white, and not liable to wear yellow; at the same time its flexibility is increased.

Mending China.

Pound flint glass very fine, then grind it on a painter's stone with the white of an egg; it will not break in the same place again.

Composition Paint, for Gates, Roofs, &c.

Melt 12 ounces of Rosin, add 3 galls of train Oil, and 3 or 4 rolls of Brimstone; when all is melted, add Spanish Brown, or any other colouring, ground fine with oil as usual, to any shade desired. Lay it on hot and thin, when that is dry, lay on another coat. It will preserve plank for ages, and will prevent the weather from driving through brick work.

Red Hair made Black.

Take black lead and Ebony shavings each 1 ounce, of

clear water 1 pint; boil together 1 hour, and when fine, bottle it for use. The comb must be often wet, and the hair frequently combed; and if a fine black is required, add 2 ounces of Camphor.

Blackball.

Take 4 lbs. of Baberry tallow, Bees wax, Tallow, and Ivory black, each 1 lb. or Lampblack is equally as good.

To preserve Cucumbers and Squashes.

Make a strong tea of hops and elder leaves bruised, add a little flour; with a mop, whitewash the plants.

Currant Wine.

One quart of juice, two quarts of water, and one pound of sugar, put into a keg and left till worked; then bung it tight, and let it stand six months.

To fine Cider.

For a barrel, 1 pint of Brandy, 4 ounces of Alum powdered, whites of 6 eggs, 2 handfuls of clean sand, 1 or 2 lbs. brown Sugar. Put them all together—beat them up well and put it into the cider and stir it.

Shrub, for Punch.

Half a pint of Lemon or Lime juice, 1 lb. loaf sugar, 1 quart of spirit; dissolve the sugar in the juce, then add the spirit. Half a pound of this compound, will make a mug of good punch.

Writing Ink.

Take 4 ounces of powdered Nutgalls, Copperas and Gum Arabic powdered, each 2 ounces, one and a half pint of rain water and half a pint of vinegar; mix, and shake up well, and often. If it is set in the sun, it will be the sooner fit for use.

Indian Corn.

Dissolve 1 ounce of Salt Petre in 2 1-2 pints of warm water; soak the seed in it 12 hours at least. In the first place, it will come up better, and sooner; it grows more thrifty; it yields more, and is sooner ripe, than corn that is not pickled as above; lastly, the birds do not pull it up.

Proved.

Crimson and Yellow Dye.

Press out the juice of Poke or Ink berries, boil it with a little more soft water in quantity, than there is of the juice; about a quarter of an hour, then boil your flannel or yarn in alum water a quarter of an hour, and rinse it in cold water; than dip it into the dye, and let it simmer five minutes, then rinse it in cold water, which will produce a finer colour than the berry.

While the cloth is simmering in the dye, throw into it lime water, which will turn it to a fine yellow.

Juice, three quarters of a pint; soft water, a pint; lime water, a wine glass full, for the yellow.

Liquid Blacking.

Take 1 ounce Oil Vitriol, 1 ounce sweet Oil, mix together 3 ounces Copperas, 3 ounces molasses; mix for an hour, then add one pint of vinegar, shake it well.

Another.

Take 4 ounces Ivory black, lamp black will do, 1 glass of brandy, 1 tea spoonful oil Vitriol, half a table spoonful sweet oil; stir them well together, then add 1 1-2 pint vinegar, bottle it up and shake well together.

The boot or shoe should be free from grease, then apply the liquid thinly, and when nearly dry, take a clean brush and polish the boot. Always shake the liquid when you use it, and if too thick, add more vinegar.

Black Fly.

The black fly, so destructive in gardens, may be prevented by planting a few grains of buck wheat, with the other seeds, at the time of planting. The wheat may be removed, as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to resist the fly. It is an easy and cheap remedy.

Axletree.

Take a pound of black lead, finely pounded, and a pound of hogs lard; mix them and apply to the axletree of a carriage in the usual way; one trial will prove its superiority over all others.

Wood preserved from weather.

Take 3 parts air slaked Lime, 2 parts of fine sand; sift the whole, and add as much linseed Oil as is necessary to form a mass. To be laid on with a paint brush; to make this more perfect and durable, grind it on a marble; two coats are sufficient. The first to be laid on thinner than the last; this is impenetrable to water and resists the influence of the weather and sun.

Lime in Tea Kettles.

Take 1-4 lb. of Spanish whiting, put it into a tea kettle when full of water, and boil it for an hour, or until the lime is removed.

Cockroaches.

The root of spotted Dock will, it is said, effectually extirpate those vermin, being laid over night in the places where they frequent; they eat voraciously and are thereby destroyed.

To destroy Flies.

Take 1-2 a tea spoonful of black pepper made fine, a tea spoonful of brown sugar, a table spoonful of Cream; mix together; lay in a plate and set it for them.

Putrid Meat.

Put the meat intended for making soup into a saucepan full of water; skim it when it boils; then throw into the saucepan a burning coal, very compact and destitute of smoak; leave it there for 2 minutes, and it will have contracted all the smell of the meat and the water. If you wish to roast a piece of meat on the spit, you must put it into water till it boils, and after having skimmed it, throw a burning coal into the water, boiled as before—at the end of 2 minutes, take out the meat and having wiped it well in order to dry it, put it upon the spit.

Rancid Butter.

When fresh butter has not been salted in proper season, or when salt butter has become rancid or musty; after melting and skimming it, dip in it a crust of bread well

toasted on both sides, and at the end of a minute or two, the butter will lose its disagreeable odour; but the bread will be found fœtid.

Bed Bugs.

Dissolve 1 ounce of Aloes, in a gill of spirits, this will clear several bedsteads, with a trifling cost—mark the breadth of a finger with the solution, round the foot of each bedpost.

Bacon preserved from Skippers or Maggots.

Bruise elder leaves, with a little water; rub them on the flesh side of the meat, and let a little of the juice run into the holes or hollows; it will cause them to quit their habitations very soon. It is well known, that elder bruised and soaked in water, then sprinkled on any kind of plants will keep off flies, &c.

Eggs.

Eggs are preserved in the same way, by putting them in hot water, 1 or 2 minutes; the living principle is thereby destroyed.

Potatoes.

Potatoes that are intended to be kept for summer use, should be put into hot water for about 2 minutes, then taken out, and they will not sprout, and will keep a whole year.

Eye Stone.

It is asserted, that a grain of Flax seed possesses all the valuable properties of the eye stone. *Doct. Sawyer.*

To preserve Fruit Trees.

Stale urine, drainings from dunghills and hot soap suds, are far preferable to dung, for fruit trees, which are apt to harbour worms and insects.

Putrid or tainted Meat.

Take the meat out of the pickle, throw away the pickle, and re-pack the meat, placing between each layer,

charcoal, make a new pickle, adding some salt-petre, in about six or seven days, the meat will be restored to its original sweetness.

Dye; yellow and Green.

Cut the tops of potatoes when in the flower, bruise and press them, to obtain the juice. Linen or woolen kept in this 48 hours, take a fine yellow. Plunged afterwards in a blue dye it acquires a permanent green color.

To prevent Peach Trees from Mildew.

In March or April, remove all the mould as carefully as possible, from the roots, and put in its place fresh rotten turf from an old pasture, without any dung. The trees will not only recover their health, but produce a crop of fine swelled fruit.

Rats.

Rats and mice will immediately quit barns, graineries, &c. wherein is placed the field plant, called Dog's tongue, bruised with a hammer.

Fall Ploughing.

By ploughing land in the fall, intended to be planted the next season, the weeds are turned in and grub worms and eggs are destroyed.

Mode of preserving Potatoes and Fruit.

Put the potatoes in barrels, and fil lup the numerous crevices with fine sand, (some think that the earth they grow in is better,) which will exclude the air, and preserve them from injury. This method may likewise be applied to apples, pears, &c. If they should be penetrated by frost, they will sustain no injury, if the nitre or frosty particles are extracted by putting them in cold water and letting them remain until they are purged, by degrees, of all the nitrous spicula. The water acts as lixivium, without injuring the solids of the fruits, &c.

To save Mildewed Wheat.

As soon as wheat is struck with mildew, cut it and

spread to dry, then bind it in bundles and stook it. When the wheat stem has a particular cast or colour of bluish green, it is affected by the mildew. This method has been tried.

To cut Timber and Bushes.

To cut timber in the decrease, which means the old of the Moon. In December it is the best; it will not powder-post, neither will worms hurt it. October and November and January, are also good months to cut timber. The sap being down; only let it be in the decrease of the Moon. Or if you cut timber at any other time of the year it will be better to cut it in the decrease of the Moon. The decrease of the Moon is after the full. It fulls once a month. Cut your bushes in June, July or August, when the sign is in the heart, and they will never grown again. *From John Leavitt, Tuftonboro'.*

To wean Children and Calves and Colts.

Wean the two last mentioned on hay and they will never refuse to eat hay. Wean neither of them when the sign is in the heart. If you do they will pine and refuse their meat and be very uneasy. When you wean these let the sign be lower than the heart, and if in the feet it will be for the best. When you wean these beasts give them a little Indian meal daily, and fine salt, and feed them with the sweetest and best of hay; a little rowan or second crop is good. Provide them continually with the best of water. As to Children when they are weaned let the sign be lower than the heart; the feet is best. If they are weaned when the sign is in the heart, they will mourn and pine.

A receipt to sweeten Butter when it is strong.

Take one half ounce of Salt-petre, and two ounces of Loaf Sugar, dissolve them in water and make a small hole through the Butter and pour it in, and that will take away the nauseous strong taste and make it sweet. It will be better to put a small quantity of Salt-petre into your Butter when it is first made, and it will not be frowzy. An ounce would probably be enough for sixty weight.

John Leavitt, Tuftonboro'.

The use of many Oils, Grease and Tallow of Animals.

Fox grease is said to be very good for a burn. Dogs grease is also good, it is likely. Skunks grease is thought to be good. Woodchucks grease is thought to be better. Oil of Turpentine is extraordinary for a fresh wound. Cats tallow has been used for a cut joint and useful.

Skunks and Woodchucks grease is good to oil harnesses with; Woodchucks is the best. Lay up the oil of these two animals: ten quarts have been got out of seven of them. When they are not half so fat they are worth saving. Thereby you may suple your harnesses, and not let them dry up and spoil for the want of oil.

When you or your neighbours have a horse die without an infectious distemper, you may cut him up and cut his bones to pieces well, and the fattest pieces will yield a good deal of grease, even from a very poor horse, and the lean pieces will yield some.—This is considered good by the harness makers to oil harnesses with. When you have a Neat Creature die, you may make a great saving for the same purpose, by cutting up the bones and fat pieces and boiling as above. Neats-foot Oil is very good to oil your harnesses with.—The lean meat of these beasts is valuable for your hogs when you have done boiling.

Josiah Richardson.

To kill Canada Thistles.

Take blubber oil, sprinkle them, and it will kill them dead enough.

From John Leavitt, Tuftonborough.

To Clarify Honey.

Honey is purer if clarified; and if it is not clarified, and you are going to keep it sometime, it is apt to injure, and become sour, particularly in warm weather.

To clarify it, you need but to warm it over the fire sufficiently to have the scum arise; skim it all off as long as the scum will rise, and then your honey will be what is called clarified, and will keep sweet.

A description of Winter-green.

There are two kinds, creeping along on the ground, having small roots descending into the ground from the

vines, every now and then. They have small branches ascending from the vine 2 or 3 inches high, every inch or 2 or 3 lengthwise of the vine. One kind is properly called gosling winter-green; because of its little bristles resembling goslings down. The other kind has the outer edge of its little branches full of little short beards. Both of these are always green. They grow in woods or woody places.

A description of Spurge.

There are several kinds. Their operations if taken internally are poisonous and violent. The red spurge, grows in the woods and hedges, where it flowers in the month of June. The pulverized leaves of this plant, if taken in doses of from fifteen to twenty-five grains, operate as a brisk purgative; its juice, like all the other species of the spurge, is so extremely acrid, that it ulcerates every part of the body with which it comes in contact. Hence it is never used internally: but a single drop put into the cavity of an aching tooth, is said to have removed the pain, and at the same time destroyed the nerve. This corrosive liquid, however, may be applied with safety to warts and corns; as it eradicates them in a short time. This is supposed to be our kill-lamb, called laurel.

To Catch Beavers, Minks, and Otters.

The Beaver, Mink and Otter inhabits ponds, lakes, rivers and brooks. The Mink is not difficult to be caught. Put the trap in the edge of the water, or cover it with leaves on land! use the heads and insides of Fowls, or Fish by laying them about the trap, or hanging and sticking them up over.—Mice, Frogs and fresh meat have been used. The Mink sometimes devours Eggs and destroys Poultry. They are sometimes seen about wharves or rivers chasing wharf rats.

Of the Beaver.

The Beaver is a creature that has beautiful Fur, and is worth six or seven dollars. He has four bags laying abreast between his hind legs and between his skin and the film of his belly. Two of these bags contain what is called Beaver Castor, and the other two contain what is called the Beaver Oil. These bags are worth a dollar. (The generation nuts lay within the body.) The Beaver Oil may be treasured up in vials and kept. The Castor

bags are kept dried up by the Apothecaries. The Beavers live chiefly on barks, such as Poplar, yellow Ash that has black clusters on it oft times, White Maple, and sometimes a little Alder. These are their favourite Barks. They also eat Lily roots, both kinds.—These creatures are curious in building houses and turfing them over with mud and leaves. They build their houses over the edge of the water on the bank. They lay up a store of green wood, sunk in the water under the edge of their hut. On the bark of this they feast through the Winter. They lay in their hut, with their tails in the water. When they swim 'tis oft times like the Musk-rat, with their head and the upper part of their back and tail just out of water. These creatures build curious dams and flow the water that they may swim to their trees of bark & eat with pleasure; they cut up considerable of wood & trees for food & to build their dams with. They are shy and seldom seen. They are very short legged. They seldom come on to dry land unless it be round their pond for barks or on some little point out in the water. When they come up on to this point, near the edge of the water they haul up a bunch of mud and leaves and scent it from their Oil Bags and Castor Bags that it might be a direction, or a sign to their fellows. When they come to land they make immediately to this heap, they scent it and pass up two or three feet on the lands. Their tracks ars seen sometimes on the point and beside the lake and river; in the mud without those heaps but very seldom. Their hind feet have webs from toe to toe and make a track much like a Goose. Their fore feet have webs half way their toes.—When you set your trap, let it be opposite the heap, in the water, as far down as would measure from the trencher by your fingers up to your knuckles. Set one end of your trap towards the pile by turning the spring round; the other spring out into the water on the bottom. Cover this up with mud and leaves, and stick down two sticks a little under the water as big as a large goose-quill close to the end of the jaws, towards the lake; about four inches apart. There should be a strong Chain connected to the spring that goes into the lake four feet long with a ring on the end of it. Cut a small stake six feet long; measure the length of your chain to see where your stake should be stuck two and a half feet under water in the lake. Then proceed and set your trap as above directed, sticking the little sticks just under the water at the end of the trap; then stick up two little twigs as large as two goose-quills on each side of the trap,

close to the jaws, at the end next to the lake, leaning both of them from the trap that they may guide the Beaver into the trap which should set strongly that it spring not before a proper time:—When you have thus done, put the stake into the ring of your chain; and put it one foot into the bottom of the Lake under the deep water, as you were above directed. Fasten the ring of the chain tight nigh the end of the stake that goes into the lake, that when the stake is put in its place the chain may lie near the bottom. Bend down the upper end of your stake and fasten it in the bank tight, so as to have it all under water.—If you wish to take him by the hind leg, set the trap as above directed, only put it under water up to the joint of your wrist. Do no *occasions* there, nor leave any human sign of any kind. Blot out your tracks with water. The Beavers Castor is left in the bags and kept at the Apothecaries for sale.

Of the Otter.

The Otter, as to swimming and shyness, is much like the Beaver, and is seldom seen. They are great devourers of Fish and Clams. Their skins have been sold for Six Dollars. They have a small Musk-bag between their hind legs nigh their tail; it is between their skin and the film of their body. This may be squeezed into a vial and kept ever so long. A drop or two of this oil is valuable to draw the Otter to the trap. The Otter is a great rambler. As to his particular haunts; it is on some point that runs out into the water. They cross such points, and make a path.—Turn the springs of your trap round, and cut down a square hole in the ground sufficient to receive your trap. Set the jaws of your trap length-wise of the path and cover it up even with the path, smooth and natural. Leave no appearance of new dirt. Sprinkle out all such appearances with water, unless it rains. Leave no human signs of any kind. Scent with Otter-musk one or two drops a little from the trencher! this is very valuable to draw the Otter, let it be where it will, if there be any of them about.—It is said by the Hunter that the Otter slides along in this path, in such a manner, his legs being short, that oft-times he slides over the trap without being caught. To prevent this evil, lay a little thorn bush close to the trap, across the path, that when he slides against this, and is pricked he may jump over on

the trap and be caught thereby. Or you may build a little fence in the room of the thorn bush. Or if you can get your Otter Musk and scent a little from the trencher by using two drops of the musk, it will be better, for they are very shy. Scent in this manner, one side of the trencher, that while he smells at the scent, one foot may stand on the trencher. Chain your trap and fasten it something as you are directed for the beaver, that he may leap into the water and drown himself; or if you chain it so that he stays on land, let your trap be strong lest you lose him.

To take Bears, by setting a gun or guns, when you find any signs of their being about.

Bears will tear rotten logs to pieces, with their great nails, after worms; they dig out wasps nests, and tear hornets nests to pieces, and eat them: they dig up ant beds and eat them: they make a large track, like a man's hand, or fist, in soft places: if there is a bee hive in the wilderness, they will destroy the bees, and eat the honey: this animal comes into wheat fields and corn fields and makes great slaughter there: he also comes into the inclosure of the farmer and destroys his sheep and hogs, and carries them off: they sometimes carry off children and bee hives and feed thereon: this animal is so remarkable about eating, that he even devours the hedge hog, which no other creature can manage in that way; they will turn him upon his back; rake his belly open with their long nails, there being no quills there to interrupt) and devour their insides. The bears skin is generally worth from 9 to 15 shillings, & their meat 3 or 4 dollars.

When it is proper to take them by setting a gun (which should be in the wood, or where there are very leaning trees) fasten your gun upon the leaning tree, loaded with buck shot or balls, breech uppermost, in two crotches, one at one end, and one at the other end; let these crotches be sharpened like a wedge, and drove into the tree sufficient to fasten the gun in them strong: if the crotches dont suit to the gun, round them out with a knife. When the gun is thus fastened with a string or cord, take another cord of sufficient length & tie one end round the trigger, then drive in a round wedge above the breech of your gun & fetch the cord up round the wedge and down through the crotches the whole length of the barrel, so as to tie on a

ece of fresh bait about the size of a goose egg or bigger, such a manner as to have it hang two inches below the d of the muzzle. Take another small cord and tie it ht round the end of the ramrod and then fetch the string on each side of the muzzle and tie it the upper side so as keep the line that comes down over the end of the ızzle holding the bait in its place. Place your gun so up that the muzzle will be four feet or more from the ts of the tree, so that when the bear comes and mounts n the tree and takes hold of the bait, his head may be proper rake of the gun. This is an Indian way of nting; they oft-times set many guns in this manner, hen the bears are plenty, and thereby take twenty or thirty of them in a day. The Indians climb into trees and watch for their game. At such times they scent the bait with a valuable scent which will draw the bears a mile or more.

To take the Bear in a Steel Trap.

Let your trap be very strong, for they are very violent. If you have a place in between rocks or stumps where the bear is likely to come; cover over the top and one end of the place strongly, and set the trap in the mouth of the place. If you cover it with dust first put a paper over the trencher so that the dust may not get under it; if you cover it with moss and leaves, it will do without the paper. In either case let the trap be covered so as to look natural, like the rest of the ground about it. Turn the springs of your trap round towards the trigger and set the trap in the mouth of the place, with the springs towards the bear, so that when he steps in he may step over the trigger on to the trencher, and the trap will get good hold so that you will not lose him. Bait them with any kind of entrails: hang some upon trees or stakes, and put a good portion of them in the den beyond the trap. Put a stick four inches through, and two feet long, before the trap so that he may step over it on to the trencher. Sink the stick a little in the ground and let the ends of the springs be sunk a little under it. And in this manner it will take him flatwise off his foot, and get good hold. Brush out your tracks near the place.

To draw a Wolf.

Take equal parts of beaver oil, and oil of amber; put

them in a phial with a junk or two of beaver castor, and cork them up tight: in a short time it will be fit for use. If you know of a wolf in any wood or place, take this scent and scent along, every four, five, or ten rods, as may be convenient, and thus lead them on to the place where you would wish to trap them. You may take a piece of bait and roast it, and scent it if you please, and draw it through the woods when you lay your other scent, and thus you will bring them to your bed and trap. Bury bait in several places, and more where you would wish to trap them, not far from the trap. Kick away the leaves by the side of logs, and other places, not far from the trap; put down your bait and cover it up with leaves or moss, so that it may look natural; for the wolf is used to digging for his bait, and will be shy if it be otherwise. Let your trap be a large smart wolf trap that will cost three dollars. When you clean your trap, grease it all over well, then boil it in ashes and water about one hour; then rub it all over well, with a dry woollen cloth; then smoke it all over with hemlock boughs. If you trap them in the woods, let it be where logs are, in such a place that you can bury the bait beyond the trap, so that the wolf must travel over the trap to get to the bait. Cover your trap with leaves, or moss, so as to have it look natural. The Indians set many traps in the woods where there is a company of wolves; but if there is but one or two, it will be well enough to have a number of traps. It is thought proper for the trap to have a chain, three and a half feet long, with a grapple at the end composed of three hooks. Cleanse this chain as you do the trap. If you wish to draw them in an open field to a bed of chaff, then set your trap neatly there; leave no human appearances near your traps, or in the line where you draw them, for the wolf is very shy. When you bait them on your bed of chaff, let your bait be very fine; spread it all over the bed; make your bed three feet acros, or more; make it all over solid; cut two or three holes in the ground, the size of the trap, deep enough to let the top of the trap be level with the ground. Let one of the holes be in the middle of the bed, one in the opposite side, over from you, and one in the side, next to the woods, on the side where you think he will naturally come, and then put your trap or traps as you may have need. Set your trap very hard that it may not spring until the wolf bears almost his whole weight upon it. In this man-

ner many a wolf has been taken. They are very violent till they have gone a little ways, and then they generally give up for lost; it is said that if you go to them and scold at them, when they are thus in the trap, and whip them with a whip, they will cringe up like a guilty dog, and you may take a string, or garter, and wind round their jaws and mouth and tie it up tight; in this manner you may carry them home on your back, and one may carry the trap behind you; but if he eyes one of you a spell, he will leap at your throat and knock you down as likely as any way, and try to howl in his triumph.

There was a man in the upper part of Vermont, some years ago, who fastened his sheep in the yard with a high strong fence. And one night hearing a rupture in his yard he sprang out naked, & found two wolves among his sheep: one of them leaped out, the other, being a large he one, leaped at the man's throat, and striking his strong teeth against the man's jaws, broke them all to pieces. The man, at the same time, clenched his hands in each side of the wolf's neck: in this manner they both fell; the man straightening his arms, held the wolf with both hands at arms end till a boy came from the house and knocked the wolf's brains out with an axe; but the man died sometime after by his jaws being dashed to pieces.

Foxes, to kill.

As foxes are great devourers of poultry, 'tis of some importance to kill them.—In order for this, provide yourself with a good blood hound and a good musket; good powder and balls, that will suit your musket, or buck-shot. Accustom yourself to the use of your musket and ammunition. If you use a ball have such a gun as will strike a dollar thirty rods. If you use buck-shot have a gun that will scatter, not more than two feet in this length of the way above mentioned. Try your ammunition, so as to know what quantity of powder you should use. You may choose a musket as nigh the above description as possible; by choosing one that has been proved, and with such a musket take your blood-hound in a string; when you have found a new track take your hound and weapons and follow it without making any noise till you start the Fox. Then having the hound in the string in such a manner as to let him go immediately. The hound well trained to this business will thunder and roar in such a manner as to bring

the Fox presently round towards you. Being somewhat along there with your musket, peradventure passing along slowly, or standing, or as occasion may require, and when he is in as good gun shot as he is likely to be, pour away upon him, and this will much encourage the hound. If you are well skilled according to this direction you will be about sure to take him. If you have no hound, a common dog may answer some purpose in this play. If he hallo's well and don't run too fast: but a blood-hound is much better, because they make such an awful thundering, and run so slow that they fetch the fox immediately round toward you. I have known a man of firm nerves that thus proceeded; he had a companion armed in the same manner. If they found a new track they were about sure to take him. *Josiah Richardson.*

To take Foxes.

Make your bed with sifted chaff two and a half feet across: make it solid, by pressing it down with a board, or some such thing: cut one square hole in the middle of the bed, down in the ground, sufficient to receive your trap, and carry the dirt off; cut another hole on the other side of the bed opposite from you; another on that side of the bed next to the woods, or the side where the fox comes. Bait it with fine bait, spread all over the bed: cleanse your trap as directed in the other receipt, and when the fox is baited, set your trap in one of these holes as shall be most proper. Put down a shingle or a little shovel round the trencher of the trap as you put in your chaff; press down the chaff solid, all round your trap, inside and out, keeping your shovel by the trencher in its place round about the trencher, holding it down endwise as you press in your chaff, that it may not get under the trencher: when you have thus filled it even with the top of the trap, cover it up neatly: let your trap be set so strong as to nearly bear his weight, that he may not spring it with his nose, and you will be likely to catch one. If the fox plays round on the edge of the bed, hopping back as the chaff gives away, he may in this case be half-mooned by laying the chain of your trap half round the edge of your bed, covering it in the chaff. Set the trap in the hole over from you, making the chaff solid as directed above; that in this manner the trap may be at

the end of the chain, trailed round in the edge of the bed; that when the fox comes and plays round on the edge of the bed where the chain is, he may come to the trap, and finding the chaff solid there, will venture on and be caught. Leave no human appearances about the bed of any kind. If a fox becomes shy and you cannot get it on the bed, use the fox scent, as directed in the other receipt, by rubbing it on the bottom of your shoes and travelling off with your trap into the edge of the woods: or to some old stick six or seven inches thick; have your trap set, and put it down properly just over the stick; cover it with mulch or rotten stuff of a log, and then step on, over beyond the trap with your feet well scented; travel a little way and go back in your tracks till you leave the place. In this manner the fox may be drawn into the trap: or you may go to an old rotten log with your feet well scented and your trap in your hand, all set: travel on the log till you come to a rotten place in it, sufficient to put your trap in: put your trap in the hole and cover it up with the mulch of the log over the trap, then step on over beyond the trap, with your feet scented, and walk the whole length of the log and pass off. In this manner a sly fox may be caught. *Eaton.*

To draw Foxes.

Take the oil of amber and beaver oil, equal parts: put them into a phial with a few junks of beaver castor, and cork them up tight: if you can get the nuts of a he, or she fox, squeeze the contents into the phial above mentioned, which will be a good addition. By rubbing this scent on your feet, then travelling where the foxes range, and coming to your bed, you may fetch them there; fix your trap and bed as you are directed to do for the wolf. Or you may drop a few drops of this scent on a small piece of fresh tallow, so that it may smell strong, and mix it up together; then rub it on your shoes and take a range when there is a light snow: range round where the foxes keep their haunt, having your gun well loaded with suitable ammunition (No. 1 shot is the best size,) when you have travelled round sufficiently, set under a shrub, or in some sly place; or you may take your back track and when the fox comes nigh you, shoot him down, by letting the guard of your gun rest on the heel of your left hand, and bringing the breech against your right shoulder, and

raising your gun up to the game, in this manner by the bend of your body, and not by raising your hands, firing at the first sight. This is the Indian mode of firing, and is the best. I have known a man that would take a range, with his shoes fixed as above mentioned, in time of a small snow, round where the foxes were, as far as he could travel out in an afternoon and get back at night: When he had travelled sufficiently out, he would take his back track, and follow it moderately home again, and he was said always to take one fox on the way, and oft-times two and sometimes three. You may take your gun in the fall and go where the foxes keep their haunts (in old fields they hunt mice) go down in a field or pasture and look carefully about till you see a fox, then make a move to hide yourself when his head is down, and squeak like a mouse, till you fetch him sufficiently nigh, then shoot him down: or if you can hide yourself, so that the fox can't see you on either side, you may then squeak, and draw them out, and shoot them down. Many a fox has been taken in this way; sixteen were taken in this manner last fall. Or you may make a large hook with a beard to it and a long shank, and bend the upper end over from the hook nearly square, and drive it into a tree, four feet high, where the wolves or foxes keep their haunt, and fasten a piece of bait about twelve inches above the hook by nailing it to the tree. In this way foxes and wolves have been taken.

Foxes and wolves have been taken by cutting a hole in a hollow tree, four feet high from the ground, sufficiently large for them to put their heads in; cut it neat and smooth; cut a narrow place under this hole through into the hollow sufficiently large and long enough for their necks to slip down in close to the ground. Let this be done a number of months before you bait; so as to have it look old, or that the pitch may fry out and make it look natural. Pick the chips all up, and carry them away clean. When you bait, put your bait into the hollow at the bottom so far back that they cannot get it out with their paws: or fasten it there. Let the bait be fresh meat or entrails or such inwards as will attract their attention. A fox will not notice the entrails of a swine. Hang some of the bait on some of the trees or limbs to draw them. If you have any proper scent for these animals, you may use that also, by putting it on the bait. Many of these

animals have been taken in this manner. This is an Indian mode of taking them.

Receipt to draw Foxes.

Take Assafoetida—oil of amber—horse warts, oil of Anise, Beaver Oil, and Beaver's Castor. Put the above into a vial and stop it tight. Make the bed with sifted chaff, between two and three feet in diameter. All kinds of entrails are good for bait except hog's; that is not good except the Liver and Lights. Of the above scent, put a few drops on the bait: *that* must be hung up about two rods from the bed. Be careful to cleanse the trap from rust by rubbing it with a woollen cloth and tallow. Then hold it over the fire where there is some smoke till it is quite warm. Then bury the trap in hay chaff, and there let it remain until wanted to be put in the bed. Cut a hole in the ground the same size of the trap, and when set, let it be nearly level with the top of the ground. Put sheeps wool under the trencher, and a narrow piece of basket stuff on each end of the trap. Be careful and not leave any human scent near the bed. Make only one path. *Jonathan Richardson, Moultonboro'.*

The Squires directions to draw Foxes, or Musk-squash.

Take out the little yellow musk-meat under the armpits of the musk-squash. Put them into a small vial; add oil of amber a little more than sufficient to cover them.—Apply this to your trap, stump or stake. It is thought that the musk of the musk-squash taken out behind is much stronger. It has been observed by some that assafoetida is very good to draw musk-squash.

The squires directions to Draw Foxes.

The nuts of a she Fox when dogging, is very extraordinary. The nuts of a she dog when dogging will answer nearly the same purpose.

Squeeze out the contents of these nuts into a vial, and cork it up; or put the nuts into a larger vial. Apply a few drops of these contents to the trap or bed, and the Foxes will come, and fear neither trap nor iron nor any thing else.

N. B. If you wish to keep the contents of these she-dogs some time, and the weather is so warm that you cannot keep them without—put some oil of amber, or ardent spirit, with them.

Mr. Morse's directions to draw Foxes.

Take four drops of oil of amber; three drops of oil of coriander; seven drops of the oil of spike. Mix them and put a little on a stump or stake within one rod of the bed.—The seed of fenugreek and assafoetida, by some called devil's-dung, and goose or turkey oil. Pound the seed and mix it with the oil; then burn a little of the assafoetida on a shovel so that you can crumble it up in small crumbs, and mix it with the seed and oil; and crumble a little of it on your bed when you bait it.

Set your trap in ashes sifted well, and be careful that there be no iron in them, or in the bed. Let the bed be made of chaff, or of ashes if the weather be so cold that they will not gather dampness. Cover the trap half an inch deep in ashes. If your bed is made of chaff, strew a little chaff over the ashes.

To catch Minks and Musk-squash.

When you catch your minks, hang up over the trencher any kind of fish, frogs, or mice, or if you have a naked musk-squash, this is still better. Any kind of lean fresh meat is good. Set your trap under water nigh where they live or go. When you trap the musk-rat you may bait him with parsnip or sweet apple. Devil's-dung is good to draw them. When you bait, or set your trap let it be nigh where they live or go. Set your trap just under water. Put a few wet leaves or old wet grass or the roots that they have brought up, on the trencher. And stick or hang your bait up over the trencher.

To draw and trap Musk-Rats.

The Musk-rat has a Musk-bag between his Nuts and his tail, as big as a thimble, of a yellowish cast. Take this out and put it into a vial that is large enough to receive it without breaking the bag, and put twenty drops of the Oil of amber to it, and cork it up tight, and set your trap in the edge of the water an inch or two deep, and build a

little fence, heater fashion. Let the wide part of the heater come down on each side of the trap close to the jaws into the water, that it might guide the Musk-rat up on to the trencher of the trap. Then take a stick of sufficient length and dip one end into the vial of musk and amber and stick the musk end up over the trencher of the trap, and this will draw them a good ways. They will come up out of the water to smell of this musk on the end of the stick over the trencher of the trap, and will be caught therein. When a Musk-rat is skinned you can hang him up over the trencher of the trap a sufficient height for them to smell at, and they will come to smell of him and be caught therein. *North River, Epping.*

Another Receipt for Musk-rats.

The Musk-rat is of some profit, their Skins have been sold from thirty to fifty cents. They live on Clams and roots of different kinds; such as Lily roots, Flag roots Grass roots. They sometimes cut up the grass ground a little, after roots. They sometimes get their Clams a considerable ways into the water, and come up to the top, and hold them in their fore paws and eat them on the water; they also carry their Clams and roots to the shore and drop considerable of them there when they have eat the meat out. They have the mouth of their burrows in the water and the upper end of them in the bank above the water. In this hole they breed and live, and as the lower end of it is in the water, they can pass thence in the Winter and get their Clams. They also build houses on the flats. The top of the houses rising up considerably above the water, they also rest in these. They have a hole to go into this little house, not far from the bottom. They are sometimes caught by taking off the top of the house and placing the trap inside, and covering the house over again. By the banks they are often times caught in the traps. Put the trap in the edge of the water so that they may jump off and drown themselves; for they are apt to gnaw off their leg unless the trap falls off into the water.—Bait with Sweet Apples, or Parsnips are best by sticking them up over the trap: you may draw them to the trap by using Beaver's Oil; or Assafoetida is said to be very good.— *Moultonboro'. Winipisiogee.*

To Bait and Catch Pigeons.

For a syrup to spring upon.—Take four alewives, wash and boil them in four quarts of water, pour the liquor into a pail-full pot and stir it till it is cool enough to bear your finger in it, then put in bald wheat, rubbed and winnowed, so as to cover the liquor over; then poke the wheat away in the middle to the liquor, and add one drop of the oil of Cummin, and four drops of the oil of anise: stir them in a little while. Let it stand twelve hours and skim the wheat out with your hand: lay it down the whole length of the bait place in little piles (a handful in a place.) Take the liquor and sprinkle the bait-place and stand poles. This bait should be laid on dead earth, the soil being taken off.

One gill of shad brine, three spoonfuls of honey, and a tea spoonful of fenugreek, anise and fennel seeds, steeped together (fennel and anise, double the quantity of fenugreek,) stir in bald wheat and fill a half-mug full; rub a tea spoonful well into four quarts of bait and strew it along amongst the piles before named.

Oil of cummin, oil of anise, oil of fennel, oil of golden-rod, oil of pennyroyal, oil of cloves, oil of rhodium, oil of fenugreek; oil of cinnamon, oil of turpentine, oil of white amber, essence of lemons, and sweet spirits of nitre.

Scatter, at the bait-place, amongst the bait, a tea spoonful of hemp seed, sweet fern and white pine seeds, once a week.

Carry the vials of oils in a box to the bait-place and pull the corks out, so as to let the scent blow on the windward side.

In the first of the season take them in the woods by burning leaves and coarse feathers. Sow your bait on the burnt ground: make your net-bed in the middle of it: keep it trod and swept clean: clear off the soil and let the bait lie on the dead earth at the bait-place.

The crop-stuff (resembling cheese-curd) you may get out of the crops of Pigeons. Take it clean from bait; put it into a large vial and cover it over with right Holland gin; take a stick and work it together; then turn it into another vial and add a quarter of the quantity of toad

turtle oil: put into the vial two drops of the oil of cinnamon, one drop of cummin, four drops of anise, and six drops of goldenrod. Touch some of this composition in a hollow stone and lay on another flat stone top of it, nigh the bait-place: renew it once a week. Put one tea spoonful of this mixture into a vial with three drops of burgamot, and fix a goose quill in the cork: bury the vial in the bed, letting the end of the quill be above ground that the scent may come out.

Take one tea spoonful of fennel, anise and fenugreek seeds: pound them fine and put them into a pot with six spoonfuls of alewive brine, (or shad will do,) grate in two potatoes and then put in boiling water, keeping it stiring while turning it in. Let it stand covered twelve hours, then lay it down on the bating-place.

Mix four drops of the oil of cinnamon with half an ounce of sweet spirits of nitre; put four drops of this into half a peck of bait: give this kind not more than twice between catching.

Mix thirty drops of burgamot with half an ounce of sweet spirits of nitre, put one drop into four quarts of bait, once a week if proper.

Mix together two drops of the oil of cinnamon, two drops of cloves, two of fenugreek, four of cummin, six of anise, six of goldenrod, and six of fennel; one ounce of cummin, anise, and fenugreek seeds pounded fine and mixed together. Put four drops, of the oils above mentioned, a tea spoonful of the seeds, a glass full of salt, and a glass full of sugar into half a peck of bait: then put them into a tight box and cover it close till you want to use it.

Another receipt.—Mix fourteen drops of oil of fennel with half a pint of West India rum, and two spoonfuls of molasses: put two tea spoonfuls into a quart of bait, with a spoonful of molasses and half a spoonful of fine salt.

☞ *The above is the Andover receipt for catching Pigeons.* The man from whence this came, has caught forty dozen at a haul. The receipt has been sold for fifteen dollars.

A receipt for Pigeoning.

Take one ounce of the oil of Cummin, and put some on woollen rags, and put them up on your stand. Make a bed-bait with Rye or Barley, scent it with the Oil, ten drops at a time. *Samuel Cowell.*

This is said to be very remarkable to draw them to a stand where you may shoot them; or to a bed and stand where you may catch them. An ounce of this Oil is thought to be fifty cents.

Pigeon Bait.

Take Sassafras tree bark, (off the root,) buds and berries—boil them well and soak the wheat in the water, to draw the pigeons. This has been known to draw the pigeons from other beds, when an ingenious pigeoner had tried for a long time, and baited many to no effect; but when, using the sassafras, as above mentioned, his prosperity was surprising.

The oil of white oak acorn is supposed to be superior to any thing, if a right use be made thereof, to draw them until winter.

For pigeon bait, one half an ounce of the oil of fennel, four drops of the oil of rhodium, and about fifteen drops of anise oil, and about thirty drops of the spirits of nitre. It is thought by some that the quantity of these oils, fennel and anise, and sweet spirits of nitre, might be more equal: it is also thought proper by the ingenious pigeoner, to vary the quantity of these oils, as it shall agree best with pigeoning. Mix them together and take a pint of West-India rum, one half pint of molasses, and a spoonful of honey—shake them together, and keep them corked in a bottle. Put one table spoonful of the above mixture into two quarts of wheat, in your common baitings.

Take one tea spoonful of anise seed, one tea spoonful of cummin seed, one tea spoonful of fenugreek seed, and pound them to powder, and one table spoonful of India sugar, and put them into two quarts of wheat, shut in a box and let it stand over night, then give it in the afternoon before catching.

When you make your bed to bait pigeons, make it level and smooth, do not spit about it, nor make water about it, do not handle guns nor powder about it.—When you

catch your pigeons be careful to put away all blood and feathers, and cover them up.

I have known a young man that had made a pigeon bed, and used nothing more than sweetening and a little rum, put in his bait, and though he had his bed poisoned by other pigeoners of art, yet making another bed at a little distance and using this simple bait, with prudence and honesty, he caught all their pigeons.

Manchester, on Merrimack river.

Bee Bait.

For bee bait—take the oil of fennel and amber, and oil of rhodium; an equal proportion of these and put about two drops to a pound of strained honey, and boil about one gill of chamber lye, and put it in with it; put into the box grudgeons of comb and two or three pieces of comb. The oil of white oak acorn is supposed to be superior; put in an equal proportion with the others, if you can get it.

This is an English art of hunting the bee, and is superior to our common way; for the bee will be fond of this box; whereas he would desert the other box, prepared in the common manner, and go to the flowers. When you line the bee, wait till he comes back three or four times, then he will go straight from the box.

Fish bait.

Take of assafoetida and camphor; of each the size of a pea, olive oil a teaspoonful. Beat them up together in a gill of strong Brandy and soak your bait in it. Drop a few drops on to your earth worms or hook before you catch. Men that fish in this manner catch them well when others cannot catch any.

To catch Trouts and Barvel.

The male trouts come up on the ledges on the 25th of October; they are seen on the sand bars; they sweep the ledges with their tails. In the course of a day or two they move off into deep wat er and fetch up the she ones, which continue on the ledge s laying their spawns in crags of the ledge for a about nine days, and then they disappear.

Barvel come up into the little brooks in the spring and summer, when there is a rise of water.

At these times, these fish may be caught with spears and otherwise.

☞ In the second line of this receipt, read *they are seen on the sand bars a day or two before.*

For Spearing Barvel and Pickerel.

The Pickerel come up round the ponds as soon as the ice has thawed away a rod or two.—The Barvel come up not quite so soon. These fish continue up about two months in the sides of the ponds, rivers and little brooks. The Barvel more particularly in the brooks, and continue up rather later. In these times you may spear these fish in great abundance with your well made spear, containing six or seven tines well bearded on the two most opposite sides of every tine, by the artist blacksmith. Let each tine of the spear be sharp at the end, and have a sufficient handle to your spear, and drive the shank of your spear up into the end of the handle, with a ring round the end of your handle that it may not split. Drive a nail through the shank thus drove up, that it might not come off from the handle. Provide yourselves with torches and a companion to order the boat, and the torch. Thus armed you may take them in abundance. Some have tried strings and cords tarred, and wound them round the end of a stick, or sticks for torches. In one voyage you will use about a quart of tar, which will be five cents.

To trap Ducks, Eels and Geese.

If you can find where the wild ducks sit, on banks or hassocks, you can put a trap there, covering it neatly, baiting with acorns, or corn, and take them thereby: or if you can find in the fall where they resort to oak trees, to get acorns, by the rivers, brooks, or ponds, you may fix a place in the banks so as to set your trap first under the water: tie an acorn on to the middle of the trencher, tight; lay a few acorns on the bank, about the trap, in sight, so that when the ducks come swimming along on the water to take the acorns, they may be taken by the head. If you wish to take eels by trapping, tie a piece of fresh meat or fish bait (alewives are best) to the trencher; tie it tight, and sink your trap where the eels are, and in this manner you will take them by the head. If you know where wild geese come up out of lakes, ponds, or rivers to feed

and if you perceive where they sit on those banks over night, put a trap there, covering it neatly; scatter kernels of corn, or acorns round about the trap; in this manner they have been taken; chain your trap.

There are several ways of preparing Bird-Lime.

The German method is, by putting about a quart of linseed oil into a pot to simmer upon the fire for some time; after which, it is taken off & lighted with a match. In this state of inflammation, it continues about two hours, when half the quantity will be consumed—by dipping from time to time, a stick into the oil and trying the matter between the fingers, its proper glutinous consistence may be easily ascertained; on which cover the pot, which will extinguish the flame.

Water bird-lime may be prepared by taking a pound of the above bird-lime, wash it thoroughly in spring water till it become perfectly soft; next beat it well that the water be entirely separated; then dry it, put it into an earthen mug or pot, and add to it as much goose-grease as will render it fluid. In this state of the preparation, add two spoonfuls of strong Vinegar, one spoonful of linseed oil, and a small quantity of Venice turpentine. Let the whole boil for a few minutes over a moderate fire, stirring it during that process. Then take it off; but previous to its use, warm it and cover the twigs with it in every direction. This is the best Bird-lime for snipes or such birds as frequent marshy places.

The proper method of using it is, to cut down the principal branch of a tree, the twigs of which are straight, long and smooth. The willow and birch are the best for this purpose. After the superfluous shoots have been lopped and the twigs cleaned, they must be uniformly covered with the bird-lime to within four inches of the bottom, but the main stem should not be touched by this matter. If it is laid on two thick, it will alarm the birds and prevent their approach; and if too small a quantity be applied, it will not hold them.

John Calvin.

Is considered by men of information that knew and understood his worth, as being one of the greatest benefactors to the world, both in a natural and spiritual sense, that has

risen since the apostles; he was born in the City of France, July 10th, Ano. 1509; by this it appears he lived about three hundred years ago; at twenty two years of age he was said to be the most learned of any in the world.

To cure a Cancer.

Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following manner. He was recommended "to use strong potash, made of the lye of the ashes of the red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover this with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again, until they all disappear; after which, heal the wound with any common salve." Cautery and the knife had previously been used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

To cure a swelling that is caused by ague or cold.

Take melilot, (this is called sweet clover, and kings clover, having a leaf resembling a clover leaf,) dry or green, and cut it up fine, and boil it twenty minutes in water, and then thicken it with Indian bran, and lay it on for a poultice, as hot as you can bear it. As soon as it is cold, repeat it. This is very remarkable to take out the cold, and cures the first or second time it is laid on. —This melilot simmered in hog's lard, to a salve, is very remarkable to heal old sores. *Hillsboro'.*

To take down a swelling on Man, or Beast.

Take lovage leaves and simmer them in fresh butter or cream, until it comes to an oil, and anoint the swelled part well once every hour; this is thought to be very extraordinary, and has cured when the creature has been swelled two days, and had not made any water, and was thought incurable by some who saw him.

Deacon Knowel, Northwood.

The French Melilot salve.

Take French Melilot, Bees-wax, and the yolk of an egg, with mutton tallow, of each equal parts, and a little rum, or brandy, and simmer them together. This is said to be very good to heal sores with, the leaf of this Melilot is said to be as large as the top of a quart mug.

Mrs. Hutchings, Lee.

To take the cold, or swelling out of a wound.

Take rag-weed, called by some Roman wormwood, and onions; cut them up fine, boil them together twenty minutes, then thicken it with Indian meal; apply this poultice as warm as you can bear; this has delivered in one night to admiration. *Zebulon Davis.*

Indian Hemp or Ipecac.

There is a plant amongst us that is called Indian hemp, it grows up about one foot high, and then sends forth several branches, leaning the top generally one way; it blows out with small white blows; it sometimes has pods in the shape of a darning needle: this is what Bigelow calls dog bane; some have called it Ipecac, because the root of it makes nearly as good a puke as Ipecac does; this is said to have a root that grows straight down.

Sour Plants.

The woodbine that grows upon the sides of houses has a sour leaf.—Common sorrel and wood sorrel both have sour leaves.—There are some other wild plants that have sour leaves.—Garden rhubarb, called by some apple-pie plant, and by some English sorrel: this also has a sour leaf, and will grow, in rich land, seven or eight feet high: the large stems of the leaves of which are used to make apple-pies and tarts: from the end of its large stem it puts forth five general stems, on the under side of the large leaf which is about sixteen inches across, and nineteen inches long: this is one species of Rhubarb, which if you continue growing in your garden till seven years old, is thought to be equal to the imported: the root is used as a medicine after it is seven years old; it should be sliced, dried, and kept for use.

Dock or Gentian.

There is a plant that appears to be a species of the dock, called by some English gentian; the width of its leaf is five and the length ten inches: the upper side of the stem and fibres, the whole length of the leaf, is red. Some have said it makes good bitters.

Fire proof and 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 and mix it with the white of four or five eggs, beating the whole together: when it is well mixed, add a little quick lime passed through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels, and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Peach trees and Fruit trees.

To preserve trees from being injured by worms, caterpillars, &c. Clear away the gum that issues out of the tree affected by the worm; strew a little flour of brimstone around the root, and cover it with fine mould, that it may not be blown away, yet so that the sun may operate through, and cause the brimstone to fumigate, which will destroy the worm. One pound of brimstone is sufficient for near two hundred trees. The same kind of sulphur is destructive to caterpillars. Split the end of a pole or stick, put therein a few brimstone matches, set them on fire, and hold the pole under the nest, and smoke them to death.

Gen. N. Peabody's receipt,

To cut bushes, so that they will not sprout again, cut them in July, or August, in the dark of the moon, when the sign is in the heart.

To keep Crows out of a field, or to catch them.

Some have staked up a good twine, seven or eight feet high, all round the field, and observed that this was sufficient: others have soaked some corn and put a horse-hair through a kernel of it with a fine needle, tying or sewing

the middle of the hair tight to the kernel; fixing a number of kernels in this manner, wetting and dirting them, and laying them where the crows come, they will eat them, and be so troubled that they will come no more: blot out your tracks: if you please to take them in a trap bury the trap in the place where they come, and scatter some of the corn above mentioned, about the trap: sprinkle out your tracks with water, or set your trap in time of rain, and in this manner they will be taken.

To defend the stomach of weak persons.

Make a tea of saffron and sanacle root, or of either of them; it is good for infants, or grown people; or a tea made of snake root is good: either or all of these may be steeped in spirit to defend the stomach: if the spirit is two strong you may reduce it with water:—Or you may take one tea spoonful of ginger and a quarter as much of black pepper; put them into a glass of spirit sweetened well with molasses or sugar: take this, a little at a time, until you swallow the whole, which should be in about ten minutes. This I have done with complete success for many years: when people have had ague fits, I have relieved them in thirty minutes to the astonishment of many around.

From Capt. J. Smith.

Apples may be kept the whole year round by being immersed in grain, which receives no injury from their contact. If it was universally practised we should hear no complaints of decaying and rotten apples.

Soap stone powdered fine and mixed with oil diminishes friction, and is an excellent substitute for the usual composition applied to carriage wheels.

The common elm growing in the forest and in good earth, acquires its full increase in about one hundred and fifty years, but it will live many ages, even five or six hundred years.

When the upper branches of a tree die, it indicates that the central wood is undergoing an alteration, and the tree going to decay.

ADDITIONAL RECEIPTS.

No. 1. *To cure the Jaundice; Dropsy in the stomach; Sick stomach; Sick Headach; Costive habit; bloody and white waters; Hysterickes in women; Hypochondria in men; Wind and pressure at the stomach, the Heartburn and many other complaints not in this bill mentioned.*

Take Baberry bark (off the root) one gill;
Hemlock bark, one gill;
White oak bark (west side of the tree) two gills;
Black cherry-tree bark, two gills;
Quassia wood, half a gill;
Sassafras bark, (off the root) half a gill.

If the person is very much subject to costiveness, you must add 1 gill of Sassafras bark.

In case of Rheumatic complaints, add to this compound one and a half ounces prickly ash bark.

These barks must be well dried, cut and pounded as fine as you can conveniently get them, and well mixed together: then divide them equally in two parts. The whole makes about one quart of compound; one half is sufficient for 3 pints of spirits of such kind as the person has been used to take alone in water. It must never be put by the fire to steep, as it destroys all the medical power; but put it into a glass bottle, and the spirits put to it: shake them up three times a day, for 2 or 3 days, and then begin to take from one to two table spoonfuls, in water, (about an equal proportion) half an hour before breakfast and before dinner.

The man that drinks, may and will drink more: One third of this mess is sufficient for one quart of spirits. Z. H. Dowe.

Note.—For the cure of the *Rum-drinker*, you must put half a gill of Bloot-root (female is best) into the whole compound, and when he has taken up the first bottle, let him drink the other two in the same form.

These three messes have never failed of a cure. Keep him from clear liquor during the time of using the medicine; which is never found to be difficult. Z. H. Dowe, *Pract'l. Bot. Physician.*

No. 2. *For the Asthma, Cramp and Colic.*—Take rattlesnake grease, and give five drops to a grown person for either of the above complaints; and two or three drops to a child: this is relaxing and gives wonderful deliverance. The person it cured has been willing to give fifty dollars.

No. 3. *Another recipe for the Asthma, in children.*—Take the lights of a fox; wash them clean and fry them; persuade the child to eat them by making them think it good fresh meat, or something sent by your friend. This must be done before they are seven years old. We have known the proof of this, and have not known it fail.

From an *Indian doctor.* *Lee.*

No. 4. *The Asthma* has been cured by filling a junk bottle with lobelia (called Indian tobacco) and then with new rum, taking half a glass at a time two or three times a day, or as they were able. *J. Sawyer, Gilford.*

No. 5. *To prevent Boils by cleansing the blood.*—Make a strong tea of burdock root, and drink of it freely for two or three days: this will cleanse the blood and prevent the evil of boils. If the tea is very bitter, sweeten it. *Poplin.*

No. 6. *To cure Boils.*—If your flesh is hard to heal, lay on shoemaker's wax: if your flesh is easy to heal, mix up molasses with rye meal, spread it on cloth, or leather, and lay it on. This is good to draw boils to a head.

Some have drank a tea made of goldthread to ripen a boil, and it did well.

No. 7. *Breast, sore, swelled and inflamed.*—The best cure ever

known. Take the green part of bass-wood bark, that off the root is much the best, pound it fine, mix it up with milk for several minutes, as warm as you can bear it on (if you burn it 'tis spoilt.) This poultice cures the first or second time, and has cured when doctors and others could do nothing to any purpose. *Deacon Sawyer, Manchester.*

No. 8. *Sore Nipples.*—Put on the oil of lemon-walnut (called oilnut, and butternut) a few times. You may get the oil by pressing the meats between two hot irons. This is very good.

No. 9. *Burns, To take the fire out and heal.*—Take cowlily root, that grows in the water and has a yellow bloom: pound the root, dry or green, and mix it with cream; simmer it down to an oil. Put on this oil to take out the fire and heal. This is very good. *Mrs. Adams, Gilmanton.*

No. 10. *For a Cold.*—Make a tea of hemlock boughs. Take three gills at night and one in the morning. This closes up the internal powers, and they will not be likely to take cold. *Dr. Whitten.*

Another for a Cold.—Make a good tea of coke-ash root; (this is called frost weed & squaw root) take it frequently until well. *Dr. Whitten.*

No. 11. *Cough, to cure.*—Make a good strong tea of fir balsam and tamarac bark: (tamarac is also called bald spruce, because it sheds its boughs all off late in the fall). Take a glass of this tea three times a day; make one half or two thirds of the glass, good gin; mix it when you drink it, or when you please. This has cured a bad cough that has been of several months standing. *Mr. Hayes, Alton.*

No. 12. *For the Influenza Cough, or any Cough.*—Take one table spoonful of balm of Gilead buds, that frequently grows about the house; boil them in half a pint of water, until one quarter is evaporated, or till the gum is entirely out of the buds; then take them out of the water, and to it, add one table spoonful of honey, one of loaf sugar, and one of sharp vinegar. Take a table spoonful of this at eleven, and at five o'clock.—If the cough is very dry you may add a spoonful of lemon-walnut bark, (called oilnut & butternut) to the buds, and a gill more of water than above directed. You must boil this considerably longer than above directed, to get the strength out of the bark: then add the other three, and take it as above directed. *Mrs. Clark, Stratham.*

If you have need to keep these buds, pick them and dry them carefully: you may pick them any time of the year: in the spring they are largest.

No. 13. *Colic.*—Wind colic is a stoppage of phlegm in the stomach.

Cure.—Hang on the tea kettle full of water; heat it boiling hot, and turn it out into some vessel and give it to the patients, and they will suck it down as fast as they can, and throw up the phlegm thick and clotted. Continue to give the hot water until the pain subsides. In this condition they will crave the hot water and sup it down, hot enough to take the skin off your fingers, without harm. This discharges the phlegm, sears the inside pores, and removes the cause, so that they will never have it again. —This has been applied by physicians and others.

No. 14. *For the Stomach pain.*—Take the bark of bass wood, yellow birch, beech, yellow and brown ash, and black alder. Boil these barks in spring water till the strength is all out. Then take the liquor and boil it to a gum: put one ounce of the gum to a pint of brandy: take one common glass of the bitters three or four times a day before eating.—This has relieved in a little while. From *Peletiah Thompson, Lee.*

No. 15. *For pain in the Stomach, or any part of the Bowels, caused by wind.*—Take wind-root, also called stomach-root. If you dry it and pound it to powder, take a tea-spoonful. If you get the tea out of it by pounding it up green and simmering it, use it accordingly. This root is as big as your finger, and has some sprangles; it appears some like a parsnip root: the stalk is of a roundish square, and about two feet high: the leaves are narrow: it blows even at the top, with a number of yellow blows, some like John's wort. It grows in open land, and perhaps in woody places.

Newtown.

No. 16. *For the Colic.*—Make a tea of cowlily root, that grows in the water, middling strong. Take it three or four times, once every half hour, or till it pukes you.—This is said to cure. Relief gained in this way several times removes the cause. *Coops, of Tuftonborough.*

No. 17. *Recipe to make Consumption Syrup.*—Take hyssop, balm, cure-all-root (which grows in wet places, is also called avens, and makes a very healthy tea) lungwort, liverwort and water cresses. Steep them in one gallon of spring water to two quarts. Strain the liquor and put it in a stone jug. Add two quarts of brandy, two pounds of honey, one pound of raisins, one common size nutmeg, (grated fine) the weight of one nutmeg each of cinnamon, mace and cloves. Let the liquor steep slowly to about five pints and bottle it. Take a glass three or four times a day.
From *Peletiah Thompson, Lee.*

No. 18. *For Consumptive complaints.*—Extract the juice of green burdock leaves by pounding and squeezing them: take one teaspoonful three times a day, before eating, for three days; then omit three, until you have taken it nine days:—This cured Mr. Wallace of M'borough after he had been in a weakly state about one year.

No. 19. *Consumption.*—A diet of carrots, cooked in that manner which suited the patient best, has cured the consumption.—This was from a French doctor of great experience.

No. 20. *Corns on the feet.*—Take willow wood, that grows by the door, and burn it to ashes in a clean place: wet the ashes a little with water, and bind them on the corns a few times—This is said to be a cure.

No. 21. *Another for Corns.*—Take a little piece of rattlesnake's skin, enough to cover the corn, and bind it on. This causes some pain, and cures in a little while.

No. 22. *For Deafness.*—Take an onion, cut it in two in the middle, and take out the heart on each side, then fill the cavities with tobacco and honey, and put them together as before they were cut; fasten it with a string, wrap it in a cabbage leaf, and roast it in the fire, till soft; then squeeze out the juice into a phial and cork it. Use it by dropping it into the ear a drop in a day. It is said to be very good.
From *Nancy Shepard.*

No. 23. *Dysentery.*—Make a good tea of butternut bark, scraping it downwards. This is also called oilnut and lemon walnut. Take a gill or a gill and a half. This physics through them a considerable number of times, and has cured when a man had been sick with this disorder three or four days. It has also cured a woman when the doctors had given her over. *Great Hill, Brentwood.*

No. 24. *Dysentery in children,* has been cured by giving sufficiently of a good tea made of yarrow simmered in milk.

No. 25. *Dysentery.*—To prevent a relapse of the dysentery after having taken medicine some time. When the griping pains return, take ten or twelve drops of laudanum occasionally: this gives immediate relief. It may be taken in good wine or water. *Buchan.*

No. 26. *Another for the Dysentery.*—A good tea made of Canada thistle roots, and taken frequently, has been used with good effect.
Mrs. Lyford Conner.

27. *Dysentery.*—For a child when very weak. Take the green bark of fir balsam tree, and boil it down to tea: sweeten it with loaf sugar, and put in a little wine. This has cured when nothing else would.
New-Hampton.

No. 28. *Another.*—Some have made a tea of white pine bark, beech leaves and Canada thistle roots.

No. 29. *Another.*—Some have simmered chesnut tree bark (off of the roots) in milk, and affirmed that they did well.

No. 30. *Another.*—Some have given one spoonful of black pepper, ground fine, in molasses, within an hour or two after first taken, and they were cured. *Chamberlain.*

No. 31. *For the Earache.*—Make a good tea of tobacco; drop in five drops, and stop it up with cotton wool. This is said not to fail.

From *Capt. Joseph Smith.*

No. 32. *For pain in the Ears and Head.*—Drop in the ears two or three drops of turtle oil, and the relief is immediately.

Doct. Sturdiman.

No. 33. *Eyes sore; cured remarkably, if not caused by drinking.*—Take the whites of six eggs, beat them up fine with half a pint of good cognac brandy; let this stand two nights covered in a close vessel; then sew up the corner of a cloth, or strainer: put this medicine into that, and let it drain moderately, of itself, through this cloth into a phial. Cork this in phials: apply this to your eyes night and morning.

The Squaw's recipe.

No. 34. *Sore Eyes.*—Wash them in a tea made of rattlesnake plantain, which is said to be extraordinary good.

No. 35. *To cure Fits or drive out Measles.*—Take seven small sheep tirds of a black sheep: steep them in a pint of wine and take them for the fits till well: the kind of fits here meant were such as to prevent the man from breathing while he was almost exhausted. These fits were liable to throw him down, if up, though they generally took him in bed. A good tea of common sheep dung is extraordinary good for driving the measles. This has drove them out, given sufficiently and forcibly, when the skill of doctors in Portsmouth failed.

No. 36. *For the Ague Gravel.*—Take half a pint of pumpkin seeds, (shell them clean) and bath-root as big as a walnut. Pulverize them quite fine, and mix it with the white of an egg. Divide this mixture into six pills and give one pill an hour for six hours. This we have not known to fail.

Crown Point.

No. 37. *Doct. Young's receipt for the darting, jumping nervous Headach.*—Take apple-peru leaves, dip them in warm vinegar and lay them on the head when the pain is most violent; at the same time bind a draft of the leaves on the bottoms of the feet: continue these applications three hours and not longer. This gives immediate relief.

No. 38. *Another for the Headach.*—Make a strong decoction, or tea, of red or bell peppers in water: To this add a quantity of cold vinegar; bathe the head with this preparation for the headach. This has proved effectual. *Mr. J. Cook, Milton.*

No. 39. *Sick Headach.*—Make a good tea of hogweed, (goosefoot) and take half a pint: this will settle down the difficulty. If necessary repeat it. *Mrs. Harvey, Nottingham.*

No. 40. *Humours.*—There is an herb called wild wormwood: it grows wild in ledgy places and has prospered in the garden. This herb has a red blow hanging on a feeble stem surrounded with four other stems.—The under sides of the blow is yellow, and hollow up into the stem holes which look like eyes. The blow is used in ointments: and the herb made into tea and taken is very good for a humour that strikes to the stomach.

Mr. Foss, Crownpoint.

No. 41. *Cure for the Hypochondria. The royal Quaker radish.*—Sow the seed in warm rich ground, four inches apart each way; in twelve days they will be fit to eat. Cut them in thin slices and put them in vinegar. Sown in May they will be fit for use in a month. Sown in June—in fifteen days. In July and August, in twelve days. To be watered occasionally after sunset. These radishes are a certain cure for the hypochondria.

No. 42. *For sudden Hoarseness.*—Take the root of burdock—steep it in water strong; administer about one tea cupfull a few times and it will surely relieve. This experiment tried in the family of

John A. Rollins.

No. 43. *Inflammation* in a wound after a cut, or bruise, or otherwise.—

Bathe it with a good tea made of saniele top, or root, warm. This cures in a little while. *Clough, Alton.*

No. 44. *For Inflammation by Cold, in small wounds or bruises.*—Take white swamp moss and simmer it in vinegar: place it upon the part affected, as hot as the patient can bear it. When cooled renew the same. Thus continue for four or six hours and it will stop the inflammation: then continue the part affected wrapped in a batch of the same for a day or two and it will be sure to cure.

No. 45. *Another for the same.*—Make a poultice of snakeweed and milk, and apply it in the same manner as directed in the above recipe.
Tried by *J. A. Rollins.*

No. 46. *For the Jaundice*—Take a middling sized carrot; slice it up; put it into two quarts of milk, and boil it until tender. Drink of this milk for the jaundice, making it your constant drink, till you are well. This cured Mr. Averell of Hampton-Falls when he had been quite weak, and without appetite, and his clothes were yellow. He continued it a month, and was made whole.

No. 47. *The old recipe to cure Jaundice.*—Take sulphur and ginger equal parts, and mix it up with honey or molasses so that you can take it. Take three tea spoonfuls at night, two in the morning and one afterwards morning and evening till cured, or more if you think it not powerful enough, *Kitteridge.*

No. 48. *The Squaw's receipt to cure the Jaundice.*—Take one handful of the bark of the root of an elm, and one handful of dirt from under the root; one handful of the bark of a peach tree root, and one handful of dirt from under the root; one handful of bark of black-cherry tree root, and one handful of dirt from under the root. Steep these in cider in an earthen pot or large pitcher, setting it on the hearth over night. Take half a common tumbler full for three mornings and miss three, until you have taken it nine mornings. This has cured a man when his eyes were quite yellow: he was quite weak, knees and all, but by taking the above medicine was wonderfully relieved.

No. 49. *To cure the Jaundice.*—Take two quarts of good smart cider, and put a handful of rusty iron into it; cover it tight and let it sit a spell. When it is steeped enough, take one gill of it, three times a day, before eating. This sends out the jaundice and is said to cure if any thing will. This is said to have cured Joseph Richardson of Moultonborough when very weak and his eyes quite yellow. A man that was quite helpful in the delivery of our country.

No. 50. *For the Liver complaint.*—Eat dandelions frequently for herbs, and make a tea of them and drink it frequently during the warm weather. When it comes fall, boil down the tea of the dandelions and make pills of it. Take them through the winter as you have need.
From *Doct. Shanning.*

No. 51. *Locked-jaw.*—When a person has hurt himself so that he has symptoms of this disease, let him drink as much rum as he can; and so continue as he is threatened with its approach: this relaxes the nerves, and keeps it off. *Newtown.*

No. 52. *A certain cure for the Nose-bleed.*—Take egg-shells and dry them sufficiently by the fire, without burning, and pound them fine. Give a table spoonful to a person three days running and miss three days till they have taken it nine days. This is the quaker remedy.

No. 53. *Poultice in case of Fever, or when the head is seized badly.*—Mix it up with rye meal by pouring hot water on it; then strew on fine mustard as much as you can make stick, while the poultice is as warm as you can bear it on. This poultice may be repeated as often as it grows cold. This is applied to the feet, by doctors and others in order to draw the anguish from the head, until they are very sore and blistered over and over. The mustard should not be scalt in. *Dea. Sawyer, Manchester.*

No. 54. *Good Physick.*— If you have need of physick at any time, take the bark of barberry, fill a pint mug with it, and simmer it an hour or two. Take the tea of this two or three times, or as you need: this is a very easy and excellent kind of physick, and is preferable to other kinds, as it does not distress and injure the human frame, but leaves it in a prosperous condition. Sometimes it pukes a little. *Mr. Chamberlain.*

No. 55. *For Rheumatism in the joints or cords.*—Take good cream; put or press it into a little bag; cover it carefully in the earth nine days and it will be turned to butter: if it is winter it may be done in the cellar. Oint the place affected with this butter and it gives good relief.

Gilmanton Academy.

No. 56. *Rheumatism, plaster for the.*—When it is settled in the back or in any of the joints, boil beech bark down to a salve and lay it on for a plaster upon any of those joints where the Rheumatism is settled. This removes the difficulty shortly. *Frisby, Blacksmith.*

No. 57. *Cure for Rheumatism in the hip, called the Sciatica and hip-gout.*—This has been cured by keeping in a warm room by a good fire so as to keep the body in a state of perspiration for five days, or until it finally leaves you. If your back, or any other part, is cold, roll up a hot stone and apply it. This has cured Mr. Thing of Brentwood repeatedly, and would be a cure in most cases if the directions are strictly observed.

No. 58. *For the Rheumatism in the Hams.*—Take very strong vinegar, or boil down cider, very strong: boil red peppers in one of these articles, strong, and bathe your rheumatism, night and morning, twenty minutes by the fire for a week or till well. This cured a man that had the rheumatism a good while. *Coops, of Tuftonborough.*

No. 59. *To cure joint Rheumatism, and draw out Splinters or Thorns.*—Take a handful of black snake skins and lay on to draw out splinters or thorns. Use the grease of the above animal for the rheumatism in the joints, when the joints swell only, bathing it on before the fire, twenty minutes at a time, night and morning for a week and it will cure.

Mr. Foss, Crown Point.

No. 60. *For a broken sore Throat.*—Steep old rusty nails and iron in green wine and take it while well. This has cured.

From *Doct. Weeks, Greenland.*

An infallible remedy for a sore throat.—Take ten or fifteen drops of Elixir Vitriol (sometimes called sour drops) in half a pint of water. It should be mixed in glass. The expense is a mere trifle.

No 61 *For a Sprained Stomach, or if you have a little Cold.*—Make pills, of white pine turpentine, about as big as a pea or white bean. Take one or two of these daily and it relieves wonderfully.

Richardson, Moultonborough.

No. 62. *Remedy for swelling and bruised blood.*—Take one pound of life-of-man root, (spikenard) one pound of sarsaparilla and a quantity of cedar leaves: make these three fine. Put water with this sufficient so as to boil it down tender, and thick enough for a poultice by grating in one common sized wake-robin root when you have taken it off the fire. Stir these four well together and spread it on a cloth sufficient to cover the bruise: then grate on another common sized wake-robin root all over the poultice. Apply this poultice warm and keep it on as long as the patient can bear it; then take it off and apply another made in the same manner, and thus continue until the bruised blood is drawn out. Put this poultice on when you are first hurt: it causes the blood to circulate and prevents all harm. *Mrs. Starbird, the doctress of Jefferson.*

No. 63. *For a Swelling, or even for Mortification.*—When a swelling or rising is of long continuance and painful; to break it, take a bat of tow, warm a pewter plate and lay the bat in it: then take a live chicken, cut its throat and hold it over the bat till it is done bleeding, and clap it on warm, and let it stay until the blood clods; then apply another, or even a-

third, which will break the rising even in case of mortification: it will stop by three applications in the manner stated above.

No. 64. *Toothache*—To kill the marrow and stop its aching when hollow, take the stem or stems that grow on the pumpkin and burn to ashes on a fire-shovel, or flat rock. Save the ashes clean by themselves, and fill the hollow of your tooth a few times. Its operation is violent, and the first or second time it is likely will cure its aching forever. *Rowell, Exeter.*

No. 65. *For weakness of the Stomach, and coldness of the blood.*—Make a good tea of fir balsam tree bark; pour off the tea from the bark and put it in a glass bottle: add half a pint of brandy, half a pint of molasses and cork it up. Take a spoonful, or half a glass, morning and evening before eating; or more if you can bear it. This has wrought special relief. —By adding one third part of black alder bark to the above steep, it is extraordinary good for a strained midriff when a person is distressed a part round them.

No. 66. *For Weakness at the Stomach.*—Take toothache weed (called noble pine and pyrola) and witch-wood bark (called round wood.) Steep it strong, add half a pint of good rum to it and bottle it up for use. Take a glass and a half, three times a day, before eating.

Deacon Furnald, Ossipee.

No. 67. *To put women to bed in an easy and comfortable manner.*—Take bear's foot (called by some hog-tush brake root) the horns of the root are like a hog's tush: this grows in stony wet places, and in the woods; its leaf or branch is a foot, or a foot and a half long; looks much like the branch of a swamp brake, and is green all winter. Make a good steep of the root of it in rum, and take a glass of it at a time, or less as you are able, twice or three times a day for a fortnight or a week, before you get to bed.—A steep of this might be of great use if it was'nt for making their children clippers; that is, evil eyed, powerfully so.

No. 68. *The squaw's recipe to kill Worms.*—Take gunpowder, mash it up fine and mix it with molasses. Give half a tea-spoonful to a child, and if needed, repeat the dose. This has been known to give speedy relief. *New-Hampton.*

No. 69. *Another squaw's recipe for Worms.*—Take a parcel of angle worms and dry them in the oven so that you can grind them to a powder; mix them in some molasses and give a spoonful to a child. This has cured when a physician's skill had failed.

No. 70. *Another,*—Give children a small crust of bread in the morning fasting, let them chew it down rather slowly; then give them a portion of rum, when their heads are up, and it upsets them at once.

Doct. Whitten.

No. 71. *Another to kill Worms.*—Take elecampane root, dry or green, pound it up fine and steep it in wine so that it be of good strength. Give one table-spoonful every morning. This is said to be very good.

Culpepper, Whitten.

No. 72. *For Worms in Children.*—Give them a tea-spoonful or two of rennet; if the child refuses to take it, hold his nose and put it down his mouth carefully, when he is asleep. This makes them go off effectually.

OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

No. 73. *Antimony,*—It is said by the experienced that a tea-spoonful of pulverized antimony given to a horse, once a day, is very beneficial.

McCoy.

No. 74. *For Bots or Worms in Horses.*—Grate a great spoonful of blue-flag root into their provender a few times: this is considered very effectual, by those who have tried it. The tops of the flag, if well saved amongst your hay or laid up for that purpose, will produce the same good effect. Give them to the horse a few times and it brings the bots away freely. *Little.*

No. 75. *Another cure for Bots.*—Melt one pint of hog's-fat and put in pearl-ash enough to bite your tongue a little (if you can get it) if not use potash in the same manner, and sweeten it to make it palatable. This cures in a little while and is said not to fail in the worst of cases.

No. 76. *Castrating:* to prevent swelling or cold.—When you cut your horses, bulls, or boars, be careful and not have them take cold: if they should swell some, drive them about till they get warm, or till the cut runs. Then let them cool in a warm place, or else clothe them warm, otherwise your driving will do no good; and thus continue to drive them about, if they swell again.—The ram may be corded in the spring, and will be likely to do better in this way than otherwise. *Scammon.*

No. 77. *To take Cold out of the wound of any animal.*—Take currier's oil, rub it on, in, and all about the wound where the flesh is swollen; Do this about every other day; it will take down the swelling, take out the cold and heal up the wound very well. *Joseph Church, Sandwich.*

No. 78. *Horse-distemper.*—If the fever runs high, bleed in the mouth and rowel in the breast with a french rowel; slap the beast round the rowel with a piece of board and it will run well, and get well in a little while.

No. 79. *French Rowel.*—When you put in a French rowel, you must take up the skin, and cut a round hole in the skin, as big as a small button: then take a piece of smart upper leather; cut it round, a good deal bigger than the hole, and put a leather string through the middle of this leather button, so as to have the end, that is in the button, fast, and the other end (that hangs out an inch or two) with a knot tied in the end of it. Start up the skin round the hole a little, so that you can put in your leather button, called a *French rowel.*

No 80. *Horse-ail called Throat-distemper.*—Take antimony, sulphur and salt-petre, quarter of a pound of each: make them fine and mix them together: make three or four doses of this, and give one at a time, in the morning in provender, to the horse. This is said to be effectual by those who tried it.

No 81. *For a horse newly Foundered.*—As soon as a horse is foundered, take off his shoes, pare the hoof thin, and bleed him freely in the bottom of the hoof; then put on the shoes and keep the horse to work. For an old founder, bleed several times till the inflammation is taken away.

No. 82. *Gripes in Horses.*—Take two quarts of good ashes, boil them ten minutes in water and let it stand in the pot till it cools. Pour off the liquor, strain it, and give one gallon to the horse at a time. This relieves in about fifteen minutes, and oft times with great sweating.
Harvey, Nottingham.

No. 83. *Heaves in Horses.*—When the horse first comes to the barn, give him musty hay, which will raise the disorder very high: then give your horse two table-spoonfuls of ginger in two quarts of wheat bran (scalded) night and morning for one week and you may expect a cure. This has been proved. After you have scalded your bran, add your ginger.
Barton.

No. 84. *Another remedy for the Heaves.*—Take the liquor out of a tanner's tan-vat: give about a pint at a time, once a day, to a colt, and more to a horse as they can bear it, until they get better. This has cured a colt when he was so bad that he would fall down if he was worried much.
From *Barron, Peeling.*

No. 85. *Another for the Heaves.*—Take the comb, or small houses, contained in the inside of little-ant beds with the pismires and their eggs if you can get them: put this substance into a vessel and pour hot water on it sufficient to leach it as you would ashes; let it stand till the strength is sufficiently out (say twenty minutes or more.) Pour off the liquor, when

this is done, and boil it down as thick as molasses. Give half a wine-glass, once a day in provender, to a horse, four or five days; then give him a glass a day while he gets well. In some cases it may be necessary to continue it a month. This we have not known to fail.

If you give a gill of this at a time to a horse, you will be likely to hurt him.

McKoy, Thornton.

No. 86. *For a Horse when he is foul in his Sheath and Blood.*—Give him half a pint of sunflower seeds, in a day, in his provender, for a week (these seeds are good for a horse any time) This will cure. When a horse is thus foul, you will perceive that he will gaunt up behind, lose his appetite and his yard will be gummed up with dirty matter. This causes a fever by the dirt and matter collected there. Take his yard down by carefuly bathing it with warm soap suds, taking the filth all away that adheres to his yard and sheath. This you must do carefully by bathing two or three times, or until he lets it down and not pull it down by hard force, whereby some have spoiled their horses.

No. 87. *Springhalt, called Stringhalt by Farriers.*—This difficulty is sometimes caused by a horse's cords being strained behind, and taking a little cold by which they swell and cannot play easily up and down as the horse steps: by which, in the first symptoms of this disease, the horse will now and then throw his foot out sideways and step with difficulty.

CURE.—Rub on, with your hand, warm chamberlye one day, and vinegar the next, as warm as you can put it on, for ten or fifteen minutes: this continuing for some time. In the first symptoms of this difficulty the horse may be cured. Rub it up and down as hard as you can rub it.

From *Capt. Smith.*

No. 88. *Scratches in Horses.*—Simmer a little sulphur in hog's-fat: be careful not to burn it: rub it on the scratches once or twice, or until well. This is said to be very effectual, by those who have tried it. Good itch-ointment will have the same effect. Rub it on all the places that remain sore, until well.

No. 89. *For a horse that is Hooked deep, or wounded badly.*—Make a good tea of indigo root by boiling it in chamberly and wash or drench the wound properly. It heals in a little time.

Herryman, Hampstead.

No. 90. *Flies, to keep off from Horses.*—Make a tea of water pepper, called smart weed, or arse smart, and wash them with it and the flies will be gone.

No. 91. *For Black Scouring in Cattle.*—Take one gallon of cider emptyings, add to it one pint of molasses and set it on fire coals and stir it until it begins to foam: then give it to them about blood-warm. This has cured the black scours when the bowels were heaving and foaming.

Harvey, Nottingham.

No. 92. *To heal a Broken Leg of a neat creature.*—Take the bark off a pine tree, about the bigness of the creatures leg, have the bones even and regular and wrap the bark round the leg; then put on two splinters each side of the leg, over the bark which should be four or five inches long. Swathe the splinters on to the leg with a sufficient cord, or string, and fasten it so that it may stay on a fortnight without getting out of place. Bathe the leg two or three times a day with salt and vinegar, and pour a little in at the top of the bark. At a fortnights end, you may take the bark carefully off and you will find the bones are knitted. Wash it and bind it up again carefully and in a month's time the creature will begin to use its leg. During the healing of this leg, or bone, the creature should be kept by itself in some suitable pen or apartment where it can have sufficient room to lie down and get up without being crowded. Be careful that the creature be not scared, or caused to hurt itself by surprise. *Kelsey, Nottingham.*

No. 93. *Calves, a mortal disease amongst.*—They are taken very sud-

den, panting and blairing with their tongue out, and swell very much, and die in a few hours unless immediate attention is given. This disorder seizes the lights and heart, and causes such heat in the manifold that the dung becomes dry and hard. *Cure.*—Dissolve camphor in new rum or gin and give one gill at a time: then give immediately a pint of warm water, a gill of mustard seed (pounded fine) and one gill of molasses, well mixed together: then give one gill of sweet oil. This is the only remedy that has been found out, with immediate bleeding. Take the blood first to prevent this disorder. Garget your calf with dry garget. Barton.

No. 94. *To kill Lice in Cattle.*—Some have simmered hog's-fat with tobacco in it and washed them with it; this done faithfully, cures.—Others have washed them in strong soap suds a few times, and say this cures.—Others have mixed red precipitate with fresh butter, or cream, and ointed them with it and say this kills both the blue and red lice.

No. 95. *To kill Lice in Cattle.*—Wash them in new rum. This is said to be a certain antidote by the experienced.

Another.—Mix chamberlye, soap-suds and beef brine, equal parts; wash the creatures well with this, and, about a week after, wash them again to kill what comes from the nits. This is said to be certain.

Lamprey.

Another.—Wash them in good soap-suds, and then rub in fine salt, well, all over, while the hair is wet: this is said to be better than the above.

From *Capt. J. Smith.*

No. 96. *Another to kill Lice in Cattle.*—Take and cut up a piece of skin just before their fore shoulders, on the top, and put in a piece of unguentum as big as a gray bean: put in the same quantity again the third or fourth day. This is a sure cure; if it works a soreness it will do no hurt. This has been proved for many years,

Doct. Sawyer, Newtown.

No. 97. *Dry Bellyache in Sheep.*—Symptoms: they will stand stretched out, lose their appetite, will sometimes lie down, and, if very bad, will keep down for several days.—Cure: take a glass of molasses, the same quantity of hog's-fat and simmer them together; then add a glass of new rum, and half a cartridge of gunpowder: put it down to steep. If this is not sufficient repeat the dose: we have not known this to fail. This disease troubles them when at hay, and slays the valuable fat sheep as well as the lean.

No. 98. *Poisoned Sheep.*—Mix a pint of Indian meal with water, so that it may be a thin liquid, and pour it down the sheep. This has been known to cure many sheep that had been poisoned, whereby none did die.

Esq. Bell's recipe, Derry.

No. 99. *Lambs.*—In the year 1829 the lambs died all about in a remarkable manner. It was thought by some that the death of the lambs was caused by the many rains on the hay and grass the year before; others said it was because the lambs came before their teeth were cut through, and that if they were rubbed with pine coal a little they would not be so likely to die.

Stratham.

No. 100. *Houghail in sheep.*—Mr. Potter, of Concord, directs to cure by scraping the inside of the crotch of the hough clean, till the blood begins to press through a little; then he lets them go, and affirms that this is a cure.

No. 101. *Blackleg.*—Mr. P. affirms that the blackleg is cured by cutting the skin one and a half inches, crosswise, between the eyes, then ripping it up downwards two or three inches so as to form a pocket and filling it with salt: this has cured, even after the creature was incapable of standing. He observes that the skin grows down again in its place.

No. 102. *To save Sheep from the bee that lays eggs in their head.*—Some have called it the maggot. (see sheep, page, 377) The sheep are

saved from these bees, and grubs, by tarring their noses well, or by keeping the bottom of their salt-trough covered over with tar and salt laid thereon sufficiently and continually through the warm season. In either of these ways, by the smell of the tar the bee is kept from going up the sheep's nose. Mr. Herryman, Hampstead.

No. 103. *Swine.*—When your swine is sick and refuses to eat, if he drinks any thing he pukes it up immediately: this is caused by a stoppage in the entrails, his manure is drying up in hard wads and his entrails will grow up between these wads unless the difficulty is removed; which may be done if he has not been sick more than four days. CURE. See that his issues are ruffed open. Then take half a pint of molasses, half a pint of hog's fat, put in one spoonful of mustard seed, ground fine; let these be mixed and given blood warm; in order for this put a halter round his snout and turn him up on his back in a soft place, his head a little the highest, put a gag in his mouth and hold him thus still on his back, till he is done squealing and pour the medicine on his snout, while he does not squeal, and let it run carefully down his throat. Take half a fig of tobacco, round it and grease it, and put it up the hog three inches for a clister: this has cured a hog in this condition. Tuftonborough.

No. 104. For Hogs, shut up in the pen, when they begin to gnaw the trough and wont eat very well. Give them charcoal or dry rotten wood, and they will pine no more, but eat and fat well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 105. *To make Coffee of gray beans.*—1st simmer them in water over the fire until the strong taste is partly out, (say ten minutes.) Then put them into a warm oven, after your bread is out: stir them whilst in the oven, if they be not spread thin, that they may not be dried uneven; when they are well dried, take them out and make use of them as common coffee, viz. burn and pound them as you would coffee. When you make your coffee put in about double the quantity, and when drank at the table a stranger who did not know what it was, would take it for West India coffee: not one in ten of the men would perceive the difference, and it would be far more wholesome. If one half only of it were mixed with W. I. coffee, it would be much more healthy, as it would prevent the faintness of the stomach and trembling of the limbs, palpitation of the heart and weakness of the nerves, that strong W. I. coffee is apt to create.

July, 1828.—A true receipt. Attest, Z. H. DOWE, Physician.

N. B. Rye coffee is good enough for those who sit to write, or sew at needle work, &c. but it is unfit for those who labour hard, as it creates a faintness at the stomach, and relaxes the appetite to food, especially in hot weather.

No. 106. *Ants or Pismires.*—To kill or drive away those little ants that haunt the cupboard, put in a few of the great black pismires and they will put them all away in a little while: or simmer hog's-fat and tobacco together and rub it on the inside of the cupboard where they come; or set it in a bowl, or dish, in the cupboard; either of these will disperse them.—It is said that if you chalk so that they cannot come into the cupboard without coming over it, this will prevent them.

No. 107. *Bedbugs.*—Speak to your painter to paint your bedsteads with paint mixt with verdigrise. It is also said by the painter, when you mix common paint, put in more than one half of spirits of turpentine with the oil and paint the bedstead well, mortice holes and all, and the bugs will not come nigh.—Camphor put in the joints of a bedstead will prevent bedbugs.

No. 108. SALTING BEEF.—When you wish to salt it in your common way, pour in your pickle, boiling hot, till you cover the beef. Beef pickled in this manner will not take odious saltness and will be more tender.

No. 109. TO BOIL POTATOES.—When you are in a hurry, slice them about a quarter of an inch thick, and they will boil in seven or eight minutes.

No. 110. PATENT RECEIPT TO MAKE BREAD.—Take a pint of new milk, add as much boiling water; stir in flour, till thick as emptyings; keep it warm six hours; then add as much milk, and boiling water; put in flour and knead it together: mould it up, and put it in pans. When you put your oven heating, fill the pans half full and set them by the fire: the pans will be full when the oven is hot. From Mrs. Lane, Epping.

No. 111. TO DYE ORANGE-YELLOW COLOUR.—Cut up green sumach to fine chips sufficient to fill a two-pail pot, including the cloth: put in two ounces of alum, let this hang over the fire so as to keep it warm four or five days and it will be a beautiful orange colour. The sap of this sumach should be taken off.—It is said that green short moss that grows on the rock boiled an hour with the cloth will produce the same colour above mentioned.

No. 112. YELLOW DYE.—It is said that barberry bark, boiled ten or fifteen minutes, and your things dipped in the liquor, will colour a good yellow. Some say, add a little alum. Exeter.

No. 113. *To Catch Fish.*—It is said the crane, fish-hawk, and king-fisher hovers over the water where the fish are and drops the oil out of the oil bottles that are under their wings, and when the fish comes up after the oil, they dart down and catch them with their claws; it is said if you take this oil and dip your hook in it you may catch fish plentifully without any other bait. If you have need to preserve this oil sometime before you go a fishing, tie up the top of those oil bottles and put them in a large mouth vial and cover them with spirit; cork it tight: when you use the oil in these little bottles, wash off the spirit: if you can use the oil immediately from one of those birds it will be better.

No. 114. TO KEEP BUGS, CANKER WORMS AND OTHER INSECTS FROM APPLE TREES, AND OTHER TREES, OR GRAPE VINES.—In the spring of the year, when the sap ascends from the roots, bore with a gimlet a small distance through the bark and put in a small quantity of blue ointment, called unguentum, and stop the hole with a plug: the vine may be innoculated by opening it a little with the point of a knife.

No. 115. WILD PEAR TREE.—This grows in swamps, or moist land: the trees are of all sizes, from that of a stadle, to that of a barn-sill: it is full of crooked limbs descending in a pretty straight direction from the body of the tree, all round: the top of the tree is generally crooked over a little, or in a flat posture: the fruit of the tree, when ripe, is a sour blue plum and is not far from the bigness of a bean.

No. 116. Sugar maple trees may be preserved from injury, in consequence of the use of the bit, by stopping the hole with a piece of green maple wood after the sap season is over.

No. 117. CRANBERRY.—Meadow or common cranberry grows in meadows and has little fine vines; its fruit is made into sauce, and is used for several other things.

MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY grows on upland, or woodland, and has a much larger leaf and vine than that of the meadow cranberry; it sometimes has a few reddish, flattish, mealy plums; the vines of this cranberry are oft-times ordered by the doctors.

HIGH CRANBERRY bushes grow in low land as high as your shoulders and sometimes higher; it has a small cranberry extended on a stem about an inch long, is quite tart and has a largish seed within it: the bark of this is ordered for fits with other things.

No. 118 BUTTONWOOD tree, sometimes called savron wood, sycamore and plane tree, is used for medicine. It is frequently set by the way and by houses: it oft times grows by brooks, in sandy gravelly places; the limbs and tops are frequently covered over with balls, which hang all winter.

Concerning Mr. ABEL BROWN's receipt for the Dysentery, page 96th, it is required that the patient eat no food while taking the medicine there recommended, unless it be a slack-boiled egg, seasoned a little with salt.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS'

LAST LEGACY,

AND USEFUL

FAMILY GUIDE.

NEW-YORK:

1827.

PREFACE.

THE author of this little book has a desire to leave something for the good of his fellow creatures, and being sensible of soon retiring from time, and seeing no other opportunity to benefit the rising generation, hopes it will be kindly received--being a true and faithful statement of each Medicine and Cure.—It has been carefully minuted according to his own knowledge, and not from hearsay. He has endeavoured to state the true nature and virtue of each vegetable; and they may be used with the greatest safety and advantage.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author of this work is a native of New-York, and now resides in Washington county, in the easterly part of the state ; he has for the most part of his life been engaged in the deepest study for restoring the health, and preserving the lives of his fellow creatures. For the attainment of this object he has travelled. To this end he has laboured, and for years has applied himself in the wilds of America, among the natives of the forest, where he has undergone all the horrors and deprivations incident to savage life, in order to collect and bring together that knowledge which should be instrumental in saving the lives and preserving the health of his fellow creatures.

Whilst among the Indians, the author was a particular inmate and confident of a native Indian, who had been instructed in all the arts of civilized life, and had the advantages of a liberal education, being a regular bred physician, in the medical department of the Pennsylvania university, established at Philadelphia, at once the most flourishing and respectable institution of the kind in the United States, and hardly excelled by any in Europe.—While with this Indian, the author of this work had not only an opportunity of learning the Indian method of treating disorders, and the medical virtues of the vegetable kingdom, but likewise of gaining much literary and scientific knowledge.

It is as clear as the sun at noon day, (and must be seen by all observers) that nature has provided in her minerals, animals and vegetables, an effectual remedy, if administered in season, for all the disorders incident to the human system. Of the two latter, the author has treated more particularly in his work, omitting mineral substances generally, on account of their poisonous quality--and which he thinks in a great measure ought to be laid aside. Should any recipe in the preceding pages answer the benevolent design of the writer—that of easing pain, curing diseases and prolonging life—the person so benefitted will be more than compensated for the price asked for this.

☞More than 8000 copies of this work have been sold within the last four months.☜

HERBAL.

1. *For the King's Evil.*

The King's Evil may be cured by a plant called the King's Evil weed. It grows in wild shady land, under almost all kinds of timber, and in the form of a plantain, but the leaves are smaller, and are spotted green and white—a very beautiful plant. When it goes to seed, there comes up one stalk in the middle of the plant, six or eight inches high, and bears the seed on the top of the stalk in a small round bud.

Take this, root and branch, pound it soft, apply it to the tumour for a poultice or salve, and let the patient drink a tea made of the same for constant drink. If the tumour is broken open, simmer the root and leaf in sweet oil and mutton tallow ; strain it of, and add to it beeswax and rosin until hard enough for salve.—Wash the sore with liquor made of the herb, boiled, and apply the salve, and it will not fail a cure.

2. *The best remedy for the rattles in children.*

Take blood root, powder it, give the patient a small tea-spoonful at a dose; if the first does not break the bladder in half an hour, repeat again three times. This has not been known to fail curing.

3. *A valuable remedy for the Bilious Colic.*

Take of West India rum, one gill, of West India molasses, one gill, of hog's lard, one gill, and the urine of beast one gill; simmer well together. This composition will seldom fail of performing an effectual cure for life.

4. *For a Felon.*

Blue flag root and wild turnip root, a handful of each, stewed in half a pint of hog's lard—strain it off—add to it four spoonfuls of tar, and simmer them together. Apply this ointment to the felon till it breaks. Add beeswax and rosin to the ointment for a salve to dress it with after it is broken. This is an infallible cure, without losing a joint.

5. *For the Salt Rheum.*

Take swamp sassafras bark, boil it in water very strong, take some of the water and wash the part affected; to the remainder of the water add hog's lard, simmer it over a moderate fire till the water is gone. Oint the part affected after washing, (continued four days,) never fails of a cure.

6. *Salve for a Burn.*

Take wild lavender, the green of elder bark, cammomile, and parsley, and stew them in fresh butter, strain off, and add to it beeswax, rosin, and white diacalon, equal parts. If a burn is of a long time standing, and discharges very much, take mutton suet before it is tried, pound it up with chalk to the consistence of salve. This cures the most inveterate old sores of the kind.

7. *The best Salve for Women's sore Breasts ever found.*

Take one pound of tobacco, one pound spikenard, half a pound cumfrey, and boil them in three quarts of chamber ley till almost dry ; squeeze out the juice, add to it pitch and beeswax, and simmer it over a moderate heat to the consistence of salve. Apply it to the part affected.

8. *An ointment to supple stiff joints and shrunk sinews.*

Take half a pound hog's lard; put into it a small handful of melolet (or Melilot) green, stew it well together, strain it off, add to it one ounce rattle-snake's grease, do. of olive oil, ten drops of oil lavender, mixed well together, Oint three times a day and rub it in well with the hand.

9. *A valuable cure for inveterate old sore legs.*

Take the bark of cavron wood or shrub maple, boil it very strong, take part of the liquor and boil it down to a salve, and wash the part affected every time it is dressed. Apply new salve twice a day. Make a tea of the same, and drink three times a day.

10. *To cure the bite of a rattle snake.*

Take green hoarhound tops, pound them fine, press out the juice, let the patient drink a table spoonful of the juice, morn, noon, and night, or three times in twenty-four hours ; apply the pounded herbs to the bite, change the same twice a day. The patient may drink a spoonful of sweet olive oil. This seldom fails curing.

11. *A cure for the Itch.*

Take a half a pound of hog's lard, four ounces spirits turpentine, two ounces flour sulphur, and mix them together cold ; apply it to the ancles, knees, wrists, and elbows, and rub it in the palms of the hands, if there be any raw spots ; apply a little three nights when going to bed.

12. *The red salve for swellings in formation.*

Take linseed oil one pound, sweet oil, or fresh butter half a pound, red lead one pound, boil them together, stir it while boiling, then slack the heat & add to it two pounds of beeswax, 1 pound rosin, and stir them together till cold.

13. *Foote's Ointment.*

Take one pound of hog's lard, one pound of mutton tallow, half a pound oil of spike, and heat them over a moderate fire until they are united, then add as much beeswax and rosin as will make it to a salve,the renowned Foote's Ointment. This cures all common sores where there is no inflammation.

14. *A certain cure for Corns on the feet or toes.*

Take white pine turpentine, spread a plaster, apply it to the corn, let it stay on till it comes off itself. Repeat this three times—never fails curing.

15. *A cure for Warts on any part of the body.*

Make a strong solution with corrosive sublimate, wet the wart three or four times a day—never fails curing.

16. *An excellent family Bilious Pill.*

This pill made frequent use of, prevents all kinds of fevers. Take one pound of sweet rind aloes, four ounces jalap, four ounces pulverized blood root, two ounces cloves, and two ounces saffron, and beat them all to a fine powder ; pill them with molasses—mix them well in a mortar. The common way of using them is to take every night one, the bigness of a pea, if you have a bilious habit ; but if you wish them to act as a physic, take four or five on going to bed. They give no pain in the operation.

17. *For the tooth ache, if the tooth be hollow.*

Take gum opium, gum camphor, and spirits of turpen-

tine, equal parts, rub them in a mortar to a paste, dip lint in the paste and put it in the hollow of the tooth every time after eating. Make use of this three or four days, and it will generally cure the tooth from ever aching.

18. *For the Bilious Colic.*

Take the above mentioned bilious pill, add to it half the weight in calomel, give four or five pills and repeat the dose, and it is a certain cure for the bilious colic. Or take mandrake roots, dried and pulverized. A large tea spoonful is a dose. This must be repeated several times.

19. *A sure cure for the canker in the mouth.*

Take one pound of fresh butter, put it into an earthen vessel well glazed, set it on the fire, let it boil, when boiling add to it four common green frogs, put them in alive, let them stew until the frogs are dry, take them out, add to it a little cammomile and parsley, when cold stir in a little burnt alum, pulverized, and if the fever is high, give a little rattlesnake's gall, dried in chalk. This will cure the most inveterate canker in the mouth, throat, or stomach.

20. *A medicine to cure inward ulcers.*

Take sassafras root bark two ounces, coltsfoot root two ounces, blood root one ounce, gum myrrh one ounce, winter bark one ounce, suckatrine aloes one ounce; steep them in two quarts of spirits, and drink a small glass every morning, fasting.

21. *For cramp in the stomach, or any inward part.*

Take ten drops of the oil of lavender on sugar or in wine. Repeat the dose once in an hour if required.

22. *A cure for the flying Rheumatism.*

Take princes pine tops, horse radish roots, elecampane roots, prickly ash bark, bittersweet bark off the root, wild cherry bark, and mustard seed—a small handful of each; one gill of tar water into a pint of brandy, or the same proportion. Drink a small glass before eating, three times a day.

23. *A valuable remedy for wind colic in women and children.*

Take equal parts of ginseng and white root, half as much

calamus or angelica seeds,dry them,pound them very fine, mix them together ; a tea spoonful is a dose for a grown person, for children less, according to their age. Repeat the dose once in half an hour, if required. Very rare it ever fails.

24. *For a hectic Cough.*

Take three yolks of hen's eggs, three spoonfuls of honey, and one of tar, beat them well together, add to them one gill of wine. Take a teaspoonful three times a day before eating. Or a syrup made of barley, and turnips and elecampane ; boil them in fair water, three quarts to one pint of barley, one pound of turnips, four ounces of elecampane; boiled down to one pint, add to it one pound of honey or loaf sugar, and half pint of brandy. A table spoonful is a dose, three times a day. Or wild licorice half a pound, brook liverwort half a pound, elecampane two ounces, solomon's seal four ounces, spikenard half a pound, gumfire four ounces, boiled in four quarts of water to one ; add to it two pounds of honey, one pint of old spirits. Half a glass is a dose before eating.

25. *For the Earisiply, or St. Anthony's Fire.*

Make egg wine rich and good for drinking; drink a part of it, and wash the affected with the other part. This is a valuable remedy.

26. *For the Rheumatism in the loins.*

The oil of sassafras, used internal and external; ten drops on loaf sugar is a dose. Oint the part affected with the same. Repeat it as often as needful.—Or set over hemlock boughs and drink poke berries in Brandy for three weeks every day. Only seat three times—Or shower with cold water, and drink brandy all the time.—Or drink brandy, and bathe the part affected with salt and rum, hot as can be borne by a fire. Repeat it six days.

27. *For the Quincy.*

Bleed under the tongue in the first stage of it, and sweat the throat and neck with cardis, a thorny herb growing in gardens. Boil it in milk and water, and sweat powerfully three or four times. This has not failed in one instance to cure. *Carduus Benedictus*

28. *A remarkable Plaster to ease the pain of felons, or frog felons, or any such tumour on the hands or feet, or elsewhere.*

Get a pitch pine knot from an old log, the side next to or in the ground; split the knot fine, boil out half a pound of pitch; take four ounces of strong tobacco, boil it in water, strain out the tobacco, boil the liquor until it is thick, then add the pitch to the liquor, simmer it over a moderate heat, stir it all the time till it form a salve altogether. If the swelling be on the hand or finger, lay the plaster on the wrist, if on the foot or toe, lay the plaster on the ancle; or wherever it may be, lay it above the next joint. This will take out all the pain in a short time. Dress the sore with any other salve that is best. This cure is infallible.

29. *For the Phthisic.*

Take four ounces of hen's fat and a seed bowl of skunk cabbage that grows at the bottom of the leaves close to the ground, cut it fine, stew it in the fat till it is dry, strain it off. A tea spoonful is a dose to take three times a day. Make a syrup of white swamp honeysuckle blossoms and queen of the meadow roots, sweetened with honey; add to a quart of the syrup, half a pint of brandy.

30. *To cure a Wen.*

Take clean linen rags and burn them on a pewter dish, and gather the oil on the pewter with lint, cover the wen with it twice a day. Continue it for some time, and the wen will drop out without any further trouble.

31. *An excellent remedy for the Asthma.*

Take spikenard root two ounces, sweet flag root two ounces, elecampane root two ounces, common chalk two ounces, beat very fine in a mortar, add to it a pound of honey, and beat it well together. A tea spoonful is a dose three times a day.

32. *An excellent Pill for the Hystericks.*

Take a quantity of white root, otherwise called Canada root, boil it in fair water, when it is boiled very soft, strain out the roots, and boil the liquor to the consistence of a thick paste, so that it may be pilled. Let the patient take two or three pills at a dose when the disorder is coming on.

33. *A cure for bleeding at the stomach.*

Take a pound of yellow dock root, dry it thoroughly, pound it fine, boil it in a quart of sweet milk; strain it off, drink a gill three times a day. Take also a pill of white pine turpentine every day to heal the vessels that leak.

34. *For the Dropsy.*

Take half a pound of blue flag root, half a pound of elecampane root, boiled in two gallons of fair water to one quart, sweetened with one pint of molasses. Let the patient take half a gill three times a day before eating.

35. *For the Canker Rash.*

White birch root pulverized very fine, given in small doses three or four times a day. Make a tea of the same for constant drink. For the fever give rattle snake's gall, three grains at a time.

36. *For any Hemorrhage of the Blood.*

Take a handful of blood weed—it grows in old fields, and is called by some, horse tail, or white top—is about waist or shoulder high, one stalk from the bottom, and has a very bushy top;—when it is green, pound it, and press out the juice, and give the patient a table spoonful at a time, once an hour till it stops; if it be dry boil it strong, and give the tea, very strong, three or four spoonfuls at a time.

37. *A cure for the Gravel in the Bladder or Kidneys.*

Make a strong tea of the herb called heart's ease, drink plenty.—Or take the root of Jacob's ladder, and make a very strong tea, and drink plenty. It is a most certain remedy.—Jacob's ladder is a vine that grows often in rich interval soil, near a wood or bush that stands near grass land. It comes up with one stalk about breast high, then springs off into a number of branches covered with green leaves, and the fruit is a large bunch of black berries, when ripe the bunch hangs down under the leaves by a small stem. This is proved to be the best cure that has been found.

38. *A valuable remedy for the Piles*

If the piles are outward, make an ointment of cammomile, sage, parsley, and burdoc, the leaves of each--sim-

mer them in fresh butter or hog's lard and sweet oil. Anoint the parts with it, and drink tar water, half a gill three times a day.—But if they are inward, or blind piles, drink tar water twice a day, and essence of fir every night going to bed, half a small glass. This effects a cure in about two months.

39. *For the tooth ache, if the tooth be hollow.*

Put into the hollow a piece of blue vitrol, as much as the hollow will contain. Repeat it for several days and it will kill the marrow.

40. *For the common Canker in children or adults.*

Take canker root, or cold water root, so called, because used with cold water; wash the root, pound it, steep it in cold water, wash the tumour with the water, and drink of it. This root grows in rich soil, in meadows, by fences, stumps, or log-heaps. It comes up with a stalk from the ground a yard or two high and then branches out very large. Its leaf is like clover. The top of the root is yellow as gold, in a bunch, then branches out into many fibres, some like plantain.

41. *For the Hooping Cough.*

A syrup made of elecampane root and honey, four ounces of the root to half a pint of honey. Bake it in a well glazed earthen pot in an oven half hot. If the root be green, it needs no water; if dry, add half a pint of water. A tea spoonful of the syrup for a small child, add a little if older, three times a day.

42. *For Rickets in Children—in the bowels.*

One ounce of Rhubarb powdered in one ounce of Enceviniris, put into one quart of wine or brandy.—If the child is a year old, it may take a table spoonful at a time, if older take more, to half a gill for an adult. If any part of the body is affected with the disorder, bathe the part with brandy, and drink turkey-root steeped in wine three or four times a day.

43. *A sure remedy for women's sore nipples.*

When the infant stops sucking, apply a plaster of balsam fir. It will cure in three or four days.

44. *A cure for itching heels or feet, or ribbed heels.*

Take any kind of tallow and tallow the part affected with it, and rub it in by a hot fire at night going to bed. Repeat it three or four times.

45. *A preservative against all sorts of bilious fevers.*

The fulness of bile is the cause of all sorts of fevers, and jaundice, and bilious colic, and cholera morbus. Physic often with blood root and mandrake roots mixed together, once a quarter, and make small beer with elder roots, spruce boughs, burdock roots, hops, white ash bark, sarsaparilla roots and spikenard. Make a bitter with unicorn roots and bark, of white wood roots and the yellow dust of hops. If a family will continue this method they will never be troubled with fevers.

46. *For convulsion Fits.*

Take convulsion roots, make a tea of them and drink, or powder them and take the powder in small doses.—Convulsion root grows in timber land, and comes up in July, with a bunch of white stalks about six or eight inches high, with a little knob on the top. It has no leaves. The top and root are for use. The root is a bunch of small fibres, very numerous, and full of little knobs about the size of mustard seed, and they grow just under the leaves.

47. *For the Consumption.*

Take half a bushel of barley malt, put it into a large tub, take six pails of water, make it boil, pour it on to the malt, let it stand six hours, take half a bushel of white pine bark, one pound spikenard root, one pound Syria grass, boil them in the water that the malt is soaked in, half away, then put it into a keg, add yeast or emptins to it, let it ferment, then bottle it up, and drink one pint a day.

48. *For the Quinsy in the throat.*

Sweat the throat with spotted cardis boiled in milk and water, by holding a pot of it under the throat as hot as can be borne, and hold some of it in the mouth, and when the swelling is gone down, wear a piece of black silk about the neck constantly, and it will prevent quinsy from coming again.

49. *For swellings that come of themselves.*

An ointment made of alder tags and sugar of lead, simmered in hog's lard, and melilot and saffron, simmered all together. Strain off, and anoint the part affected, it will scatter the swelling if taken in time. Give the patient something to guard the stomach before ointing.

50. *An excellent poultice for old inveterate sores.*

Scrape yellow carrots, wilt them on a pan or fire Shovel, very soft. It takes out the inflammation and the swelling, and is an excellent poultice for a sceris breast.

51. *An excellent medicine for inward hurts or ulcers.*

Take elecampane, cumfrey, spikenard, masterwort, angelica, and ginseng roots, of each a pound, boughs of fir two pounds, cammomile one pound; put them into a still, with a gallon of rum, and two gallons of water, draw off six quarts, drink a small glass night and morning.

52. *Another excellent essence, good for all sorts of inward weakness, inward fevers, coughs, or pain in the side, stomach or breast.*

Take twenty pounds of fir boughs, one pound of spikenard, four pounds of red clover, put them into a still with ten gallons of cider, draw off three gallons, drink half a gill night and morning.

53. *For the Diabetes.*

Take a weather sheep's bladder, put it into a glass bottle that will hold a quart, fill it up with good Madeira wine, and let it stand forty-eight hours, then drink three or four times a day, about half a gill at a time. A deer's bladder is preferable.

54. *For stoppage of water.*

Take a spoonful of honey bees, as much buds of currant bushes, steep them in hot water very strong, drink two spoonfuls at a time every half hour.

55. *For sore eyes.*

White vitriol one tea spoonful, sugar of lead one do. gun powder two do. to one quart of fair water, mixed and shook well together, six or eight times. Wash the eyes three times a day—an infallible cure.

56. *For the Dropsy.*

Sassafras bark of the root one pound, prickly ash bark one pound, spice wood bush half a pound, three ounces of garlics, four ounces of parsley roots, four ounces of horse radish roots, four ounces of black birch bark—boil all in three gallons of malt beer. Drink a gill three times a day.

57. *To stop a fever sore from coming to a head, and carry it away.*

Sweat it with flannel cloths dipt in hot brine. The cloths must be changed as often as they are cold, for three hours, then wash it in brandy and wrap it in flannel; repeat it three or four times.

58. *To stop puking.*

Take gum camphor, pound it, pour on boiling water, let the patient drink a spoonful every ten minutes. It must be sweetened with loaf sugar. Or take a handful of green wheat, or grass, pound it, pour a little water on it, press out the juice, and let the patient drink a spoonful once in ten minutes.

59. *For the Lock Jaw.*

When any person is taken with the lock jaw, give him five grains of Dover's powders, then set him in a tub of hot water, as hot as he can bear it, bathe his head with camphorated spirits, let him sit or stand in the water as long as he can bear it without fainting, and bleed him if possible. Repeat this three or four times; when out of the water put him in a warm bed, wrapped in flannel.

60. *For the Numb Palsy.*

When a person is taken with the numb palsy, let blood freely if possible, give a table spoonful of flour of sulphur once an hour, bathe the part affected with spirits of harts-horn, take one pound of roll brimstone, boil it in four quarts of water to one quart, let the patient drink a table spoonful once an hour. If applied early, will finally carry it off.

61. *To cure vegetable poison, running ivy, or poison elder, or any other.*

Take rosemary leaves or blossoms, make a tea of it to drink morn and night, like bohea tea or any other. Or, take wild turnips, if green pound them and press out the juice, if dry boil them in fair water, wash the part affected with the clear liquor. Take part of the liquor, add to it a little saffron and camphor, and drink to cleanse the fluids and guard the stomach.

62. *For the spinevantosey that comes in the breast.*

Take spikenard root, comfrey root, yellow oak bark, tobacco, boil them in water, strong, take out some of the liquor to wash the tumour, add to the rest hog's lard or mutton tallow, beeswax and rosin, simmer it over a slow fire, stir it constantly until it is salve, apply it to the sore, physic with mandrake roots three or four times. Bleed once.

63. *To cure inward Ulcers.*

Sassafras root bark two ounces, coltsfoot root two ounces, bloodroot two ounces, gum myrrh one ounce, steeped in two quarts of spirits. Drink a small glass every morning. Live on simple diet as much as possible. For constant drink, make a beer of barley malt,one peck, spikenard root two pounds, comfrey root one pound, burdock roots two pounds, black spruce boughs five pounds, angelica root one pound, fennel seed four ounces, for ten gallons of beer. Drink one quart a day. Let your exercise be light.

64 *For the catarrh in the head.*

Take yellow dock root, split it and dry it in an oven, blood root and scoke root, four ounces of each, cinnamon one ounce, cloves half an ounce, pound them very fine, let the patient use it as snuff eight or ten times a day. Every night smoke a pipe full of cinnamon mixed with a little tobacco, and sweat the head with hemlock, brandy and camphor. Pour a little camphorated spirits and brandy into the hot liquor to sweat.

65. *For an inflammation in the head.*

Take red beets, pound them very fine, press out some of the juice, let the patient snuff some up into the head, and make a poultice of the beets, and lay it on the mould of the head. For the fever, use rattle snake's gall, cream tartar, and head bitney. Bleed as often as once a day. Physic with deerweed root, or wild mandrake roots, with a little bloodroot. Keep strong drafts to the feet.

66. *To take a film from a person's eye.*

Take sugar of lead, make it very fine, take an oat straw, cut it short, so as to be hollow through, dip the end of the straw in the powder, and blow a little of it into the film morning and night. After the film is almost consumed, apply to it a drop of hen's fat once a day until it is well.

67. *To cure a breach or burst on the body.*

Take four or five snails that crawl about on old rotten wood; you may often find them under loose bark that is moist, or on old logs or stumps. Collect a parcel of them, enough to cover the breach, lay them on a linen cloth, bind them on, and repeat it as often as the snails are dry. Let the patient drink Turkey root, cinnamon, cloves and maize, made in a tea or steeped in wine, three or four times a day. This well attended to will perform a cure.

68. *To cure a scirrhous jaw, or swelled face, or the scurvy in the mouth or teeth.*

Take prince pine and scurvy grass; boil them in water, add to it rum and honey, hold it in the mouth as hot as it can be borne, and boil a large quantity of the herbs, and sweat the head over it.

69. *A receipt to make the best Turlington balsam.*

This balsam of life is a most excellent medicine in consumptive complaints, and also for weakly females in all stages of life. For a fevery stomach let the patient take 13 or 14 drops in a small glass of wine in the morning, fasting. It strengthens the stomach, and kills the fever. It is good for pain in the stomach or side, and nourishes weak lungs, and helps a small hooping cough. This Bal-

sam of Life is made thus: Gum Benzoin 4 ounces, Gum Storax Callimtee 3 ounces, Balsam Telue 1 ounce, Gum Aloes Sucatine 1 1-2 ounce, Gum Albanum 1 1-2 ounce, Gum Myrrth 1 1-2 ounce, root of Angelica 2 ounces, tops of Johnswort 2 ounces. Pound all these together, put them into three pints of rectified spirits of wine in a glass bottle, let them stand in the spirits four weeks in a moderate heat, shake them once a day, strain it off, it is fit for use; and if the gums are not all dissolved, add a little more spirits to the same, shake it, and let it stand as before.

70. *For a relaxation of the gut or fundament in children.*

Break two or three hen's eggs, part the white from the yolk, take the yolks and put them into a fryingpan washed clean from grease, set them over a slow fire, let them stand a while, then turn them over and squeeze them until the oil comes out. Be careful not to burn them. Collect the oil, anoint the gut when it is down, then boil an egg very hard, let it be whole and whilst it is warm wrap it in a linen cloth, and bind it on the fundament after you have put up the gut.

71. *For the common phthisic in children.*

Take four ounces of sinical snake root, four ounces of spikenard, four ounces of parsley root, liquorice stick two ounces; boil them altogether in four quarts of water—strain off, sweeten with loaf sugar or honey, let the patient drink a small glass night and morning.

72. *For a shrunk sinew, or a stiff joint.*

Half an ounce of yellow besilicon, half an ounce of green melilot, half an ounce of oil amber, a piece of blue vitrol as big as a chesnut, simmer them together to a salve or ointment, apply it to the part affected, and on the joint above. Repeat it often and it will perform the cure.

73. *For the Rheumatism.*

Take a handful of prince of pine, a handful of horse radish roots, elecampane roots, prickly ash bark, bittersweet root bark, wild cherry bark, mustard seed, and a pint of tar water put into two quarts of brandy. Drink a small glass every morning, noon and night, before eating. Bathe the part affected with salt and rum, by a warm fire.

74. *A remedy for weakness in the urine vessels, for children that cannot hold their water.*

For those so troubled, take good red bark two ounces, one quart of wine, steep the bark in the wine 24 hours; let the patient drink a table spoonful if two or three years old, if older, a little more at a time. Or, red beech bark, taken off a green tree, dry it well, pulverize it fine, and use the same way.

75. *For the nose bleed.*

Take the common nettleroots, dry them and carry them in the pocket, and chew them every day. Continue this three weeks.

76. *To cure a consumptive cough or pain in the breast.*

Take a spoonful of common tar, three spoonfuls of honey, three yolks of hen's eggs, and half a pint of wine; beat the tar, eggs and honey well together, then add the wine, and beat all well together in a dish, with a knife or spoon. Bottle it up fit for use. A tea spoonful is a dose, morning, noon, and night, before eating. Drink barley tea for constant drink.

77. *For weakly obstructions in the female sex.*

Take hearts ease herbs, spikenard roots, with the pith out, a small part of blood root, turkey root, wild liquorice, a few roots of white pond lilies, a good parcel of female flowers, so called. It often grows by the sides of ponds, and has a leaf and blossom some like cowslips--but it grows single, one root or stalk by itself, and some smaller than the cowslip; the leaves are green, and the blossom is yellow. This is one of the finest of roots for the female use in the world. Take double the quantity of this, and equal parts of the others, make a syrup of them; boil them in fair water until all the substance is out, strain it off, sweeten it with honey, add as much rum to it as will keep it from souring. Drink half a gill going to bed every night. This will strengthen the system, and throw off all obstructions. It is best for any person so complaining, to wear a thick piece of flannel on the small of the back.

78. *For children troubled with worms.*

There are many things helpful to children troubled with

worms. The bark of witch hazel, or spotted alder, steep it in a pewter vessel, let it boil, on a moderate heat very strong; a child of a year old can take a table spoonful, if older, take more, according to the age. Let them take it four or five times in a day for several days. It is sure and safe.—Or take sage, powder it fine, mix it with honey ; a tea spoonful is a dose.—Sweetened milk, with a little alum added to it is very good to turn worms.—Flour sulphur mixed with honey, is very good for worms. —Take a piece of steel, heat it very hot in a smith's fire, then lay on it a roll of brimstone, melt the steel, let it fall off into water, it will be in round lumps ; take them and pound them very fine, mix the dust with molasses; let the child take half a tea spoonful night and morning, fasting. —Wild mandrake roots dried and powdered mixed with honey; give a child of a year old as much of the powder as will lie on sixpence; take it in the morning fasting, three or four times successively.—If a child is taken with fits by reason of worms, give as much paregorick as the child can bear. It will turn the worms and ease the child.—To prevent children from having worms, let them eat onions raw or cooked, raw is best.—Salt and water is good to turn worms, and give a dose or two of flour sulphur, mixt with molasses or honey, after; brings off the worms without any thing else.

79. *A cure for the Polypus.*

Take two ounces of bloodroot, dry it, pound it fine, quarter of an ounce of calix cinnamon, two ounces of scokeroot, snuff it up the nose, it will kill the polypus. Then take a pair of forceps and pull it out, and use the snuff until it is cured. If the nose is so stopped that it cannot be snuffed up, boil the same and gurgle it in the throat, and sweat the head with the hot liquor until it withers so as to use the snuff.

80. *For a frog under the tongue.*

When the frog is first perceived, take weak ley and hold it in the mouth as hot as can be borne, and if it is grown tough, touch it in three or four places with caustic until it is sore, then apply the ley.

81. *For Childbed fevers.*

In childbed fevers take rattle snake's gall, five grains malitel, sweet balm tea once an hour until the fever abates, and every time the fever rises continue the same. Keep the body loose.

82. *Cure for phthisic.*

Roast three egg shells brown—pulverize rather coarsly; mix with half a pint of molasses and take a spoonful morning, noon, and night. The cure is certain, unless the disease is hereditary, descending from the parents.

83. *For the Dysentery.*

Half an ounce of pomegranate bark, pulverised, and steeped in a pint of wine, or good cider, and taken a gill at a time, before eating.

84. *A valuable remedy for the Dysentery and bloody Flux.*

Take of white pine bark after the ross is off, three pints, of water three pints ; let it simmer down to one quart ; strain it off; add half a pint of West India rum, half a pint, of West India molasses ; the whole composition for a grown person; half for a child.

This remedy is simple, but may be depended on as effectual: it will seldom if ever fail.

85. *To destroy worms in a safe and sure way.*

Take a large tea spoonful of the rust of tin ; mix it with a table spoonful of molasses. This is a valuable remedy, it may be given in sickness or health.

PROPERTIES AND USES OF VEGETABLES.

I would wish to give the true nature of all sorts of vegetables that I have mentioned in the foregoing work.

CATNIP is a warm herb, of a diaphoretic or sweating nature.

PENNEROYAL is much the same only more powerful. It retains a very powerful pungent oil.

SPEARMINT is pungent and hot, but is of an astringent nature.

CALAMINT is much the same but not so strong.

HOARHOUND is very strengthening to the lungs, and is semewhat of a pectoral. It is excellent in a cough or stoppage in the stomach.

EVERLASTING, or Indian poesy, is a very balsamic herb, is very healing and cooling, and excellent in salves or ointments.

JOHNSWORT is much the same.

PEA BALM is a cooling, sweating herb, and is good in fevers and inflammations.

CAMMOMILE is a great restorative to the lungs, and promotes perspiration; it is good in salves and ointments to take away swellings.

MAY WEED is of a pectoral nature, and is good for a pain in the side.

GARDEN COLTS FOOT is a great restorative to the lungs, and is good in syrups for coughs.

MELILOT is good in salves and ointments for swellings and inflammations. It is mollifying and cooling.

SAGE is the greatest restorative to human nature of any herb that grows.

PARSLEY is very cooling and softening.

BLOODROOT is a powerful puke or purge ; steeped in spirits it will serve for a puke, and boiled in fair water it serves as a purge.

WILD JENTON is a strong purge boiled.

MANDRAKE ROOTS are an excellent physic dried and pounded.

CUMFREY and spikenard are so well known that they need no describing.

ELECAMPANE is good in coughs, yet it is an astringent.

CRANESBILL is an astringent, and excellent in Cankers.

WHITEROOT is of a physical nature and is good to remove wind pent in the stomach, or part of the bowels.

SASSAFRAS root is good for the blood.—Likewise Sarsaparilla, Horse Radish, Burdock root, Elder roots, Hop roots, and wild Coltsfoot, are a good pectoral.

WHITE Pond Lily roots, and Yellow Lily roots the same.

FEVER BUSH. This vegetable is used by the Indians with success in all cases of inflammation.

BUTTER NUT. The bark of this tree, rightly prepared, constitutes one of the best and safest physics ever known.

WINTER'S BARK. This is the product of one of the largest trees on Terra del Fuego. It is good in dropsy and in scurvy.

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3. Valuable remedy for the bilious colic.
4. For a Felon.
5. For the salt Rheum.
6. Salve for a Burn.
7. The best salve for Women's sore Breasts ever found.
8. An ointment to supple Stiff Joints and Shrunk Sinews.
9. An infallible cure for inveterate old sore legs.
10. To cure the bite of a rattle Snake.
11. An infallible cure for the Itch.
12. A red Salve for swellings in formation.
13. Foot's Ointment.
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15. A cure for warts on any part of the body.
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In Concord, N. H., Henry Larkin was poisoned by tincture of aconite, which he supposed to be brandy. It had just been brought into the house by his daughter, Mrs Gerald. He lived but a few minutes

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