

The first edition of Steward's healing art : corrected and improved by the original hand : to which he has added all his late improvements and new discoveries, both in physick and surgery, from the year 1812 to the year 1826, including his whole system upon physick and surgery : to which he has added, A concise herbal, containing a full description of herbs, roots, barks, and plants, both in their simple and compound use, with a description of their soils and the countries where they are generally found / by William Steward.

Contributors

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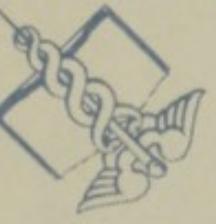
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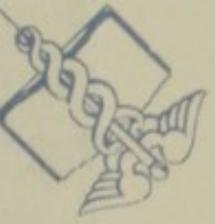
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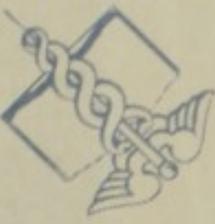
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THE
FIRST EDITION
OF
STEWARD'S HEALING ART,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED
BY THE ORIGINAL HAND.

TO WHICH HE HAS ADDED,

All his late Improvements and New Discoveries,

BOTH IN

PHYSICK AND SURGERY,

FROM THE YEAR 1812, TO THE YEAR 1826, INCLUDING
HIS WHOLE SYSTEM UPON PHYSICK AND SURGERY.

TO WHICH HE HAS ADDED,

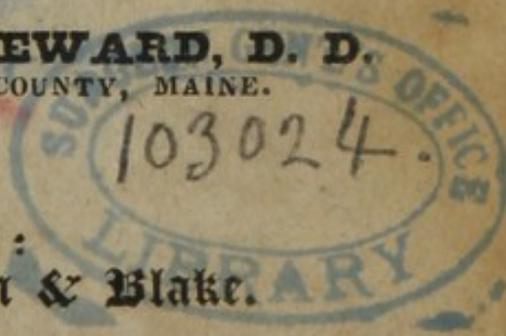
A CONCISE HERBAL,

CONTAINING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF HERBS, ROOTS, BARKS AND
PLANTS, BOTH IN THEIR SIMPLE AND COMPOUND USE;
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR SOILS, AND THE
COUNTRIES WHERE THEY ARE
GENERALLY FOUND.

BY **DR. WILLIAM STEWARD, D. D.**
OF BLOOMFIELD, SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE.

SACO, MAINE :

Printed by Putnam & Blake.
1827.



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1827

District of Maine, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Dr. WILLIAM STEWARD, of the District of Maine, has deposited in this Office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, viz:—

“The First Edition of Steward’s Healing Art, corrected and improved by the original hand. To which he has added all his late Improvements and New Discoveries, both in Physick and Surgery, from the year 1812 to the year 1826, including his whole system upon Physick and Surgery. To which he has added a concise Herbal, containing a full description of Herbs, Roots, Barks and Plants, both in their simple and compound use, with a description of their soils, and countries where they are generally found. By Dr. William Steward, D. D. of Bloomfield, Somerset County, Maine.”

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.”

J. MUSSEY, Clerk of the District Court of Maine.

A true Copy as of Record,

ATTEST, J. MUSSEY, Clerk D. C. Maine.



INTRODUCTION.

OF all the arts and sciences ever yet practised by men or women, the art of preserving and restoring of health, by way of medical aid, is of all the most important and sacred. For as by a wise and prudent economy, health may be preserved—so by a right and timely use and application of proper medicine, health may be restored. But for the want of this economy, health is lost; and for want of skill in the healing art, it is never recovered nor restored. Hence the final event and fatal consequence is death.

In the introduction of a pamphlet, called the Healing Art, published in 1812, I flattered myself and promised the publick the following treatise; the former being only an abridgment of my practice. And the only reason I have now to render why I have postponed this publication, is as follows, viz. :—The repugnant and unconstitutional laws of many States, which are said to support an exclusive right in the practice of physick and surgery, which serve, in my estimation, as so many bug-bears and scare-crows, to frighten the simple part of community, insomuch, that many a fool among them, has been emboldened to think that they could cheat Dr. Steward out of a reasonable bill; because he did not hold his membership in some medical society: which is as much as to say, Steward, you shall not have your pay of me,

for you are a Baptist, and I am a Quaker; you do not belong to my society, therefore you shall not have your pay.

This is similar to the old fashioned priestcraft. But the above written observations lead to an unanswerable question: How shall we make the simple wise? Will the State laws do this? No, they will not. What method then shall I devise, in order to guard the publick, and protect them against the imposition of quacks and impostors? as it is an undeniable fact that quacks and impostors exist, and reside among us. But where is the man that is willing to own himself to be one of this description? The author is unwilling to own this character; and all natural quacks will deny it. The root doctor or woodsman, says it is not him. The artificial band-box man says, I am not the man. Where then shall I look next, with any prospect of finding such a character?

Now in order for a man to become a physician of value, it is highly necessary that he should possess the healing art. (But observe,)—the query is not so great, nor yet so material to us, how he obtains it, as it is to know whether he possesses that skill in the healing art, requisite to his profession.

Learning is a good thing in its place, of which a man cannot possess too much; providing he makes a right use of it. What some people call learning, never qualified a man to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ; neither does medical education qualify a man to practice physick and surgery. But notwithstanding the above bold as-

sertions, there is neither man nor woman existing, that knows any thing except what they have learned.

But in the next place let us consider, the great first and efficient cause of all things ; from whom we derive all our learning—who by his right in us, and his divine sovereignty over us, rules and governs all things. In this way, God from his self-moving goodness, has been pleased to bestow and grant both natural and spiritual gifts upon some of the members of Zion, for the benefit and use of his people.

In this way, and from this source, the author received his gift, skill and authority to heal the sick, as much as I did to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, (as may be seen in the narrative of my life.) Hence, being prepared by a gift in nature for this special gift, from the God of nature, I immediately officiated in the practice of physick, without ever reading or studying a medical author. Thus I continued five years in the practice, with great success, before I ever saw a book upon physick ; neither had I ever entered a house of learning for a lesson of learning, after I left my cradle ; neither have I ever seen the inside of an academy or college in fifty thousand miles travel, in the United States of America. And in all this travel for thirty years past, I have never met with so much as one single rival in my practice ; and I presume to think that I have administered medicine to more patients in number, than any ten doctors in the States for the same term of time. Neither have I had the misfortune to lose over five patients in all my practice, to whom I

gave encouragement of recovery. But notwithstanding the universal success I have had in my practice, there is now and then, and here and there, an upstart sprout among the giddy youth, that may with propriety be called artificial band-box-quacks; some few, I say, of this description, will at the present day insult Dr. Steward with their slack-twist; to whom I reply, as Ahab did to Benhadad, when he insulted him:—"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself, as he that putteth it off."

STEWARD'S HEALING ART,
OR BOTANICAL DICTIONARY,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

By an addition of his Skill in Physick and Surgery,

WITH AN HERBAL ANNEXED.



(A.)

OF THE ASTHMA.



The Asthma, or Phthisick, is an unquestionable disease of the lungs. People in the decline of life are most subject to it: yet there is no age nor sect exempt from it.

Causes and Symptoms.—There are a variety of causes that produce this disease. A child may be born with a bad texture or formation of the breast; such are seldom cured, when this is the cause. A vital seat of humours is one cause. Nervous complaints is another cause. But most people who are afflicted with this disease, can say with propriety, that repeated and heavy colds were the causes.

Symptoms.—Repeated colds bring on a fit or paroxysm of the Asthma. With some these fits are periodical; others are attacked without notice. Some are afflicted mostly in the summer; others in the winter. This disease is attended with a cough and difficulty of breathing; a tightness about the breast: the patient gets but a little good rest in sleep.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

Puking and bleeding, in this complaint, without regard to causes, is an imprudent step; especially in the case of a female, when the loss of blood, and a nervous weakness is the

cause of her disease. In such a case, nothing but mild restoratives and gentle tonicks will answer. With all such patients, my common mode of treatment would soon work their ruin. But when the patient is in a full, sanguine habit of blood, whether man or woman, bleeding and puking is requisite for the first step. Then put the patient upon the use of the following medicine: Apply drafts of the simple leaden plaster to the soles of the feet, until well. Look to the Appendix for your directions how to prepare these medicines. Take a potion of the German or female pills at night, once a week, and follow them the morning following, with a potion of the Diuretick or winter pills: put one ounce of the stimulating bitters, called Jaundice bitters, into two quarts of good clear Santa Cruz rum, and drink half a small glass three times a day, every other day; and upon those intermediate days, between the use of the pills and bitters, take a potion of the phthysick drops or cough candy, so called, as directed in the Appendix.

The Diuretick or winter pills, composed of twenty odd vegetables, belong to the late improvement in the healing art. There is an additional improvement, also, in forming the phthysick drops into a candy, which makes them more convenient to transport. By a strict adherence, and three months' perseverance in the use of the above prescribed means, hundreds have got a radical cure. But I observe, the fixed dry asthma is seldom cured; yet great relief has been obtained from the use of the above described medicine. Insomuch, that those that had not slept in a bed for seven years, have afterwards rested and slept as peaceably in bed as common people. This is an object worthy of their attention.



(B.)

OF THE BILIOUS CHOLICK.

This disease has been called in France, the plague in the bowels; and this is the seat of the complaint, without dispute.

Causes.—The cause of this complaint is similar to that of the Cholera Morbus. When this disorder is attended with an inflammation in the bowels, it is almost presumptuous murder to administer hot physick. Sometimes excessive drinking of ardent spirits, brings this difficulty upon people, who eat but little and drink hard. In such a case this disorder sends them to their long home quick. But let the proximate cause be what it may, when the bile so exceeds in quantity, the involuntary discharge of the gall from the direct bile or gall bladder, will produce the cholick.

Mode of Treatment.—Give the patient a strong syrup, made of the Queen of the Meadow ; give it hot, with four opiate pills dissolved in it. This will turn sickness, ease the pain and prepare the stomach and bowels for the reception of more powerful medicine. Then, if the case is not attended with an inflammation, a potion of the powdered physick may be given. But when it is attended with an inflammation, to prevent mortification, give the Diuretick physick in liquid potions ; and give injections of the same, with an addition of sweet oil and cane molasses. If the case continues obstinate, and unwilling to be flattered, give heavy potions of the Imperial physick in liquid doses.



(C.)

OF A SCIRRHOUS AND CANCERS.

This is an alarming disease and malady, incident to the human family, which always has, and always will, baffle the boasted skill and abilities of quacks and impostors, of every description. To which the Faculty of London have added, that cancers have hitherto set at defiance and baffled all the boasted powers of medicine. Therefore, say they, there has been no certain remedy as yet found out for cancers. This assertion is as discouraging to those afflicted with cancers, as the doctrine of Predestination is to a Freewiller or Universalist

Causes and Symptoms.—I have known instances of children that were born with this disease upon them, that did not live eight months; and a great variety of others born with natural marks, which terminated in cancers. Others are born with this hereditary taint, or disposition in them, which will eventually terminate in cancers. Again, some originate from scabs, warts and ulcers, and the ulcers from the venereal complaints, called the pox. Sometimes the worst of rose-cancers originate from a wrong management, in case of a broken breast in females. I have known them to originate from the remains of a core of a bile being suffered to remain in the flesh, that has proved fatal to the patient. The scrofula, or king's evil, so called, will terminate in bad cancers. Sometimes a blow, or bruise, will produce a scirrhus, and hard indolent sleeping tumour, that will make but little progress for many years.

Symptoms.—Some people labour under a disadvantage, not knowing the difference betwixt a cancerous tumour, king's evil, wens, and burst vessels, &c. To be tampering with one of those burst vessels called an aneurism, instead of some other swelling or tumour, might prove fatal. One of these burst vessels may easily be known, by a pulsive motion, which may be felt by the finger. Besides, they are seldom painful as tumours commonly are.

When a long standing tumour begins to grow painful, large and unequal, and of a livid, leaden, blackish, or purple colour, these symptoms prove it to be a cancer, in good earnest. In this stage of a cancer, the patient experiences violent darting, shooting pains, accompanied with cold shiverings, &c.

As there are a great variety of cancers, of course there are a great variety of procuring causes. Hence, the symptoms are too numerous to be described in such a concise work. I do not wish to frighten people needlessly; neither do I wish to make people think that every wart, pimple, mole or scab, that is to be found upon them, will terminate in cancers. My meaning is simply this; that for the future, people might rightly and timely know the difference between cancers and other difficulties attending them, that

they might no longer suffer the fatal consequences of neglect. Various opinions have been communicated to the publick through the medium of the press, concerning the origin and secondary causes of cancers. Some entertain an opinion that there is but one kind of cancers in the world; others have drawn out the likeness of twelve or thirteen different kinds. This is similar to those various methods people take to get to heaven. Now if I had paid any attention to those medical authors, so called, I never should have extirpated so many cancers as I have; and as I have already effected one hundred and three radical cures in cancer cases, I now think myself able to direct others how to do the same; and here follows the mode of treatment.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

In all cases of this kind, strict attention, in the first place, should be paid to the state and heft of blood, and to the constitution of the patient. If the blood is affected, they must be physicked spring and fall, when there is a medium of weather.

In all cases of this kind, let the cancer be formed or seated, in any part of the body, as soon as it is ascertained to be a cancer, the sooner it is taken out the better. To this end, cross or scarify the skin of the tumour, or prick it in a number of places so as to make it bleed; then apply one of the vitriolated zinc, or chrysalized vitriolated zinc plasters; apply the easiest first, and then the next hardest, until you have applied the eighth degree. Then you must have recourse to the first degree of the mercurial plaster, and add them, until the eighth is applied. These plasters must be applied in the morning, so as to take out the swelling, pain and inflammation, as much as possible before night comes on; so that the patient may rest through the night. These plasters must be applied as strong and as often, as the strength, fortitude, courage and constitution of the patient will admit. Sometimes I have applied them every other morning, and once in three days; in some cases but once a week. Children and old people must be humoured and flattered with light applications. But young and robust people will endure harder plasters. But if the eighth de-

gree should not be strong enough, sprinkle on to the face of the plaster a little of the dry powders, and then wet them with the spirits of turpentine. This is what I call the great gun. Sometimes the verdigris plaster will work kinder, and kill faster than either of the others, especially in case of a rose cancer. In many cases of this kind a poultice made of the fine verdigris, in old rum, will cut out and destroy a rose cancer faster than the other applications; but it is apt to cut and uncap vessels; whereas the two other plasters serve as a stiptick to cap and stop blood. In short, I do not know of a more powerful stiptick in the shop, than the corrosive sublimate. The reader and learner will find by experience and observation, how to proceed in all cases of this kind; and as the sensations are quicker in some parts than in others, the applications must not be made faster than what the inflammation can be got out; so that the patient may rest at night. A great part of the inflammation that naturally attends the use of these plasters, may be prevented, by a constant use of the frog-ointment, whilst the hard plaster is yet on. And in order to take out the swelling and inflammation, after the killing plaster is removed, apply the precious ointment and the simple leaden plaster. A poultice made of the comb of an hornet's nest, prepared in good rum, is an excellent medicine. One of the blue kind are sometimes so hard that they will not digest, so as to follow the hard plasters or any other application. This renders it necessary to cut out the dead part as fast as the plasters kill. But in most cases, the dead part that is killed by the use of the hard plasters, will stick to and digest, so as to follow the plasters. Two of my former killing applications for cancers I have laid aside, as may be seen in the first impression of the healing art, namely: the white arsenick plasters and the white vitriol plasters; having found preferable substitutes, viz. :—Extract the clear juice of blood-root by pounding and pressing; then reduce it to the consistency of salve, either in the sun, or by the heat of embers. This simple salve will kill the fungous part of a rose cancer, faster than any medicine I am master of; and the patient may sleep the mean while. This improvement is worthy of

notice ; and to make it more powerful, add a little fine red precipitate to it, which renders it of infinite use. This new discovery, in the use of blood-root, I made whilst I was in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio. When I arrived in that town I found a woman, Mrs. Marsh by name, in a dying situation, with a rose cancer. This woman was given over as a dying patient, by six and twenty doctors, then residing in town. This woman came nigh losing her life in the hands of Doctor Kittredge, in the operation of cutting. Afterwards she just escaped with her life in her hand, from the operation of Chamberlain's plasters, one of Peter Davidson's agents, of Albany. I attended to this patient nine weeks. The cancer was seated upon the jaw and neck bone at the bottom of her ear. It was nearly as big as my fist when I began to operate upon it. The disadvantages I laboured under in this undertaking were great, considering the woman's situation, whose infant was but eight days old ; and she herself was suffering under the effects of a cold previous to her delivery ; so that her life was despaired of from week to week. This woman nursed her child the whole nine weeks, and was a picture of health when I left her. Whilst I was attending to this patient, there was a part of this cancer that presented itself out of her ear three quarters of an inch, as big as the end of my finger ; this I took away, so as to bring her to her hearing again. The woman gained strength and spirits during the operation. In this case I found nothing that would stop the growth of the cancer, until I applied the extract of the above named blood-root. This stopped the growth and would kill in thirty hours, to the depth of one third of an inch, so that it would come off as rotten as a pear, fully ripe. This cancer, notwithstanding its critical situation, had not affected the jugular vein of the neck, and when I left the woman, I left her in full faith of a radical cure. Having operated upon the cancer as long as I agreed to, I left a piece untaken away, as big as a common sized chesnut ; but I still proposed to stay until a final cure should be affected ; but as they were all confident of a cure, she and all of her connections, I left her ; having made a previous appointment to travel five hundred miles in compa-

ny with an old gentleman. I left the town in September ; but previous to my leaving town, I left with them twelve of my books called the Healing Art.

Mode and manner of administering Physick to eradicate Scrofulous and Cancerous Tumours.

To reduce the patient by the use of Physick, while under the operation of those killing plasters, is not proper, unless the morbid state of the blood requires it. In such a case, give a few potions of the superiour pills, every other morning, or once in three mornings ; follow them in two hours with a potion of the diuretick pills, prepared as directed in the Appendix. These superiour pills exceed all the European medicine that can be produced from the shop, for internal use, in case of humours of blood, and venereal diseases. But for cancers and king's-evil tumours, make a syrup of the bark of bitter-sweet root, yellow dock root, red clover roots, garden carrots, red clover heads, cut when full of honey—of each four ounces—of sarsaparilla root one pound. This compound is for two quarts of syrup ; sweeten this syrup with cane-molasses ; drink as the constitution will bear. Some may drink one gill and a half in a day ; others not so much. This syrup will hurry females in their monthly turns ; therefore, precaution is necessary. Two small pills of the extract of cycuta may be taken every other morning ; and make free use of winter or diuretick pills ; and as I observed before, three months, spring and fall, when there is a medium of weather.

In all cases of tumours or swellings, supposed to be of the cancer or king's evil kind, the first and best mode of treatment is to endeavor to scatter them ; and meet them with inward physick at the same time the attempt is made to scatter. To this end, and for this purpose, make a poultice of yellow dock root, the bark of bitter-sweet root, garden carrots, blood root, and a plant called by some snake-weed or serpentine weed—but its proper name is meadow scavish. Make these articles fine and simmer them three hours in fresh butter. For a hard and obstinate tumour or swelling, this poultice and ointment cannot

be made too strong; this must be applied hot in the ointment every night going to bed, and laid aside in the daytime. Another scattering application is my quicksilver itch ointment, fully prepared as directed in the Appendix. To prevent this itch ointment making a sore, cover the tumour with a thin laying of lint.

Now, after all these attempts have been made to scatter, if the tumour or swelling proves obstinate, and the case still appears to be of the cancer or king's evil kind, instead of a burst vessel of blood—and if it should be thought proper to operate with the caustick, hard and digesting plasters, be careful to follow the above directions; and after the body part of a cancer appears to be all out, or all taken away, be careful to keep the wound, or place from whence it was taken, running for a week or ten days, before it is suffered to heal. The simple leaden plaster will do this; and then the precious ointment and cure-all salve, will heal up the wound. But great care must be taken that all parts of the cancer are out before an attempt is made to heal it up. In case there should be any part affected, where it cannot be come at with plasters, put a few grains of fine corrosive into warm water, and apply it with the use of a syringe.

One thing more I shall observe. The patient must strictly observe a light diet, in which they must avoid salt, sour, and greasy diet; ardent spirits must be avoided also. Heating of the blood, either by passion or exercise, must be avoided whilst the cure is effected. So much for cancer cases, in which I never had any following difficulty but once, in taking out 103 cancers. And in this branch of surgery I never extirpated one with the knife; neither have I ever been out-generated by any mortal hand in cancer cases. But I have frequently taken them after all attempts have failed, and have affected radical cures. And having travelled more than 50,000 miles in the United States of America, I have had somewhat of an opportunity to inform myself of the origin, nature, operation and progress of cancers, of every description; and also with all those quacks and impostors who pass for cancer doctors.

And if I could no better employ myself, I would now expose them to the publick ; but I forbear, as the directions given in my Healing Art, has already put such a stop to the progress of these maladies, that I do not now meet with one case to ten formerly ; and as those pamphlets circulated through the United States of America and to Europe, short of one year from the time they were printed, so I flatter myself that this work will have a more extensive circulation.



(D.)

OF THE DROPSY.

The prevalent element of water in the system, forms a Dropsy, so called, let it collect or seat in what part of the system it will. When this watery fluid of humours seats in the head, I know of no cure for it. Another collection of water is said to be confined to or in the abdomen, called (in anatomy) the lower cavity of the body, situated between the diaphragm or midriff and the privities.

Causes.—There is a variety of opinions concerning both the remote and proximate causes for this collection of water in the cavity of the body. But a deficiency in the digesting powers of the stomach must be the immediate or proximate cause, let the most remote causes be what they may. Much has been said by doctors and ministers to frighten drunkards from their cups, on account of its being a great cause of this dropsical complaint ; and it is evident that heavy drinking and heavy colds are some of the remote causes. Again, there is a great variety of remote causes for a general dropsy ; a weak and thin state of the blood will bring it upon people, especially in females ; wounds, falls, bruises, even in the extreme parts of the body, will oftentimes terminate in a general dropsy before death. An external cold in children oftentimes terminates in a dropsy, apparently but skin deep.

Symptoms.—The urinary passages are obstructed, and the portions of urine curtailed; a thirst for drink subsides; the patient grows clumsy in activity, careless, stupid, and thoughtless, and sleepy. This swelling, by a dent of the finger, may be known from any other, as the dent will not rise quick. The symptoms attending a child, are known by the extorting or swelling of the eyes; they will be peevish and restless about lying down to rest; they will be up and down, similar to a puppy attempting to lay down.

MODE OF CURE AND METHOD OF TREATMENT.

If the case will admit of a puke, give a puke for the first medicine, composed of equal parts of the emetick tartar and crude salammoniac, as directed in the Appendix, and follow the puke with the imperial physick in liquor. But in a delicate case and tender constitution, one common puke must be divided into six or eight parts, and taken as dry emetics, in a tea-spoon-full of damp sugar, and followed with the diuretick pills. In a very obstinate case of the internal dropsy, give as many as three potions of the superior pills; follow them in one hour and a half with a heavy potion of the diuretick pills well mixed with good jalap. By this mode of treatment I have known a gallon of water pass off in twenty-four hours, from myself and others, by way of the stool. If the feet and legs are badly swollen, they must be fomented three nights over a large convenient kettle, with a general foment, as is directed in the Appendix. If the strength of the patient will admit, they ought to be kept over the foment one hour the first night, one and a half the second, and two hours the third night; in this operation the nurse must be faithful. The liquor must be stirred often, or hot stones dropped into the kettle, with flannel cloths wrung out repeatedly and laid over the affected limbs as hot as can be endured; and when the patient is taken from the sweat, wrap the limbs up in mullen leaves wilted before the fire, with the sun side next the skin; bind them slightly with narrow bandages prepared for that purpose beforehand; throw them off the next morning, and the night following renew them with new and fresh leaves. One foment will

answer for the three nights. Riding and moderate exercise are good, if the patient can endure it. Repeated potions of foxglove and cream of tartar must be administered; take equal parts, of each a tea-spoon-full. If a watery swelling appears to remain in the feet and legs, lay on blisters upon the top of the foot, between the toes and ankle, and keep them running as long as you can. I commonly dress my blisters with my precious ointment. If you would make them run good, sprinkle on a little fine rosin and hemlock bark. If the diuretick pills are not to be had, get as many of those vegetables that they are composed of, and make a syrup, and add to it Holland Gin.

I have removed obstinate cases of the dropsy with one ounce of jalap and one ounce of degetalous or foxglove, put into one quart of gin or good Santa Cruz rum; take it so as to operate as a powerful physick daily. If the patient should get reduced and run down in separating the water from the remains of blood, recruit the patient again by the use of the restorative syrups. Sometimes I give a few of my balsamick pills to heal and strengthen the enfeebled parts. These restorative syrups generally restore them again to a good state of health.

(E.)

OF THE EPILEPTICK FITS.

The epileptick and the cramp convulsion fits, are one and the same thing; but to say, as some do, that the falling sickness fits, and the St. Vitas's dance are of the same species, I cannot. When I wrote the Healing Art, I classed this complaint among those incurable ones, as many do; but having since affected many infallible cures, I view it worthy of my notice to exhibit the remedy to the publick. After studying deep for the remote and secondary causes, I became convinced that there was a remedy for that malady also. Having selected a favourable class of medicine from the three principal kingdoms, viz:—The vegetable kingdom,

the animal kingdom, and the mineral kingdom—from which, or by the use of which, I affect many cures; and in this way I selected a remedy for these fits also.

Causes.—Worms in male children are one cause of these fits. The common round worm that settles into the small bowels, at the age of four and five years, will line and fill up the bowels, sometimes three abreast; this throws the child into these fits, when there is no other difficulty attending the child. The tape worm is another cause, which I have removed in some young men at the age of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, and then their fits subsided. Again, another cause for these fits is carelessness in parents, who suffer their children without restraint, to wade and play whilst young, in cold brooks, and to go into cold fresh water a swimming, before their judgments are ripe enough to dictate and govern them. This closes up or obstructs the perspiration, destroys the digestion; and of course the stomach and bowels become loaded with cold matter, which set the fits agoing. I once doctored a man upon the sea-shore, that brought these fits upon himself by diving in the salt water, at a cold season of the year; but I failed in a cure, yet I gave him great relief; and within eight miles of him, I affected a radical cure upon a young man who brought them upon himself by drawing a seine in salt water late in the fall. This man had but three fits after I began to doctor him. Again, I have supposed that often repeated common colds might be some of the remote causes of these convulsion fits.

Symptoms.—With some, these fits begin and end with a doleful groan, gnashing of the teeth, and frothing at the mouth; at the same time, the cramp upon the nerves twists and draws the patient into all manner of positions or attitudes, expressive of commiseration. In some cases the patient has some previous notice; others have none. Some have a fit every day, some once or twice a week; others once a month; and some have but two or three in the space of a year. But in all, they destroy the exercise of reason. It obliterates the recollection of thought and memory, &c.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

In all cases of this kind, the causes should be sought after. When a child is thrown into these fits, by their bowels being lined with worms, the only way to remove them is a very dangerous way, unless it is attended to by a physician of skill and of a good judgment, as it must be done by laying on strong tobacco leaves upon the bowels of the child, after the contents of the stomach and bowels have passed off; this is done, so as to sicken the worms and make them let go their hold of the bowels, that quick physick may pass them off before they revive again; this may be done by a skilful hand and not injure the child; whereas a quack, void of skill or judgment, would kill the child. For this reason I have given the more particular directions, as the attempt to kill all the worms at once will not do; but operate at different times as the patient can endure, pass off these worms with the imperial physick, as fast as they are made drunk with the tobacco, which must be steeped and laid on hot. These worms live upon the blood vessels of the bowels; therefore, no physick given by the mouth will sweep and pass them off, excepting the above method is proceeded in.

When tape worms are the cause of these fits, as above stated, the patient must be physicked twenty-four hours, previous to the following medicine:—Take one ounce and a half of the green wild flower deluce, dug in the spring before it grows, or two ounces after it is dry; pound it and let it stand steeping one week in half a pint of the highest proof French brandy. Administer the whole of this brandy to an adult, in one hour and a half; and if it does not operate as physick, it must then be followed with a heavy potion of the imperial physick. This mode of treatment commonly unjoins the worms and passes them off.

When the other above named causes bring these fits upon people, the following mode of treatment must be resorted to. If full of blood, bleed and puke the patient, and follow the puke with the powdered physick. Then put one ounce of the stimulating or jaundice bitters, with an addition of half an ounce of the powdered physick, into two quarts of

good Santa Cruz rum, to which you must add one ounce of the royal cow-parsenip root, and one ounce of the masterwort root—drink half a wine glass, three times a day; if it should be too strong, add the third quart of rum. If this should prove too hot for the constitution of the patient, or burn in the stomach, take them only every other day, or take some of the cooling diuretick pills, which is equally as good to promote perspiration, as the hot stimulous, but not equally as good to remove the internal causes,—red cedar oil, taken in large doses, dropped upon loaf sugar, or into the essence of pennyroyal—take from four to six drops for a potion, but not oftener than twice a week. In some cases of this kind that prove obstinate, I give a pill prepared in the following manner:—Add two ounces of the crumbs of flower bread to one fourth of an ounce of luna-caustick, called hailstone by some—it is a preparation of silver, that is to be had at the apothecary's shops; pound these two articles together in a mortar, until they form a pill—give two twice a week, the common size of pills—follow them in two hours with a potion of the German or female pills.

This is all I have ever done for those unfortunate patients afflicted with the cramp convulsion fits; and the cures that I have affected upon some have been worth one thousand dollars to individuals.



(F.)

OF THE AGUE AND FEVER,

Commonly called the Fever and Ague.

This may be called a cursed complaint with propriety, for it is as much of an Israelitish curse, as was the venereal pox that took place first in the camps of Israel. This complaint I have been master of for almost forty years. And yet, it came the nighest of dismissing me from this unfriendly world, of any disease I ever experienced. In the year 1788, I had the fever-ague. I then dispatched it in one week.

And since that time I have travelled fifty thousand miles in twelve of the United States, in which time I have cured more than two hundred patients of the fever-ague. And in 1822, I took the fever-ague again, upon Wood Creek, in the State of New-York.

Causes.—As to the cause or causes of this fever-ague complaint, I am not agreed with any—as I do not impute the causes to country or climate, latitude nor longitude, but to the use of bad waters that are filtered through bad earth, marts, and minerals of various kinds. This, I believe, is the principal cause of fever-agues—as I have the confidence to think and say, that I could float upon a pond of corruption my life long, give me pure water to drink when I was dry, and the same to cook in, and I should enjoy good health.

Symptoms.—When the effects of causes are sensibly felt, by an unequal balance of elements in the system, the ague will of course agitate the whole system; and natural logick teaches us that motion constitutes heat—so of course the fever fit follows. But previous to the fits taking their regular course, the patient feels lazy, careless, stupid, sleepy, gaping, and stretching.

METHOD OF CURE.

To bleed, in the first stage of this complaint, is infinitely wrong. To puke, and to repeat puking, is necessary—follow each puke with the imperial physick—take one ounce of the stimulating bitters, and one ounce of the hot powdered physick; put them into two quarts of good old rum, and one hour previous to the ague-fit's coming on, take half a gill glass, and prepare a syrup from the cooling diuretick physick, or from the cooling vegetables it is composed of. This cooling syrup must be kept cool, and given cold when the fever fit comes on. This mode of treatment seldom suffers a patient to have more than two or three fits, after they are put upon the full use of these medicines.

(G.)

OF THE GRAVEL AND STONE.

The seat of this disease is the kidneys or bladder of the urine.

Causes.—This disease originates chiefly from drink and diet; but is sometimes augmented by falls and injuries done to the kidneys. This is commonly brought on in the first place by a collection of sandy sediments in the kidneys. This occasions an obstruction and heat of water—a pain, heat, and burning, in the penis of men and orifice of women. These are a part of the symptoms by which the patient may know whether they are afflicted with the gravel, as those sediments will pass off in the water so as to be preserved in a white pot or glass tumbler, which will form sands in the bottom of the vessel. This oftentimes occasions great weakness in the back, and sometimes before it forms gravel or stone, it proves fatal to some, by wearing and bloating the kidneys to a mere bladder. I have had cases to handle, when the gravel had formed in the kidneys, and then settled and lodged in the canal or leading cistern between the kidneys and bladder of urine. Such cases are seldom met with; but when they do happen, they are the most distressing of all pain. When the urinary passages are affected in this way, it often produces a bloody urine, so as to clod in the bladder. In some cases of this kind in females, it has been difficult to decide where the blood comes from. But whether this blood proceeds from the fretting and cutting nature of the sand and gravel, or whether it proceeds from a fall or wound, it matters not. The congealing of the blood tumours and sediments that proceed from drink and diet, these particles will unite and cement together, so as to form stones of a different size, shape and grit.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

Two infallible remedies have been found out for this distressing malady. One is to cut for it, and the other is to make use of a stone-dissolving application—and as cutting is not so much practised as formerly, on account of the great

number that have been lost in the operation of cutting. Upon this consideration, I shall recommend the following mode of treatment:—Take hard-root, called ox-balm, Queen of the Meadow root, horse-gensing-root, of each two pounds, and four ounces of a root called the Man in the Earth.—Cut or pound these fine, and boil them half a day in an iron pot, covered with a tin or iron lid. You must not skim, strain, or suffer it to run over; drain it off into a tin milk pan—let it stand settling twelve hours, then drain it off the second time—this compound is for two quarts of syrup—add to it half a pint of Holland gin and half a pound of loaf sugar. Drink half a pint of this syrup for a potion, as hot as it can be swallowed, and as often as the constitution of the patient will bear up under it. And in case it should cut or dissolve the gravel or stone, so fast as to clog the neck of the bladder, as is sometimes the case, the patient must have in readiness another syrup, made of the diuretick pills, or otherwise made of all the vegetables that the pills are composed of. This will cause a free discharge of water, and prevent the pain and distress which the patient might otherwise suffer. This complaint, by way of sympathy, most commonly brings on the blind piles, and when one is cured, the other is also. This is the most preferable and sovereign remedy for the gravel and stone, ever yet found out or discovered by man—and for further information the reader and learner must have recourse to the Herbal and to the Appendix, in which I have described vegetables by their various names and looks.



(H.)

OF THE HOOPING COUGH.

The Hooping Cough is a well known disease among children, that often proves fatal. Therefore I need only to prescribe a remedy.

For an infant at its mother's breast, put one tea-spoon-full of the salt of tartar into one gill of good spring water, and a

large table-spoon-full of the cochineal seed, bruised fine— (this is a rich drug, used in dyeing scarlet)—strain this clean, and give a tea-spoon-full for a dose once in half an hour, until the child is relieved.

For a child six, eight, or ten years old, puke them once in three days, with one of my common pukes, put into an ounce vial; fill the vial with equal parts of vinegar and water; give a tea-spoon-full once in half an hour until they puke. Give children of this age, every night on going to bed, four drops of red cedar oil, dropped upon loaf sugar. This will break up this disorder sometimes in one week. Follow the puke with the German pills.



(I.)
OF THE ITCH.

The Itch is an infectious disease, or an Israelitish curse, which might be avoided by neatness and care. One ounce of my infallible itch ointment will cure an adult, if care is used in shifting linen. As this itch ointment is directed in the Appendix, it is superiour and preferable to all the itch ointment ever yet handed about in the United States.



(J.)
OF THE JAUNDICE.

The primary sense of this word signifies a fullness of the gall-bladder upon the liver. This is occasioned by a great variety of causes useless for common people to know, as they would not avoid them, if they did know the cause. Children are not so subject to this complaint as adults and old people. Whatever occasions a thick and sizy, and stagnated or tar state of the blood, will produce the Jaundice.

Symptoms.—This complaint is attended with a dead, dull, stupid, careless, sleepy, indifferent and sunken feeling ; want of appetite and a poor digestion ; sometimes it is attended with a giddiness, dizziness, or swimming in the head, weakness in the joints, &c.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

To bleed is wrong, until there is a general excitement ; puking and physicking is proper. To this end, take one of my common pukes every other morning, until you have taken them three times ; follow the puke with the jaundice physick ; then put one ounce of the jaundice bitters, and one ounce of the powdered physick, into two quarts of old rum, and drink so as to physick a little every day. This is all that need to be done, unless it should be necessary to let blood, after action is excited. This disorder, suffered to continue, constitutes a seated and fatal consumption upon the liver.

Before I proceed to another section, I must correct one fatal error ; there has been an ancient and long imbibed idea, that when a patient's eyes and skin become yellow, that this was an infallible symptom of the jaundice ; whereas, it is quite the reverse. In such a case, they have no bile in the gall bladder at all. In this case, the common mode of treatment for jaundice, has proved fatal to many. In all such cases there is a redundancy of bile in the stomach, which ought to be removed by nauseating medicine, instead of puking, just so as to act upon the stomach as a solution, and then pass it off with down physick ; then build up the patient with restoratives.



(K.)

OF THE SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

There are three distinct operations of this disease, called the Scrofulous, two of which are similar in their symptoms,

and the same mode of treatment will answer for each ; either to scatter or take away.

Causes and Symptoms.—The causes and symptoms of the first I shall name, are similar to the causes and symptoms of some boils and canker ulcers ; as all three originate from a corrupt and inflamed state of the blood and fluids. These make as rapid a progress as a boil.

MODE OF MANAGEMENT.

A poultice made in skim milk, of the cooper's flag-root, called cat-tail or flag-root—wash them clean, cut them fine, pound them to a conserve, and put in just milk enough to form them into a poultice ; then cover the face of the poultice with the frog-ointment, tinctured with the red precipitate, as red as a burnt brick. This will take out the inflammation, and ripen it for opening ; and so will a poultice made of the root called Weaker, prepared in water, and applied in the same manner ; but after they break or are opened, they must have a quick discharge ; this may be done with the easiest cancer plasters and the simple leaden plasters.— Sometimes these sores, when they break of themselves, will form fistula ulcers, that will run and discharge by turns—when I find them in this situation, I treat them as I would a fistula ulcer, or pipe cancer. But the second kind of those scrofulous tumours is what some would call a white swelling. These are quicker, and make a more rapid progress than the third sort or kind I shall bring into view. These tumours or swellings may be scattered and drove from head to foot, the easiest of any tumours whatever.

Mode of Treatment for this kind of Tumours.—These are scattered by four principal sorts of different applications, viz. :—The mineral water, the nerve oil, the itch ointment, and the fourth is the poultice prescribed for the scattering of a cancerous tumour. Look to the Appendix for the other three preparations. If they ulcerate, or I find them ulcerated, I treat them the same as I would an open ulcerated cancer—see cancer case.

The third sort of scrofulous tumours often begin with small, knotty, nurly, nubby kernels, similar to small wens ;

and as they increase in growth, they sometimes increase in number, and will form a large, unequal tumour. If these cannot be scattered by the above named applications, before they grow painful, they must be opened with caustick plasters, as in the case of cancerous tumours, and treated in the same manner; and in all three of these scrofulous cases, the mode of physicking must be the same as in a cancer case.



(L.)

OF THE LEPROSY.

Some call the Leprosy the Scorbutick or Land Scurvy; but there is a wide difference between them. The people of America are subjects of the white and yellow Leprosy.

Causes.—The white Leprosy is supposed by some to be an hereditary disease, derived from parents whilst in the foetus state. This, I grant, is sometimes the case; but seven-eighths of the leprosy in male children, originate from salt rheum humours; this will terminate in the white Leprosy, as they grow into manhood; but female children will retain the salt rheum humour until old age; this is the reason why there are no more cases of the salt rheum humours among male members. However, often and repeated surfeits of the blood and fluids, together with colds, will constitute the Leprosy, in both sexes.

Symptoms.—The Leprosy generally begins with small watery pimples; and as it spreads, it flats down into a sort of scale or brand; it is attended with an intense itching, and sometimes it forms ulcer sores in various parts of the body. Some patients, by sleeping one night in a bed, will leave nearly a gill of this scale and brand in the bed; this humour will work in the head, but the salt rheum will not.

METHOD OF CURE,

This fluxion of fluids must be thrown off by the use of stimulating and evacuating medicine, which must be aided,

by the use of external applications, such as ointments, &c. I formerly made use of more hot medicine in curing this complaint, than what I have of late.

The extract of vegetables for winter use, and for the convenience of carrying about, called the winter or diuretick pills, is about all the physick that is necessary to be made use of in this humour, unless it proves obstinate; then give a potion of the superiour pills once a week, and follow them with the diuretick pills in two hours—and as this humour is thrown out upon the skin from time to time, the patient must make use of two sorts of ointment, viz. :—The prepared precipitate frog ointment, and Steward's vegetable ointment. Make use of the prepared frog ointment at night, on going to bed, and the latter in the morning following. This will effect a radical cure for this kind of Leprosy.

The yellow Leprosy that comes out upon the skin with yellow spots and scurf, may be cured with a syrup and ointment made of the plant called meadow scavish, as is described in the Herbal by its various names and virtues.

(M.)

OF THE MEASLES.

This is a catching complaint amongst children, and few escape it until old age. There are but a few hours in which one can give the measles to another; with some the symptoms will come on sooner than they will with others.

Symptoms.—A pain in the head and back; hot and cold shivering turns; dull drowsiness; watery, swollen eyes; a fretful, peevish mind, and a hacking cough. If the patient does not break out by the fifth day after the symptoms are discovered, the case commonly goes hard.

MODE OF TREATMENT.

When the symptoms first come on, give a potion of the German pills at night, and the next morning give a heavy potion of the imperial pills, and give the patient a cold and

comfortable room, instead of a warm one ; make a syrup of the following—take cocoash-root, pool-root, New-England gensing-root, and saffron—of each one ounce ; sweeten this, and give it hot. Some tell of the fine and course Measles ; but perhaps the state of blood and mode of treatment, may make the difference ; and when they form a crisis, give a potion of German pills, and continue the use of the syrup for some days ; then give them tart diet ; this will create an appetite and prevent their striking in, to injure the patient. I never lost a patient with this disease in all my practice, and I have attended to forty at once.



(N.)

OF NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

The term nervous signifies strong, lusty, and spry ; but when the terms are joined together, it implies a deficiency in the nervous system. This being understood, I shall proceed to the causes.

Causes.—The causes of this complaint are almost as numerous as the symptoms, and the symptoms include all kinds of hypochondriacal and hysterical affections, to which may be added spleen and conceit. The want of a constitution is one cause ; the loss of property is another ; the loss of friends is the third ; drinking and whoring is the fourth ; forcing of nature is one ; excessive venery in men and women, is a powerful cause ; also, heats and colds, intense studies, loss of blood by any extraordinary hemorrhage or hemorrhagia, which is a flux of blood. In order to effect radical cures, the cause or causes must first be sought after, and removed, if possible. When the loss of friends is the cause, the case is desperate ; but the loss of property may be restored, and the patient recovered ; but when this disorder is brought upon a patient by bad habits, the first step is to refrain from them. In short, the fact is, nine out of ten, of

such complaints, are brought on by bad habits ; some of which would put shame to the blush.

Symptoms.—A want of appetite ; faintness at the stomach ; pain in the sides ; palpitation of the heart ; convulsion in the bowels ; coldness in the hands and feet ; giddiness in the head ; cough, and raising and spitting of blood ; a high, quick and spiteful pulse, easily affected with every shift and change of weather, dropsy, consumption, and death !

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

The first thing to be administered to the above described patient, is good advice, from a physician of value, possessing a good, sound, scrutinizing, and penetrating judgment ; one that is able to trace the effects, back to the most remote cause, or causes. Such a doctor might make use of the following prescribed medicines to some advantage.

When this nervous weakness is brought upon a man or boy by onania, or onanism, called self-pollution, in the act of forcing nature, vulgarly called whetting, which produces an involuntary issue of the natural seed. The effects of such causes have produced death in a thousand shapes, among the giddy youth in America, within twenty years past, to my certain knowledge, the causes being unknown to their parents ; the meanwhile I have been employed in restoring hundreds to health, until I have become weary and tired of doing any thing more, for such ungodly wretches ; neither is this inhuman practice and ignorance, confined to the unmarried and giddy youth ; but let it be spoken to the shame of the married, who know no more how to possess their vessels in honour, and to render due benevolence to each other, than the natural brute beasts. Such patients, after my decease, will stand in need of one of my books ; or one of Doctor Solomon's, of Liverpool, who wrote largely upon this subject, but concealed his remedy from the publick. I have seen the seventh edition of his writings, which I have handed to my patients, which has saved me a great deal of conversation. But being in a habit of curing such patients, being master of my own medicine, by which I effected cures, I stood in need of none of Solomon's medicine. One thing I

would observe; Dr. Solomon did not do justice to himself, nor yet to the publick, in imputing the cause of all this difficulty to self-pollution; whereas many bring it upon themselves by hard work, lifting, and over-doing in various branches of work. Again, this is brought upon some, and especially upon women, by unavoidable means, such as child-bed sickness; and the loss of too much blood from one month to another, and by a retention thereunto; but women, however, are not altogether excusable in excess of venery; such I call pull-trickers; this constitutes a pizzle-sprung husband. But one thing I will remark, which is worthy of notice; and that is, that a medium in all the evacuating parts of the body is conducive to health; of course, they are necessary, without which health cannot always be enjoyed. Now in order to inform, warn, and caution the publick, for the future I shall be under the necessity of exposing some, in former periods, without calling any one by name.

I once slept with a young man of my acquaintance, who was in such a habit of self-pollution, that he forced nature three times in one night, whilst in his sleep; this man bled one quart at the penis, after life left his body.—(Shocking to relate.) This information I received from his parent after his death.

I have doctored some young married men, who were at the point of death, by this pizzle-sprung complaint, who have informed me that they had made use of the women (their wives) six times in one night. And one man that was nearly forty years old, told me that when he was young, he and his wife did try to see how many games they could play in one night; and they played nine. This man's breasts were grown or extorted to the size of a woman's breasts, and the flesh of his belly below the navel, was all of a bloat; and an additional growth at the upper part of both his testicles. I told him a shrewd anecdote, and left him. Such patients, when attended to by one of those artificial calomel quacks, are quick prepared for the winding sheet, as they will not bear mercury in this case. Hence, my mode of treatment with one of these pizzle-sprung creatures, when they come

to me looking like a motherless colt, is to give them good advise—this I never ask them any thing for.

In almost all cases of this kind, I have found it proper to administer dry emetics, so as to act as a solution in the stomach, to remove the redundancy of bile out of the stomach, and this may be done by dividing one of my common pukes into six or eight parts, and give one part for a potion, in a tea-spoon-full of damp sugar ; give these twice or three times in a week, until the stomach and bowels appear to be prepared for the reception of other medicines ; but observe, those emeticks must be followed with the German pills ; and in the next place, where my judgment dictates me, I throw in a stimulating tonick, to excite action, and restore tone to some part of the system, before I give a proper restorative to recruit the blood ; to this end, give them a pint of good rum, tinctured with my stimulating bitters and powdered physick. But whilst they are upon the use of this, let them take one potion of the diuretick pills every day. Then put them upon the use of the restorative syrup, a gallon of which will make a pint of good blood ; give them the shop candy, and the root candy ; a gill of new milk and molasses, equal parts incorporated together, and taken in the morning, is a good medicine ; fresh curds, made of new milk just from the cow, and put double the runnet-bag in that you would to fetch the same quantity for cheese ; let the curd stand in whey enough to keep it moist ; this may be used freely, if it does not bind the bowels. If such a case should linger in doubt, put them upon the use of the wine bitters ; and let them refrain from the causes of their difficulty by degrees, as a drunkard ought to break off from his cups ; and after persevering for two or three months, if the running of the lines should not subside, put the patient upon a strict diet ; let their regimen be that of a dry nature, such as gingerbread, biscuit, and dry cod-fish—make their table drink of chockolate nuts and black birch bark—and whilst upon the use of this diet, make a candy of the root and seed of nervevine ; pound them and sift them through a fine seive ; mix it with honey and bake it in the oven, till it forms a candy. This mode of treatment will curtail the increase of seed, so

that the running will subside ; but in all cases of this kind, when the patient spits or raises blood, give them a strong syrup made of the red nettle-root and the stipectick weed.— Riding, moderate exercise, and daily diversion are very good in nervous complaints. I shall be more particular upon this complaint, in my directions to females.

(O.)

OF THE ONOROSUS, OR NIGHT MARE.

A size in the fluids, a thick, stagnated, tar state of the blood, are the causes of those distressed feelings. Half an ounce of my stimulating bitters, and half an ounce of the powdered physick, put into one quart of good rum, will cure the patient ; let them take fifty of the winter pills while they are taking the bitters.

(P.)

OF THE PLEURISY.

The seat of this disease is upon a double membrane, which covers the inward cavity of the thorax ; the fever runs high upon the intercostal muscles ; repeated stitches in the side, and a difficulty of breathing. Heavy colds are the principal causes ; in the first stages, let blood, if the patient is in a full habit of blood ; soak the feet in hot water, and apply drafts of the leaden plasters to the soles of the feet ; and a bag of boiled oats to the side affected, and repeat them hot ; throw in a handful of salt and vinegar into the oats as they are boiling ; give twelve drops of the oil of caliment and pennyroyal, distilled together ; give it in a hot sling ; if this should not relieve, give six drops of red cedar oil in hot

sling ; follow these two doses shortly with a heavy potion of the diuretick physick in a liquored form ; this will counteract the other hot medicine ; to repeat bleeding, is not good ; it only reduces the patient, without relieving him.



(Q.)

OF THE QUINSY.

This is a complaint common to children, but is seldom met with in adults. I was once called upon in the morning, to attend to a man that was above fifty years old, who was said to have the Quinsy, and was attended to by two doctors all night. The man was as much put to it for breath as I ever saw one. I took the handle of a spoon and pressed his tongue down in his mouth ; I then put about half a tea-spoon-full of powders into his mouth, and in ten minutes he breathed easy ; and after giving him a half pint of liquid to hold and guggle in his throat, and a strengthening plaster to wear on the side of his neck, I never knew him to be troubled afterwards with what these two skilful doctors called the Quinsy. The fact was, the man never had the Quinsy ; he had been troubled for years with the almonds of the ear settling and swelling, so that he could scarce swallow any thing. This and many similar cases, supposed to have been the Quinsy, I have cured in the same way. But to return to the real Quinsy.

METHOD OF CURE.

Give the child, for the first dose, ten or twelve pods of the prickly ash that encloses the seed, gathered when red ; these must be held in the mouth, and the strength swallowed gradually ; or they may be made fine for a small child ; follow this application with the red cedar oil, dropped upon loaf sugar ; poultice the outside of the throat with the comb of an hornet's nest, prepared in rum, upon the embers, or with the white excrements of a dog, made into a poultice in honey. If this mode should not relieve, steep the red nettle-

root strong, and dissolve equal parts of alum and borax in it, and let the child hold and guggle it in their throat ; it will not hurt them if they swallow it. This mode of treatment has answered every purpose for the Quinsy.



(R.)

OF RHEUMATICK COMPLAINTS.

The joints are the seat of this complaint. Many exertions have been made, and experiments tried, both in ancient and in modern days, by doctors and others, to recover people to the use of their limbs, without effect. This disorder has been distinguished by two well known names, viz. : the chronick and the acute.

Symptoms.—The acute inflammatory Rheumatism is a short-lived disease, in comparison to the chronick ; neither are the symptoms or causes similar. A patient possessing a thin, weak, and watery state of blood, is the subject of the acute ; but quite the reverse with the other. The inflammatory is of short duration, if rightly managed ; but set a quack to work with his lance, and he is sure to throw them into a dropsy ; and set one of Thompson's freewill agents to work upon them, with his patent transitions, they are sure to take their exit.

Fits of the acute inflammatory kind, come on more suddenly than what they are willing to go off ; for the suffering patients may be as well as usual at night, and the next morning be unable to dress themselves, and perhaps not to suffer the movement of a joint about them ; the joints and nerves being affected, they immediately begin to swell and become inflamed. When the patient is thus attacked, it requires a skilful hand to relieve him.

MODE OF TREATMENT.

A male member of society, in this case, may be fomented for three nights successively, over a general foment, as directed in the Appendix ; put one ounce of antimony into

one gill of Holland Gin ; give it to the patient each night, whilst over the foment ; observe, the gill is but one potion ; and it must be made into a hot sling, if the first operation relieves well ; if not, try the second and third. As soon as the patient is removed from the foment into his bed, take a flannel cloth and rub him all over with Dr. Steward's rheumatick ointment, prepared according to the directions given in the Appendix. In case of a female's being in this situation, whose feet ought not to be put into hot water, give her repeated potions of the cooling winter pills, until they operate as physick ; anoint the whole limbs affected with the rheumatick ointment. If this female sufferer could obtain the simple otter's oil, for an outward application, and wrap the limbs up in white birch paper bark, split thin, covering the limbs with a number of thicknesses, so as to sweat, it would immediately relieve them.

Causes and Symptoms of the Chronick Rheumatism.— People living in cold countries, who are exposed to heats and colds, hardships and sudden changes of weather, are most subject to this complaint, which for the most part, comes on in a mysterious way and manner, unknown to the patient, until the effects are sensibly felt ; then the patient complains of a variety of pains and feelings, sometimes in one part of the body, and then in another ; sometimes in the head, shoulders, and neck ; then in the arms, elbows, wrists, fingers, back, hips, knees, ancles, and feet. These accidental, shooting, shifting, darting, and flying pains, will continue, until the patient will complain, as if arrows or spindles were running through the marrow of his bones, after which they take their seat in the joints, and if they affect the heads of the bones in the joints, the patient has done for this world. Sometimes the complaint is attended with cruel cramp pains, so as to contract the limbs ; in others, they seem to form, as it were, additional joints upon the sides of the joints, especially upon the sides of the knee joints ; the patient will complain by turns, as though they were in his stomach ; this is when they seat upon the nervous part and bones of the stomach. The joints of many have become dislocated by this complaint. But when patients have gone through all

these painful operations, by falling into unskilful hands, they must suffer the fatal consequences. Could I have the care of all such unfortunate patients, in the first stages of the complaint, I flatter myself that I could effect radical cures. In almost all cases of this kind, the patient generally enjoys a good appetite ; but in a general way they carry too much blood, of a thick and sizy nature.

Mode of Treatment in the Chronick Rheumatism.—Letting of blood, for the first step, is infinitely wrong, until there is a general excitement. To this end, cleanse the stomach with a puke ; follow the puke with the imperial physick ; then sweat or foment the patient's limbs, or whole body, over a six-pail-full kettle of herbs, including the whole foment ; wrap up the extremities with wilted mullen leaves, sun side next the skin ; bind them on loose with a narrow bandage ; throw them off in the morning, and bathe the limbs with the nerve oil ; follow this method three or four nights ; give the patient from fifteen to thirty drops of the nerve oil, in a hot sling, whilst over the foment ; and after the fomenting is done with, use the rheumatick ointment ; put one ounce of the stimulating bitters and one ounce of the hot powdered physick into two quarts of good rum, and drink until it physicks powerfully.

In the first stages of this disease, it may be thrown off with a few potions of brandy and antimony, after the stomach and bowels are prepared by physick ; give one ounce in a gill of brandy, on going to bed ; drink the whole together. If the antimony is good, it will sweat the patient nearly all night, which will make them as supple as a cat ; but they must be careful not to take another new cold. In many of these chronick complaints, after action is excited, bleeding is often found to be necessary ; and then make use of the restorative syrups, to make new blood, and give life and efficacy to the whole system. If the obstruction in the joints should occasion a watery, dropsical swelling in the limbs below, fomenting and blistering will take it away.

(S.)

OF THE SALT RHEUM.

The Salt Rheum is a skin complaint, and may be called with propriety, a constitutional or hereditary taint, which is mostly confined to the female sex. It attacks them in all ages of life, and at all seasons of the year. With some it is worse in cold weather than in hot. It forms symptoms in some, similar to the white leprosy; it is most commonly confined to the hands and feet, but never works in the head and face; yet some old rum drinkers will tell how they are troubled with the Salt Rheum in the eyes; this is what I call twitch-eye, or new rum and whiskey. Sometimes it afflicts about the privates and region of the navel.

METHOD OF CURE.

For physick, make use of the cycuta and diuretick pills; for an outward application, make use of the frog-ointment, mixed with the red precipitate; make use also, of what is called in the Appendix, Steward's Vegetable Ointment.—This will effect a final cure for the Salt Rheum, in three months time.



(T.)

OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.

If the cause of the Tooth-Ache was rightly understood, and Steward's remedy well known, there never would be so much cold iron employed in pulling them out.

CAUSES AND METHOD OF CURE.

When the nervous Tooth-Ache is brought on by a cold or seated ague in the head, sweat the head with hops and vinegar, as hot as they can bear; give the hot powdered physick, and blister the top of the arms; this will take out the ague and save the teeth, as the soundest teeth there are in the head, will ache the worst. If an ulcer is the cause, pull out the tooth; if the marrow at the end of the nerve is

naked, and the orifice be large enough, put in the chrystalized white vitriol, or vitriolated zinck, covering the tooth at the same time, with lint, and lay upon the lint a compress of cloth, to absorb the glands of the mouth; particles of the crude corrosive sublimate will kill in the same way, but it is more severe. This is better than cold iron, after which the teeth will stand and do good service for many years.



(U.)
OF ULCERS.

There are a variety of sores called Ulcers, and there are a great variety of causes also. The word or term, Ulcer, comes from the French, Greek, and Latin—in French, Ulcere—in Latin, Ulcus, &c. ; and here follows a list of names. A Cancerous Ulcer, or an Ulcerated Cancer, is one and the same thing, which is a cancerous tumour, burst into an open sore, called among surgeons, the large Ulcer, the lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick veins round about it, full of dark, blackish blood.

A Cavernous Ulcer, is an Ulcer whose entrance is straight, and the bottom thereof broad, wherein are many holes filled with malignant matter.

The Corrosive Ulcer, so called, is an Ulcer which, by the sharpness and ill quality of its matter, eats, corrupts, and mortifies the flesh; this is what I call a Canker Ulcer.

The Fistulous Ulcer, has long, straight, and deep holes, and is very hard on its sides.

The Putrid Ulcer, so called, is an Ulcer wherein the flesh is soft and crusty, and the matter is slimy, and stinking, like a dead carcass.

Another Ulcer, which I call an iron-bound or callused Ulcer, the sides of which are very hard, tough, and unfeeling.

Causes.—Old people are most subject to Ulcers, whose blood has been ruined by heats and colds, hard drinking, &c. ; venereal disease is another powerful cause of Ulcers; hurts, wounds, and bruises, will terminate in Ulcers; a sudden and

heavy cold in young women, will settle into their legs and form ulcers ; colds and rough treatment, in child-bed sickness, will produce Ulcers in the legs ; sores of various kinds will degenerate into Ulcers, and Ulcers will degenerate into Cancers, &c.

MODE OF TREATMENT,

With the above named Ulcers, all of which will admit of fomenting, except the Venereal Ulcer. The Callused Ulcer must be steamed or fomented powerfully three nights, in order to excite action, and prepare them for a digesting plaster, which must be of the cancer kind, beginning with the easiest first. Sometimes the verdigris plaster will work kinder upon these ulcers, than any other application, as it is of a cutting nature ; to cut and slash these ulcers, as some do, that know no other way to handle them, is not a proper way to manage them, as it excites no action, any more than it would to cut their eye-brows off. These Ulcers commonly seat in a hard part of the leg, and of course are hard to handle, insomuch that a careless and neglectful attention will not cure them. I once supplied a family for the space of a year, with the very best of medicine, to cure an ulcer of this description, with full directions how to proceed, who failed of a cure ; and had they continued to counteract orders, they might have doctored to all eternity, and then they would fail of a cure. After this, I took the care and charge of the patient myself, and in seven weeks I effected a permanent cure upon their son. I mention this anecdote as a caution to others, as an ulcer of this description cannot be cured by a doctor's running into a house to say to a patient,—Booh, and good-by. Therefore, let all who are afflicted, persevere in the use of my prescriptions, as a non-applied medicine is no medicine at all ; neither is it of any use to those, who destroy the use of it, by diet and conduct. But let the reader and learner carefully observe, to follow those digesting plasters, with a poultice made of the root of cat-tail-flag, called by some Cooper's flag ; wash, cut fine, and pound this fine in a mortar ; prepare it in skim milk upon the hot embers, until it forms a suitable poultice without any mixture ;

then, as the poultice is spread hot, and in readiness to be applied, put on the frog-ointment, with as much red precipitate in it as will color it as red as a bright burnt brick; after the use of two or three of these dressings, apply the simple leaden plasters one half of the time, and the precious ointment the other half; for three or four days after this, if the ulcer continues hard and dry, foment it again for three nights in succession. After this, poultice it with a bass wood poultice, instead of the flag-root—take a thrifty bass wood root, and scrape the bark fine; prepare it in water instead of milk. The nurse, or operator that attends to these Ulcers, will find a repeated use for the easiest kind of the mercurial plasters, to prevent the return or increase of the old calused matter. — These Ulcers will not admit of my common mode of treatment in healing them up, on account of their dryness and hardness; therefore, they must be healed up with the precious ointment, the leaden plaster without any mixture, and the cure-all plaster. The Corrosive Ulcer, which I call the Canker Ulcer, requires a different mode of treatment from the rest of the above named Ulcers. The first symptoms of these Ulcers are similar to boils, and those rapid scrofulous sores. They will sometimes be a year or longer coming to a head, unless they are hurried. These commonly form in a tender and free part of the body, and sometimes in the groins; when they form there, they put on the appearance of a bubo ulcer, occasioned by the French pox, so called. In case of a sore or swelling of this description seating in the groin, whether in men or women, the patient and operator both, ought to be exceedingly careful, as the intestines, called the bowels, in case of a rupture, will settle or fall into the groin or scrotum. To suffer a quack, in such a case, to operate with his knife or caustick, might prove fatal; but as soon as it is ascertained and decided, by a good judge, to be one of those canker or corrosive Ulcers, the sooner it is brought to a head and opened, the better—as it is the nature of them to waste and absorb the flesh. The flag root poultice, with the prepared frog-ointment spread upon the face of it, will take out the soreness remarkably well; but a poultice made in water,

of the Quick-up-root, will bring them to a head and cause them to malterate and break, the quickest of any application; and after they ulcerate, or are opened by caustick, poultice, or knife, make use of the precious ointment, of the venereal salve, of the simple leaden plaster, and of the canker ointment; and should there be any small veins eat off so as to form a tube or pipe, the corrosive tincture, or the vitriolated tincture must be syringed in, to cut and digest, and cleanse it to the bottom, before an attempt is made to heal or fill it up with new flesh; after this is done, then syringe in the tincture of borax, and the stringent decoction. This mode of treatment, for this kind of Ulcers, has never failed me, in restoring perfect soundness, where all other medical aid has failed;—And as to the Fistulous Ulcers, they may be quickly cured by a skilful hand, provided they are not situated so as to enter the rectum or the neck of the bladder, as is sometimes the case. I have cured some few, after they entered the intestinum, called the straight gut, or back bowel; but such as enter the neck of the bladder, I never cure. I have known many cases of this kind prove fatal, in the hands of professed surgeons, when they were situated at the bottom of the spine or back bone; after cutting and slashing, and man-mangling, the patient would die upon their hands.

A case of this kind once took place in the State of New-York, by the hand of Doctor White, of Cherry Valley, a great gun of a surgeon—professedly. This man cut all the commanding nerves out of one Capt. Keeler's touch-hole, to use vulgar language, in reflecting upon such a fool. This case of Keeler's I examined myself, three days before his death, that was so mangled by White; who had cut off or cut out, one inch and an half or two inches, of the rectum above the anis, with all the nervous part thereof, so that when any thing passed him he knew no more about it, than he would when somebody else was stooling. This was what I called quackery, for which White's neck ought to have paid. I did nothing for the suffering man, as there was nothing to be done. I told him, if he would go to a butcher once, to go twice. I mention this to show the difference between natural and artificial quackery—which may serve as a cau-

tion to others also. Others, with their guiders, knife and scissors, will lay those Fistulous Ulcers open to the bottom; whereas there is no more need of this, than there is of their circumcising their own penis, to facilitate a cure upon another.

Mode of treating a Fistulous Ulcer.—If the depth of the pipe cannot be ascertained by the use of the probe, then search it with the syringe; then inject to the bottom thereof, by the use of the syringe, the corrosive tincture, or the vitriolated tincture, and perhaps both; these tinctures must be made strong enough to kill and cut the pipe, so that it will malterate and discharge; and in case it should prove too severe for the patient to bear, syringe in the counteracting decoction, for which it was prepared, as it will destroy the action of any mineral; follow this injection with a poultice, made of a whole piece of the comb of an hornet's nest, prepared in rum, upon the hot embers; this will take out the inflammation and excite action, so as to make it discharge the dead and calloused part of the Ulcer; then the stringent and healing decoction must be syringed in twice or three times a day, until it is filled up with good flesh; and whilst this is effecting, the operator will find it necessary to make a tent that will nearly extend to the bottom; this tent must be made new every day, and it must be made shorter and shorter, as the bottom will begin to fill up first; and if it should be found necessary, roll or daub the tents in a little of the mercurial salve; this will facilitate the cure; and should it not heal up fast enough, syringe in the tincture of borax, or throw a little borax into the stringent decoction. To persevere in this way, is better than to cut and slash. I observe, these tents must be made of linen cloth, instead of tow—this will prevent the entrance of the Ulcer healing faster than the bottom.

There is another kind of Ulcers, occasioned by impost humours, abstract from venereal Ulcers, that will form a spongy or dozy leg. These must be managed by the use of the flag poultice, and the prepared precipitate frog ointment, until the old scurf is off, and the inflammation mostly out; then set them a running, by the use of the corrosive

uncture, and after these ulcerated eyelot-holes have discharged a spell, then apply the mineral water, which is a great drier, and will settle the limb down to its former state; but whilst this cure is attempted, the patient must take physick, and diet close. Take two potions a week of the superior pills; follow them in one hour and a half, with a heavy potion of the diuretick pills; the patient must not drink cold or hot water, or hot table drinks, nor eat greasy diet, until these pills are passed off as physick; and take a potion every day of the diuretick pills. Steward's Vegetable Ointment is another excellent application.

The Putrid Ulcer, I shall give directions how to handle, under the venereal head; and as to inward ulcers, they will be treated of in case of supposed consumptions.



(V.)

OF THE VERTIGO.

This term Vertigo, includes all kinds of giddiness, dizziness, and swimming of the head. It is the effect of diseases, originating from various causes—a loaded stomach; too much heat of blood for the strength of the nerves; the want of blood, and nervous weakness. 1. Cleanse the stomach. 2. Let blood. 3. Make blood. 4. Restore universal strength to the whole system. Fifthly and lastly—when this giddy, dizzy, head swimming, is brought upon old men by marrying young wives, they may remove the cause, by not embracing them oftener than once a month.



(W.)

OF WORMS.

The symptoms of the white jointed Tape Worms are, a cramping and twisting, and rolling in the stomach, sickness at

the stomach and puking, loss of flesh, cramp, convulsion fits, &c.

MODE OF TREATMENT.

Give a puke first—no fear in puking the patient ; follow the puke with a heavy potion of the imperial physick, in a liquid form ; this will leave the worms naked, and expose them to the following killing medicine : then give the patient, if an adult, half a pint of the best and highest proof French brandy, that has had two ounces of the wild flower deluce steeped in it for one week ; this root is what is called the blue flag root—it must be dug in April, and if green, the better ; this quantity, taken in two hours, will physick off the worms of itself, or otherwise will heal the stomach, so as to render it necessary to give a potion of the imperial physick, in order to pass off the worms as quick as possible. This has answered every purpose in killing and destroying tape worms, as it always unjoins them. But whilst I was in Cincinnati, Ohio, one summer, I found a root in Kentucky, preferable, in my judgment, to the flower deluce, for killing these tape worms ; but leaving it at Cincinnati, through mistake, I have had no opportunity to prove it ; it possessed all the powers and action of the flag root, only in a greater degree, almost twice as powerful. I took it to be what some of the botanists call the white blood root, as the root and branch, in their growth, both resemble the blood root.

There is another sort, of sharp, round Worms, that breed in the stomach, even in sucking infants, which may be killed by steeping the false tongue of a colt, given in small doses ; these oftentimes occasion fits in infants ; but when they settle into the small bowels at the age of four and five years, as observed in the case of convulsion fits, follow that mode of treatment there prescribed—but when this kind of worms knot in the bowels, it is oftentimes conceived to be the cholick. In such a turn of worms, pour in the clear Holland gin, until the child is almost drunk. This is the best medicine I know of in the world, for such an attack of the worms—it is far preferable to the cowage and calomel. This sort of worms will trouble some people until seventy and eighty years of age. In such, I have killed them with the upland Indian

hemp root steeped strong, and given till it physicks. Another method of killing these worms, is to mix a good share of the blue flag root with my imperial pills; this will sweep them off.

There is another inferiour sort of maggot worms, that are bred in the back bowel, that trouble children, and old people also. I have oftentimes swept these away with the imperial physick; but the more proper and sure way, is to give a previous injection of tobacco, and if it is followed with the imperial physick, it is sure to clear the lower story. There is another bigger worm, called the maw or fuzzy worm—these have a reddish coloured, hard head, with which they bite hard; and they appear to reside in the same bowel or rectum as the little pin worm—these I have always destroyed by the same mode of treatment.

FURTHER DISEASES,

NOT ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.



OF BURNS AND SCALDS.

In recent Burns and Scalds, instantly apply the precious ointment, upon Irish linen drawn through the hot ointment—repeat this application once in half an hour, until the fire is extracted—after that, spread the salve or ointment upon dry cloth, and dress the wound twice a day, until the separation takes place; and after the bloat or swelling is down, if it runs too much, use for every other plaster or dressing, the royal vegetable ointment—this will prevent the discharge, and heal equally as fast. If the patient is full of blood, to prevent the rise of an arietated fever, let blood, as soon as convenient. This is all that is necessary to be done for a

recent scald or burn, as it is the best of all remedies ever yet found out.

These ointments were never equalled by any application yet made known—and they are equally as good for external poison in grass lots, if quickly applied—and if made use of morning and evening, it will prevent the poison taking its effects upon those that are exposed. In all cases of scalds and burns, the cooling diuretick physick should be given.

OF THE ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

The Eresipulous, or St. Anthony's Fire, generally speaking, is an hereditary taint of humour, such as children derive from their parents in the first rudiments of the fœtus—but in some few cases, it is brought on by over-heating the blood and fluids, or often and repeated heats and colds.

Symptoms.—All parts of the body are subject to this complaint—the head, face, neck and arms, are parts most afflicted with it; yet I have known it to settle into the lower extremities, so that the patients could not stand upon their feet—sometimes it only makes its appearance upon the face, with swollen eyes and inflamed pimples; at other times, in the same patient, it will appear at first in small pimples, watery and fine, and will quickly spread over all the neck and arms, breast, &c. I have attended to patients, and that too, among my connexions, that were full of hard tumours under the skin, like pancakes, as large as crowns, from the crown of their head to the soles of their feet. These symptoms form a crisis, upon the fifth, seventh, or ninth days, which turns in their favor, or terminates in a fever.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

Let the patient thus afflicted, be bled for the first step, if they have blood to spare; give cooling physick, and in a very obstinate case, give the superiour pills, and follow them with the cooling winter pills—anoint with the royal vegetable ointment, all parts affected; wrap them up in bats of scorched

tow, covered with the cups and blows of the robin's plantain, made fine. If this should not correct fast enough, add to one pound of the ointment half an ounce of the red precipitate. If the symptoms of a settled fever run high, give small doses of salt-petre and cream of tartar together, equal parts—half a tea-spoon-full of both will be a potion, given three times a day. I have formerly used a good deal of the cycuta pills to eradicate this humour, but not so much latterly, and more of the cooling diuretick pills.

OF THE HEAT OF THE LIVER.

The heat, fever, or inflammation of the liver, is a liver complaint, without dispute, as it is the effects of previous causes—no patient possessing a thin, weak, and watery state of blood, can be troubled with this complaint.

Causes.—Whatever occasions a stagnated state of the blood, and a growth of the bile, will produce the heat of the liver.

Symptoms.—A heat and burning in the stomach and in the back, between the shoulders, as though they were sitting before an oven that was heating, a difficulty of breathing, and a dry, short, and hacking cough, especially when the seat is upon the upper convex part of the liver. Such patients are often led to think they are troubled with the asthma. The pulse is high, quick, and distressed—such a pulse deceives such as are unacquainted with the heat and state of blood.

METHOD OF CURE.

In a far advanced case of this kind, the lower extremities should be fomented for three nights, wrapping up the leg knee high in mullen leaves, as soon as they are taken from the sweating kettle—after which, apply drafts to the soles of the feet and wear them until well. These drafts must be of the leaden plaster, and a plaster of the same, wore constantly between the shoulders, upon the back; give a puke for the

first internal application ; follow the puke with the diuretick physick ; and in case the cough should continue after fomenting, give four drops of the red cedar oil upon loaf sugar ; three potions given in three days, will check the cough. In some cases, to repeat the foment is necessary, which attracts the heat from the liver, so that they will sometimes break out with a scabby eruption, as high as the hips ; then apply outward ointments, such as the prepared frog ointment—make free use of the diuretick pills, and some of the German pills.

OF THE FALLING-SICKNESS FITS.

Causes.—Seven-eighths of these Fits are brought upon people by repeated surfeits of blood, when in a full habit of blood.

Symptoms.—They are taken suddenly, with but little or no warning or notice, with a dizzy, faint swaning, so as to pitch or fall, in whatever direction the position of the body is in, as the fit takes them, whether it is into fire or water, it makes no difference.

METHOD OF CURE.

* The whole mass of blood should be nearly drawn off by turns, once a month ; bleed in the feet when the governing sign is in the head ; and make blood by the use of the restorative syrups, as fast as you take it away ; prepare the stomach and bowels for the reception of the restorative syrup, with the imperial physick.

OF THE DYSENTERY.

The Dysentery is a disease and messenger, that calls for as many, as any other disease ; and yet the artificial band-box-men are as unacquainted with its causes and mode of treatment, as any old woman in the country.

Causes.—The united and procuring causes of this disease are many; many of which might be avoided—the eating of unripe fruit, which parents indulge their children in too much; this destroys hundreds of children annually. I have often attended to obstinate cases of the bloody Dysentery, occasioned by eating indigestible substances, such as hickory buds, &c. But why should the Dysentery be more prevalent in one season than another? Is there not something to be imputed to the constitution of the air, country and climate? Why is it attended with so much canker one season more than in another? Five fall seasons past this has been the case: in which thousands of children and youth have been swept off from the stage of action, by a wrong mode of treatment. Why should there be such a wide difference in the judgment of doctors of one profession, in respect to the causes and mode of treatment?

As big a quack as I am, I never lost a patient, old or young, with this difficulty. Some suppose it to be as catching as the Small Pox; others suppose it is occasioned by heavy colds altogether—was this the entire cause, they might be cured easier than what they are. Again, says another, a profuse redundance of the bile into the stomach and bowels, is the only cause of Dysenteries; but their witnesses do not agree. Many such things have I heard, says Job, but miserable comforters are you all. So say I by physicians of no value.

I have known a man, that called himself a doctor, to lose fourteen patients in one season, out of three houses within sight of each other, with the Dysentery. May God deliver patients from the hands of all such fools.

I once regulated the stomach and bowels of a young man upwards of twenty years old, who was upon a constant relax from his cradle, until I took him in hand—now, let the learned quack tell the causes. Another man that had been upon a relax for twenty years, who was about forty years old, who was run down with weakness, until the gout set in, and the running of the lines was upon him—he also had a calloused spot in the rectum; this I did not cure; all the rest of his complaints I regulated. This man had been attended to by

a doctor that was called a good physician, for the most part of the twenty years.

Symptoms.—A pain in the stomach, a griping and physical operation in the bowels; the patient often feels disposed to make water and go to stool, but performs neither; the stool is mixed at first with slimy and mucous glutinous matter, that lines the inside of the bowels; from this the stool will become similar to thick beef brine; and as soon as the disease uncaps the blood vessels of the bowels, the stool becomes bloody.

When I find a patient in this situation, my mode of proceeding is to give the patient two potions of the German pills; follow these pills with small doses of the slippery root prepared in sweet Malaga wine—if the wine is not at hand, put it into cold water and simmer it moderately, until the strength is out; give it in small potions sweetened with loaf sugar. If this does not regulate in twenty-four hours, give such a patient two or three potions, in twenty-four hours more, of the following medicine: take half a gill of good brandy, burn it about as long as it will burn, with a piece of loaf sugar held over the cup, about half as large as a hen's egg; and whilst it is burning, light a candle made of babery tallow, and hold it right over the burning brandy, until three quarters of an inch, or an inch is melted, and give it whilst it is as hot as they can drink it; an ounce of clear gum-myrrh, put into one pint of brandy, and given by tea-spoon-fulls, is another good medicine. Should not this mode of treatment have its desired effect, take equal parts of mash-rose-mary-root, crane's bill root, and button wood bark—boil these strong together, and sweeten it with honey; give it in small doses, a tea-spoon-full for a child and a large spoon-full for an adult, to be administered once in half an hour, until they grow easy.

The symptoms of a case attended with canker in children, are as follows:—The child cannot bear a sudden movement, especially to be raised up in end or erect; an high pulse, inflammation in the bowels, mortification, and death,

MODE OF TREATMENT IN SUCH A CASE.

In the month of October, in 1822, I was upon Wood Creek, in York State, and the Dysentery, attended with Canker, was very prevalent in that place. I was then requested by one David Griffin, if I am not mistaken in the name, to go and visit his little son, five years of age, who was given over by his doctor. But when I arrived at his house, I found there had been a clandestine plan laid for me to meet the Doctor at his house; but this artificial quack had withdrawn, having waited until he was tired. The child's mother and others, being afraid that I should kill the dying boy, Griffin and I both met with some opposition, and as there was no time to be lost, Griffin ordered them to be still, observing, that I should have the care of the child until the next morning, let him live or die—the child being as near death as he possibly could, and be recovered. I told them the child had a quart of canker in him, and if he lived while morning, I would show it to them; but whilst I was dissolving some of my diuretick physick to give the child, there stood an old, superstitious Deacon, watching me, who told them I was giving the patient butter-nut physick—Griffin, however, gave the boy the medicine, according to my orders; the bowels were swollen tight and so much inflamed, that the child could not be raised more than half way up in the bed; but in the space of one hour and a half they all thought the child was death-struck.—I told them no; I then told Griffin to give him a little diluted wine, which soon convinced them that he was not death-struck. I then laid down upon a bed in the same room, and gave orders for them to save every stool; but I soon began to play the opossum with them, for as I began to snore wide awake, they talked out loud what had before been whispered. But Griffin gave a potion of the Deacon's butter-nut physick every time the child had a stool, according to his orders, and at daylight he had the ninth stool; then I awoke from my slumbers, and behold, there was a quart of canker in the pot, sure enough, which might have been raised out of the pot, like strings of frog-spawns, with a stick; and by nine o'clock, the child sat up in his mother's lap, and called for his penknife to

play and whittle his sticks. By this time the Deacon's brother came in to see how the oil-nut physick had operated, who was fool enough to say, that he could swear it was butter-nut physick. I told him that I was not in the habit of swearing, but I thought I knew best what my own physick was made of. I then dealt them out the following ingredients for a syrup, to be sweetened with honey: mash-rosemary-root, mountain flax-root, golden seal-root, the gold thread-root, the bark of the root of a briar called black briar, and of the raspberry; the white birth-root and sumac-root. I ordered this to be given in small doses, and to give one potion of the diuretick pills a day. I also left some of the imperial pills, in case there should be a return of the Canker. I went there on Saturday and returned on Sunday—I never saw the house before nor since. The father of the child called and got medicine once, and then called and paid me. The child had no relapse, but received a permanent cure. I have been the more particular, that others may go and do likewise, and cure their children, without calling upon artificial quacks.



OF HONEY-COMB, OR ANT BED SORES.

A corrupt state of the fluids, and bad humours of blood, is the principal cause of these sores. These sores, before they break out, exercise the patient with pains similar to the rheumatick pains; and when they make their appearance, people are sometimes led to think they are rose cancers, as they make a rapid progress, and will bleed as easy as the fungous part of a rose cancer, and being as full of small holes as an ant-bed, from whence they derive their vulgar name, by which they may be known from any other sore. They rather choose to afflict the face and neck, but oftentimes they will appear all over the body, similar to boils; and when they first appear, they will run themselves to death, with attracting or drawing applications, such as the simple leaden plaster. The royal vegetable

caustick will kill them, and so will a salve made of equal parts of honey and of the spirits of turpentine, mixed with wheat flour : otherwise, if they get rooted, it will require the cancer mode of treatment.

OF FEVER SORES.

This description of sores has made the greatest havock of human limbs, of any other named sore in the world. And all this is in consequence of the erroneous opinions and mismanagement of quacks and impostors, who profess surgery, when in reality, they know nothing about it, as they ought—whose costly experiments often terminate in the ruin or death of their patients. Their foolish assertions, that these ague sores first begin at the bone, is as absolutely false, as it would be to say, that they first began in the hearts of their patients—as I never suffered one of these sores to affect the bone of a patient that I had the first handling of, since God made me. So of course, I here disclose to all my readers an unparalleled remedy for Fever Sores.

Causes.—These sores, properly speaking, are ague sores, occasioned by a general cold, settling into some limb or part of the body—sometimes they are the effects of a cold taken in a limb that has a cut, bruise, or wound upon it. In such a case it is hard and difficult for common people to decide, whether they will terminate in fever sores or mortification. In such a case, the ague should be extracted immediately, or scattered by an excitement. In order to prevent mortification, pound arse-smart and May-weed ; boil them in chamber-lie—throw in a little salt-petre, and thicken it with coarse wheat meal—a hot poultice of cider emptins is also good—the comb of a hornet's nest, made in good rum, upon the hot embers, is an excellent application, if often applied hot—salt-petre and the sugar-of-lead, put into vinegar and water ; bathe with this often whilst it is hot. But the greatest antidote against mortification, is a poultice made of the earth

worms, called angle worms, fish worms, &c.—wash them and boil them in water, until they break open—thicken in Indian meal, and apply them hot—if they are washed and bound on alive, it is much the best. Another good application is what is called by some, the colt's blanket, or the mare's cleaning; steep this in milk and water, and repeat it often and hot.

The general conception of people about Fever Sores, is, that they are the effects of settled fevers, that fall into the limbs; this is another quack blunder, which I have often corrected; but the symptoms of common Fever Sores, in their first beginning, are as follows:—The patient complains of an increasing pain in the limb, which will continue until an inflammation takes place; and as this inflammation increases, the pain also increases, until it finds access to the bone, when the pain is almost intolerable; then it may be called a Fever Sore, in good earnest. This scales, fractures and eats the bone or bones, all into the likeness of an honey comb, or the cells of wax in which the bees store their honey. This heat upon the nerves contracts the limb and cripples the patient. This is most commonly the case. Sometimes, when a joint has been affected and fractured by the force of the sore, the glutinous substance or matter will settle in among the fractured bones of the joint, and will serve as a sodder, to stiffen the joints. This makes a clumsy cripple of the patient.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

Now in order to avoid the above named difficulties for the future, in case of Fever Sores, let all the wise hearted and united heads of families be agreed, in the first place, to shut their doors against quacks and impostors, of every description; and then let them take the following directions in their own hands, and follow them, unless they can be aided and assisted by some skilful surgeon:

As soon as the last named symptoms are experienced by any member of your families, flee to the swamps for the cooper's flag-root—wash this root, cut it fine, and pound it in an iron mortar to a conserve; simmer it in skim milk, until it forms a suitable poultice; rub or anoint the limb

affected, all over, with the frog-ointment, made quite red with the red precipitate, and spread it on the face of the poultice, and apply it as hot as the limb will admit, twice or three times in twenty-four hours. This mode of treatment will not suffer the ague or fever to go to the bone, and if it begins at the bone, or in the marrow of the bone, it will fetch it out, so that the bone will not be affected; give the patient one potion of the imperial pills to open the bowels; afterwards keep them open with the diuretick pills, but give no hot or driving medicine. Continue the use of the cat-tail flag-root poultice, until it breaks, or is ripe enough to open; and as soon as the matter is discharged, syringe in the corrosive tincture, strong enough to be felt, and if too severe, follow it with the counteracting decoction, with the syringe, in the same manner, which will kill the action of the corrosive tincture. The vitriolated tincture ought to be syringed in twice, to once of the corrosive tincture; and as much will depend upon the judgment of the operator, how often to syringe in this cutting, cleansing, and digesting tincture, I cannot decide precisely how often—it will depend upon the urgency of the case—sometimes three or four times will be sufficient, in a recent case. But here I observe, after the sore breaks, or is opened, the use of the flag poultice, must be continued as long as these harsh tinctures are syringed in, and a plaster of the simple leaden plaster must be applied to the wound under the poultice; and when it shall be deemed necessary to syringe in the stringent and healing decoction, the tincture of borax must be syringed in as often as twice or three times a week, and be careful to keep a fretting tent in the opening of the wound, to prevent its healing up before the bottom heals; the tent must be made of cloth instead of tow, and rolled in the cancer salve; but if the orifice is not like to heal up before the bottom heals sound, there is no use for the tent; observe, the tents ought to be made beforehand; spread a little of the cure-all strengthening plaster upon the cloth to be rolled for the tent—this stiffens the tent, so that it will enter the wound with ease, by twisting it as you put it in. In all cases of this kind, great care must be taken through the whole operation, in

order to prevent a contraction of the limbs ; to prevent this, let the limb, joints and nerves be anointed twice a day, with the rheumatick ointment, and if that cannot be obtained, use the frog ointment. In case of an old and long standing Fever Sore, that has been badly managed, or rather, not managed at all—in such a case, Dr. Steward's judgment will be found necessary to direct ; but for the want thereof, let the reader and learner exercise their own, to the best advantage, according to the following symptoms and directions, herein given. In almost all such cases, I have found more or less of dead, proud, or fungous flesh, presenting itself at those open, running sores, and sometimes a bone, or a number of bones, will present themselves at those old calloused sores, that resemble a hen's behind as much as any thing else. These calloused pipes confine those ragged bones, so that they cannot be extracted with ease, without cutting, which is not so good or sure a way, as it is to make use of digesting plasters, such as are used in cancer cases ; then syringe in the corrosive tincture, or the vitriolated tincture. In this case, the corrosive tincture is preferable to the vitriolated, as it will cut and cleanse, and cap all blood vessels, as before observed ; and not only so, but it will stop the rapid progress of these sores upon the bones, as well as in the flesh. This application is well calculated for this purpose, as it does not injure the sound flesh, nor yet the sound part of the bone. In all these long standing cases of Fever Sores, the stringent and healing decoction must be fully and completely prepared, as directed in the Appendix.

In some of these old Fever Sore cases, I foment them three nights, for the first start ; this excites action, and is a great help towards producing healthy symptoms ; but in all these old cases, I have always been careful not to apply a drying application, to shrink the limb, until I got all the loose particles of bones out, large and small ; then apply the mineral water eight or ten times a day, as hot as can be endured, for three days ; then wash the limb clean in shaving soap suds, and in three days more, apply it as before ; this will bring down the clumsy swelling take out the symptoms measurably, and make a leg or limb look and feel natural.

Now in all these cases of wounds and sores, after they are prepared for healing, especially where a nerve or bone is naked, the patient must be kept very still, and refrain from and avoid all salt, sour and greasy diet, and ardent spirits; otherwise, all medical aid will be useless.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Causes.—This disease is occasioned by causes similar to those of the Bilious Cholick; for when the bile so exceeds in quantity the acrimonious matter, as to irritate the stomach and bowels, the following symptoms will take place:—The stomach and bowels will eject the bile, both upwards and downwards, of a green, yellow, and blackish matter; the patient complains of a pain at the pit of the stomach, and a griping pain in the bowels.

MODE OF TREATMENT.

This complaint must be humoured according to the first symptoms. If the patient is first taken with puking, promote it, by one of my most preferable pukes, as is directed in the Appendix. Then give a strong decoction of the Queen of the Meadow root. This will serve as a moderate and easy physick; then give a more powerful cathartick—(the imperial in liquid substance, with rum and molasses added to it.) After the first and second potion of this physick has been administered, if it should not relieve the patient, give the Jaundice bitters, tinctured with the powdered physick, so as to physick the patient for the space of a week. If a fever threatens, give the diuretick pills. After the cause appears to be removed, give some of the balsamick pills, and some of the shop candy—this will strengthen and heal the bowels.

OF THE CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

This is a defluxion of humours from the head, mouth, windpipe and lungs.

Symptoms.—An obstruction in the natural glands of the head; a dryness of the ear wax, with a degree of deafness; a hollow sound of the voice, and a dizziness in the head, when sitting up at a late hour of the night; a sudden dropping from the head into the mouth and throat, of a cold and disagreeable matter.

MODE OF TREATMENT.

Smoke the bark of white rose willow root, and use the most preferable head physick, mentioned in the Appendix. The action of this snuff, or head physick, may be stopped by snuffing cold water into the head. This complaint, in its first stages, might be helped by sweating the head with hops and vinegar.

OF THE PILES.

The seat of this complaint is in the intestinum rectum, strait gut, blind gut, and back bowel, vulgarly called bum-gut and fundament. There are three distinct operations of this complaint, and but one seat; therefore, three distinct modes of treatment are necessary.

Causes and Symptoms.—The first operation of the Piles that most commonly terminates in the blind Piles, is an intense itching in the back bowel, occasioned by a variety of causes; sometimes over heating and humours of blood; gravel complaints are one cause, by way of sympathy, as those neighboring parts will affect each other. But a remedy for the Gravel will cure the itching and blind Piles. In this operation of the blind Piles, the patient dreads going to stool; sometimes stinking ulcers will break and discharge, whilst at stool—this is a painful and distressing feeling—the weakening or opening piles, when the gut or bowel sags and presents itself, which is occasioned by weakness.

METHOD OF CURE.

For the itching Piles, give an injection of tobacco; at the same time, give large potions of the diuretick pills; and to

prevent the blind piles taking place, let the patient wear one of the leaden plasters upon his back, quite low. In a case of the painful and blind Piles, the patient must wear the leaden plasters constantly, until well. Take two potions of the German pills a week, mixed well with sulphur and Castile soap; take them at night on going to bed; follow them in the morning with a potion of the diuretick pills; make a syrup of Moon-weed, Queen of the Meadow root, Archangel weed, and the dead or smooth nettle. If these medicines should fail, use an injection made of the blood-root and the hard-root; this must be followed in an hour with an injection of the frog-ointment; give at the same time a large potion of the imperial physick in liquid, and follow them with the diuretick pills—after which, use the balsamick pills and the shop candy. In a case of the sagging Piles, the patient must wear a cure-all plaster on his back; and if attended at any time with an inflammation, apply and repeat the hornet's nest poultice, made in rum, upon the embers—the comb must not be broken, but applied whole; and when the inflammation is all out, use an injection made of the inside of fir-balsam bark, and the bark of sumack; add a little gum-myrrh and alum; put the rectum up to its place with the flower of red beans, with a fine cloth—the beans must be burnt similar to coffee. To introduce a suitable piece of rock alum, is said by some to be an infallible cure—(this I never saw tried.)

There is another difficulty attending this part of the body, called by some, the bleeding Piles. I have known these to terminate in a *Fistula Ulcer*. This originates from a leaking vessel in the rectum, called the hæmorrhoidal vessel. These vessels may be capped by the use of an injection, made of the red nettle-root and the stiptick weed—to which may be added a little borax. Patients afflicted with the Piles, should be careful to diet themselves with such food as best suits their situation.

OF THE CANKER-RASH.

This disease appears to be inclined to seat in the head and throat ; to prevent this, bathe the head and throat with vinegar and salt, and sweat with hops and vinegar ; poultice the throat with the comb of the hornet's nest, prepared in rum. Suffer no part of the complaint to lodge in the stomach or bowels, but hurry it along with the diuretick physick. Administer through the whole complaint, a syrup made of the Queen of the Meadow-root, the root of mash-rose-mary, mountain flax-root, and white birth, or Benjamin root—sweeten this syrup with honey, and give it so as not to puke or bind the bowels.



HOW TO CURE DEAFNESS.

Bore ten or twelve holes almost through a large onion, with a small spike gimblet ; fill the holes with rattle-snake grease—roast the onion in a petty pan before the fire, until the juice and grease will incorporate ; then squeeze it through a fine cloth and cork it tight in a glass vial—drop one or two drops into the ear and cover it on going to bed.

Another method is to take equal parts of mullen blows and scavish blows—put them into the rectified spirits of wine, and hang them in the hot sun, in a thin glass, which extracts an oil—put this into the ears in like manner.



AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR CORNS.

Pound simple blood-root in a strong cloth—bind it on in its own juice, whilst green—apply this for one week every night, and the Corn will all peel off.

OF FEMALE'S DISEASES AND COMPLAINTS.

As to the fair sex, so called, I shall, in this dissertation, endeavour to bestow honour upon those females to whom honour is due, at the present day—and as it is not due to all women, they ought not to be offended at a character of their own forming. It has been not only the custom, but the desire and practice of some women, in all ages of the world, to use their authority over the male sex, and especially over their husbands. This argues a deficiency in both sexes.—In such families, I have always observed disorder, confusion, and want of discipline. From such disorder, originates an endless detail of confusion in families, who live a hell upon earth. Now I ask all that are wise, how we can expect to find health in a family of such economy? Again, how difficult must it be for a physician to restore health to any member in a family of this description? And now, to the shame and mortification of all such families, who are brought up like the swine, in which a reformation is necessary, suffer me to address you in the following manner. Subjection in women, to their own husbands, in all lawful commands, is a divine command; and obedience in children to their parents, is the first command, with promise of a long life. And it is evident that the good and the obedient among the children of Israel did eat the good fruits of the land of Canaan; but in consequence of disobedience and wickedness, the righteous Judge of all the earth sent amongst them, as judgments for their wickedness, the Pox, the Itch, the Scab, the Fever Ague, and many more Israelitish curses, which have never, as yet, been eradicated from the human family. But with medicine, administered by the hand of such as possess the healing art, these and many other diseases have been eradicated from individuals—among which, females have been cured, as well as males. Now in my just and reasonable reflections upon the female sex, in order to avoid a universal censure upon all—in case of man-midwife business, which at first was a speculating plot of knaves, but has long since become the practice of fools; in whose hands the life of many a woman is thrown away. Thus the reflection returns upon the female sex, for not reserving women's work to

themselves—this would confine knaves and fools to their's. The necessary aid in child-bed sickness, properly belongs to women, as Scripture and reason decide the question. The author does not argue this, on account of a deficiency in himself to perform this office; but on account of his principles—as he is able to learn thousands their A B C, at that calling, who never officiates in it, except in case of necessity. But, however, this is a growing evil at the present day, for which I never expect to see a remedy, as long as the whore of Babylon will make application to those artificial band-box quacks; neither do I believe, that every woman who is attached to this practice, is strictly chaste and honest.

But to return—as there is a time to be born, and a time to die, in a two fold sense, to preserve and restore health in all that are, or may be born, is absolutely necessary. To this end, let the new born female child, as soon as it is dressed, be physicked with the female or German pills, until the contents of the stomach and bowels are removed; this will prepare the child for its mother's milk, and will make it healthy. But to raise this child in health, into womanhood, requires the care and good economy of the two united parents. Thrice happy must such a female child be, that hath a wise and careful mother or mistress to look after her in all periods of life, until she arrives to womanhood. Such women will not suffer their children to eat unripe fruit, whilst in childhood, before they arrive to the age of reason, which often overlays their stomach and brings on dysenteries, canker in the bowels, &c. This often makes business for doctors, and sometimes proves fatal. Another injury done to females in bringing them up, is in suffering them to work out of doors after they arrive to the age of twelve years—at which period some are visited with the head-ache, a pain in the loins, a distention of parts, hardness and fullness of the breasts, want of appetite, lassitude, a paleness of countenance, and a lively flush and sense of heat. When this struggle between right and wrong, takes place with girls, as the period of these conducive evacuations to health, take place from twelve to eighteen years of age—I say, when these symptoms are experienced, it sometimes requires the

aid of skilful physicians, as well as the care of mothers and mistresses.

Mode and Method of Medical Aid in such Cases.—If the patient has formerly been healthy and clear from humours, give her a dry emetick for three mornings in succession; follow them each morning with a potion of the diuretick pills, called the winter pills; soak the feet in hot water; then rub them with salt and vinegar, hot, and apply drafts of the simple leaden plaster to the soles of the feet; follow the puke and pills with the stimulating or Jaundice bitters, with an addition of the royal cow-parsenip, and the Ladies' Slipper—turn to the Herbal for a description of these roots; add to half an ounce of these bitters, four tea-spoon-fulls of the hot powdered physick; put all into one quart of good old rum; drink half a glass for a potion, three times a day, before eating. If this should not relieve, bleed in the foot, when the governing signs are in the head, if you can get blood, which is commonly the case, if the patient is full of blood. Sometimes I have started a little blood in the arm for momentary relief, when I could get none in the foot. The essence of winter green, taken in hot slings, is a royal medicine in such cases. This mode of treatment will answer every purpose, in young women, in case of a cold and total obstruction. I have regulated them after this had been the case for three years.

Here follows an unparalleled remedy for young women, who, by their imprudence and carelessness have brought upon themselves accompanying pain in their visited periods, similar to travailing or after pains in child-bed sickness. This is the effect of often and repeated wetting of the feet in cold snow water, &c. Let the imprudent patient, thus afflicted, take a potion of the superiour pills every other morning, for one week; follow them in two hours with the winter pills, well tinctured with jalap; drink no cold water, nor hot tea drinks, until these pills have passed off. Take a potion of the powdered physick as often as once a month; and when these distressed turns are coming on, steep some of the blue-blow, called cramp-weed, with a little of the royal cow-parsenip root; make a hot sling of this and add

the essence of pennyroyal and calamint ; this gives immediate relief, until the causes can be removed. When there is an immoderate evacuation of the menses, or copious discharge or retention thereunto ; or in other words, to the understanding of the more illiterate part of the sex—when a woman is wasting and running down, by disposing of too much blood, in her monthly courses, or by her irregular discharge once in two weeks, &c. she must make use of the wine bitters, as is directed in the Appendix ; and if troubled with the fluor-albus, a uterine flux, vulgarly called the whites—(these are complaints, but not diseases)—she must add to the wine bitters, the bark of sumack root, and the red nettle-root—let her diet be solid and dry—use chockolate nuts and black birch bark for her table drink, instead of strong tea—wear a cure-all strengthening plaster upon the back—avoid all hot, driving and relaxing herbs, such as wormwood, tanzy, mother-wort, &c.—make free use of the shop candy, and of the restorative syrup.

Abortion, or miscarrying womb, is another difficulty, to which pregnant women are exposed. In the first state of pregnancy, sickness may be turned by the use of a light puke, followed with a strong syrup of the Queen of the Meadow-root—make use of this until the sickness subsides, and no longer, as it is of a relaxing nature.

Symptoms of Abortion, with a Sketch of their procuring Causes.—Over-lifting, jumping, running, frights, reaching for objects over-head—these are some of the many causes. The latter collars the child with its navel-string. I have known this to destroy the exercise of reason in the mother, and throw her immediately into convulsion fits. In order to break these fits and bring the patient to the exercise of her reason, wrap both arms, up to her body, in cloths wrung out in the coldest of water ; give a strong draft of the blue-blow, steeped, in order to prevent a return of the fits, until the system can be relaxed and prepared to take the dead child. To this end, give the patient the smut of rye and mullen-seed, steeped strong. But when a keen sensibility of a miscarrying womb is experienced, which is known by a pain

and weakness in the back and loins, a bearing down, a disposition to make water, &c. If the patient is in a full habit of blood, blood must be let—if not, forbear; give her hemp-seed tea; apply a strengthening plaster to the back, and let her drink freely of the wine bitters.

To prevent the Cramps in Travailing Women.—If full of blood, let blood a month before delivery, but not in the time of travail. The patient that is subject to these cramps, as soon as she has notice of her approaching sorrow, must prepare for the following medicine:—Steep the blue blow, called cramp-weed; the royal cow-parsnip-root, and the Ladies' Slipper—steep these three together strong, and give it hot; this will give immediate relief; but let discretion be used in administering this, as too much of it will occasion flooding or wasting, after delivery; to prevent which, the patient must use the red cohush-root, red nettle-root, and the stiptick weed—all steeped together strong, or prepare them beforehand, in Malaga wine.

In case of an obstruction, or want of a regular discharge after delivery, occasioned by colds before or after delivery, if threatened with a fever, give heavy potions of the diuretick physick; sweat the patient over a general foment, as directed in the Appendix, if she has strength to undergo the operation—if not, apply a hot poultice of onions externally to the part affected; prepare the onions with Indian meal, in the water they are boiled in; repeat this application until a regular evacuation takes place. To prevent costiveness, in all lying-in women, let them take six or eight of the female pills, every other night, until they become regular in their bowels. I here observe, that I shall omit any further directions to midwives, in their office, as they are so out of fashion.

Another difficulty that attends females, is when they are upon a turn of life, or when their monthly courses subside. This is a critical period of life with females, unless it is rightly handled. No period or age of life ever was, or ever can be hit upon by any, when this period shall commence with any woman—as the manner of women ceases with some at

twenty-seven years of age, with others at thirty-five, and some at forty and forty-four, whilst others will breed until fifty-two and fifty-five. This renders it as difficult as it would be to decide how many children a woman shall have.

Symptoms.—These symptoms commonly come on gradually; a sense of heat in the whole system; burning in the hands and feet, with a struggle oftentimes for breath, accompanied with a flash of heat, arising towards the upper extremities, similar to a flash of the Northern lights, which generally terminates in a sweat, and forces itself suddenly through the skin. When these symptoms are experienced by any woman, let her age be what it may, she may take it for granted, that bleeding in the arm (when the sign is in the feet,) is requisite, if she has blood to spare, and if full of blood, repeat bleeding several times at these periods. Give her the diuretick pills until she is regulated, or syrups made of those vegetables that compose these pills, or as many of them as can be obtained.

FURTHER DISEASES,

NOT SO ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

A CURE FOR THE SHINGLES.

The common symptoms attending the Shingles, are known by almost every old woman in the country ; but a safe remedy, they appear to be ignorant of. In the first stage or symptoms of this complaint, knock the first and fattest cat that comes to hand, in the head, cut her throat, and let the warm and fresh blood run immediately on the affected part, and cover the same instantly with the warm cat's skin, with the flesh side next to the patient ; let this application lie on twelve hours ; roast the cat, and apply the grease next ; give the patient a potion of German pills at night, and follow them the next morning with the diuretick pills ; this will extract the disorder, instead of striking it in, by the use of some stringent application, that will settle it into the privates, as quick as ever the mumps settled ; follow the cat's grease with the precious ointment ; then heal it up with Steward's vegetable ointment. This is all that is to be done for the Shingles.

I once cured a negro woman, that was seven months advanced in a pregnant state, with this mode of treatment, and never injured her in the least, although the eruptions surrounded her body like so many belts. In case they should settle into the testicles of men or women, they must be fomented, or use the nerve oil.

A REMEDY FOR THE MUMPS.

This is a contagious or catching complaint. Surround the naked body with a hand of combed flax, just below the

arms, for the first application ; bleed, if they have blood to spare, and give the cooling diuretick physick. In case they should settle into the privates, foment over a tub or kettle— if a male, apply a poultice made of English turnips, roasted in brown paper—in this case, whether with male or female, use the nerve oil externally.

A CURE FOR THE CHICKEN POX.

This is a specifick and contagious disorder, the irritated symptoms of which are similar to the symptoms of common fevers—a head-ache and pain in the back, with a peevish and fretful mind ; and if attended with a bad cold in the system, the pocks or breaking out will appear large, and as broad as ninepenny pieces. With such, this complaint goes hard. In such a case, it is difficult to get the patient's bowels open, and to keep them so during the complaint. A cooling medicine and mode of treatment, with cooling vegetable diet, is requisite. Give the patient dry emeticks, in the first symptoms, and follow them with the diuretick pills ; afterwards give small doses of the cream of tartar and saltpetre, equal parts

HOW TO CURE A SCALD-HEAD.

This difficulty never ought to be corrected by the use of any stringent application.

METHOD OF CURE.

Give the diuretick pills twice a week ; make a syrup of the meadow-scaevish, and drink of it three times a day, but not so as to puke ; make an ointment, for an external application, of the leaves and blows of the same plant ; simmer these leaves and blows in the simple frog-ointment—(see a full description of this plant in the Herbal.) After the cure is effected, make use of the simple frog-ointment, which will produce a good head of hair again.

THE CROUP, OR HIVES.

This disorder is seated upon the lungs, about which much has been said, by those who know nothing about a cure. This swelling and heaving of the lungs, is often conceived to be hysterical and hypochondriacal affections, and this is all they know about it—whereas, it is a distressing and alarming difficulty, abstract from the above named affections. Let the patient, thus afflicted, make use of the cough candy, prepared from the phthysick drops, and also of bitters prepared in good Santa Cruz rum, with only the root of black synical snake-root; these simple bitters have cured many a patient; drink of them so as to nauseate the stomach, but not to puke.

THE SWINE POX.

The symptoms of the Swine Pox, so called, are similar to the dry itch; so much so, that many make application to me for itch-ointment. It is commonly about three weeks coming on, and as long going off. To apply outward applications, is dangerous. Make constant use of a cooling syrup, or of the winter pills, and there is no danger.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

The two principal causes of this difficulty not being rightly understood, are the main reasons why there are no more cures effected—for whilst the physician errs in judgment, ten to one if he does not err in practice also.

Causes.—When there is a sanguine, full, sizzly, stagnated, and tar state of the blood, so as to deter or obstruct a timely and seasonable revolution of the blood round the system—this causes the heart to palpitate, as the blood passes through the ventricles of the heart—these are two large holes, one on the right side, which receives the blood from the vena cava, and sends it to the lungs; the other is on the left side, and

receives the blood from the lungs, distributes it through the whole body, by the aorta, from whence it returns again from the extremities, to perform the same operation; and if hurried by any stimulating causes, such as fright, anger, or extraordinary exertions, the heart will palpitate, and so it will likewise by ceasing from action. This being one of the principal causes, regular action must be excited in the patient, previous to letting of blood. If the patient is of a cold constitution, action may be excited by the use of my stimulating bitters, with an addition of the hot powdered physick; if of a hot constitution, give the winter pills. In many cases, where there is a full habit of blood, or too much blood for the strength of the nerves, letting of blood will cure them.

The other extreme and principal cause for the palpitation of the heart, is a weak and spare state of blood, in which there is not strength, force, nor efficacy, to perform its timely revolutions. In such a case, there is generally a universal debilitation throughout the whole system; the stomach is commonly full of a redundance of the bile, which must be removed by the use of dry emeticks, as directed in the Appendix; follow them with the German pills; after which, treat the patient as in case of female weakness or nervous complaints, by the use of restoratives.

OF THE HEAD-ACHE.

The Head-Ache is occasioned by a variety of procuring causes, which must be removed before it will subside. A loaded stomach, general debilitation, too much blood, want of blood, nervous weakness, jaundice, &c.—These are some of the causes of the Head-Ache, which must be removed in order to effect a cure.

THE HEART BURN.

The cause of the Heart Burn, so called, is a weak, cold, and watery stomach, which retains the liquored and watery

part of the stomach, until a heat takes place. This difficulty must be cured, with hot medicine, if the constitution and situation of the patient will admit; to this end give the stimulating bitters, powerfully tinctured with the hot powdered physick—this will effect a radical cure.

HOW TO CURE HICKUPS.

In a case of common Hickup, give vinegar and salt; but he that has brought the Rum Hickups upon himself, by the use of ardent spirits, must first remove the cause. I have stopped such Hickups with the use of cramp-weed and the false tongue of a colt, steeped together; but in order to remove the cause or kill the poison, give the diuretick pills.

THE DIABETES.

In this complaint, the patient wastes, similar to one in the Dropsy, as their blood turns to water, and passes off in the urinary passages. I have cured this complaint, by giving equal parts, in small doses, of the cream of tartar and rhubarb. The wine bitters will cure it; the outside of an hornet's nest, steeped strong, will cure it, and so will the deer's horn, if cured when soft and in the velvet; scorch the deer's horn, and take it in Malaga wine or molasses.

NETTLE-RASH, OR ESSERS.

The nonsensical ideas of some, in case of this Nettle-Spring, as old women call it, have baffled the skill of many of a cure.

The symptoms of the Nettle-Rash, are similar to the sting of a wasp; rising at first hard and without colour, which is immediately attended with an intense itching; which, if suffered to continue long, will form a noxious humour; this is

occasioned by an obstructed perspiration, originating from heats and sudden colds ; hence, no person, in different states of blood, is exempt from this trivial complaint. In the first symptoms of this difficulty, apply a hot vinegar brine, made with common salt ; but salt-petre is preferable to the salt ; but when it has formed a bad humour, it must be treated as such, by the use of the diuretick pills and the precipitate ointment ; the precious ointment is a good external application also, as no stringent or scattering ointment should be applied.

Some children, that are born without any constitution, are troubled in this way for years, upon whom no cure can be effected, until the whole frame is assisted by the use of restoratives, to make a new mass of blood.



OF SORE EYES.

The remote and procuring causes of Sore Eyes, are as numerous as the prescribed remedies. This is a difficulty attending many, especially drunkards, who often complain of the salt rheum humours working into their eyes, whereas that humour never works in the head ; so this must be the drunkard's mistake, although other humours are the cause of some sore eyes ; repeated colds, nervous weakness of the body, fevers, wounds, bruises, &c. are some of the causes for sore eyes. I have known weakness to bring on total blindness. In all cases of sore eyes, there never ought to be any extracting application made use of. In almost all cases of sore eyes, my eye-water has answered every purpose.

When a high inflammation and swelling takes place, I apply the simple frog-ointment, and sometimes the precipitate ointment, especially where the venereal complaint is the cause ; then follow it with a poultice made with the outside of spikenard root, scraped fine, and prepared in water only ; to which, add a little of the clear gum-myrrh ; apply three or four of these poultices, and then the eye-water. When

the eye is threatened with films, bruise or pound the red or yellow Solomon seal-root, and squeeze out the juice ; this commonly cleanses the eye, and prevents their design.

OF THE INFLUENZA COLDS.

This has vulgarly been called the horse and dog ail, which, by a wrong mode of treatment, has oftentimes been thrown upon the lungs ; then it is called a lung fever, which often proves fatal ; and if they survive, it leaves the patient in a lingering state of health. In most cases of this kind, puking is requisite, and sometimes bleeding, if in a full habit ; but follow the pukes with physick ; give ten drops every other night, of the spirits of turpentine, dropped upon loaf sugar ; but four drops of red cedar oil is better. If a fever threatens, give the diuretick pills ; make a syrup of liquorice-root, annis-seed, and sweet Sicily root, and sweeten it with honey ; give this through the whole complaint.

THE SHAKING PALSY.

This kind of Palsy differs widely from the dead or numb Palsy, both in its causes and in its effects. The symptoms are a trembling tremour through the whole nervous system ; a cold and watery stomach, with almost a deprivation of speech. The most that ever was done for this complaint, is to give hot physick and stimulating medicine ; by the use of such medicine, the patients may be made more comfortable whilst they live, as a cure cannot be effected ; and in order to obtain the above named object, give a puke ; follow it with the imperial physick, in liquor ; then give the stimulating bitters, with a large proportion of the powdered physick in them.

OF THE NUMB, OR DEAD PALSY.

The learned, in their opinions, differ widely from me, in respect to the remote causes of this complaint. The symptoms are similar, in some particulars, to those of a deprivation of action upon the nervous system, by which means they are deceived.

Symptoms.—The Numb Palsy always strikes one half or the whole system, upwards and downwards, from the head to the feet; whereas, a deprivation upon the nerves affects the patient, sometimes from the hips and upwards, and sometimes from the hips downwards, to the feet; and sometimes it is universal, so as to destroy the faculty of speech. People in two extreme opposite states of blood, are subject to the latter: but a person in a thin, spare, weak and watery state of blood, cannot possibly be a subject of the numb palsy.—This proves that whatever may stagnate the blood, is a remote cause of the numb palsy, instead of injured nerves, as some pretend. A patient in the numb palsy, who attempts to speak, is curtailed in his speech similar to a drunken man: whereas the other speaks plain, excepting the deprivation is general; and although the patients, in each of these cases, are struck equally and suddenly alike; yet in the palsy the nerves contract and shrink; whilst in the other, there is a great relaxation of the nerves.

MODE AND METHOD OF CURE.

Here follows an example. I once restored a woman that was seventy years old, from a shock of the numb palsy, who was effected from head to foot upon one side only. She was daily and repeatedly bathed with a hot vinegar brine, for one external application; this was followed four days—then I prepared another application with the white-ash bark, white-wood bark, and the cow-parsnip-root, made into a strong decoction; this was applied hot also; the mean while I gave her as many of the stimulating bitters, with as much of the powdered physick added, as would physick her powerfully from day to day; to which I added a large portion of the cow-parsnip—this mode of treatment I pursued eight days before I bled her. I then bled her in the

arm upon the opposite side, who bled as freely as a person eighteen or twenty years old would have done. This woman's health was as good or better, in a short time, than what it was before she received the shock. So, "go thou and do likewise."—And the same mode of treatment will answer for a patient struck with a deprivation upon the nerves; providing it is brought upon them when their blood is thick, or by standing and wading in cold water, as is sometimes the case.

But if the patient is of a weak and relaxed and delicate constitution, when deprived of the use of their nerves, the above mode of treatment would work their ruin. Therefore a different mode of treatment must be proceeded in, by some skilful hand. I once recovered a patient of the last description, who could hardly stub and brace about her floor previous to her being deprived of the use of her nerves and speech. In this case I only gave physick enough to keep the bowels open for the reception of other medicine, to operate upon the system; I ordered her to be bathed from head to foot, with a decoction made of the white-ash and white-wood barks, and the royal cow-parsnip: this was continued but one night; this served as a tonick to the external part of the nerves—in so much, that in twenty-four hours, by the use of green tea, given strong, it brought her to her speech: then I gave her the shop candy, and the root candy; and for a further outward application, I tinctured the strongest of brandy with camphor and Gum-myrrh: in addition to this, she was put upon the use of the restorative syrups. This recovered the woman to a comfortable state of health, who died two years afterwards in child-bed sickness.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

This nervous dance is so common it needs no description; but a radical cure is wanting. This complaint terminates some times in what is called the magarams, instead of palsies, as some imagine. Children and young people are most subject to it.

Causes.—Repeated external colds is the principal cause of this complaint.

METHOD OF CURE.

Give the patient a potion once in three days of the imperial physick in liquid ; make a syrup for constant drink of the Diuretick pills—give light doses of the antimony, made fine ; put it into brandy and administer it that way in brandy ; and when the pores of the system appear to be sufficiently opened, give the restorative syrup and the shop candy ;—but through the whole cure be careful to swing or whirl the child, from day to day, in a basket made fast above with ropes ; ride them out in good weather, or exercise them in a hand cart or waggon, &c.—give a light but nourishing diet, and make frequent use of the red cedar oil.

OF THE MORTIFICATION.

The effects of a local determination of this complaint, destroys the texture of the part where it seats, and sometimes it effects the whole body, which produces immediate death.

To prevent this in a limb, bathe the limb with a hot decoction, made of arsesmart and may-weed—add vinegar and salt petre to this decoction. Another remedy is, salt petre and the sugar of lead, prepared in hot vinegar : but the most sovereign antidote against the mortification, is a poultice made of the fish-worms, called earth-worms, angle worms, &c. Wash and apply these worms alive, if the patient's feelings do not forbid ; if so, boil and thicken them with indian meal.

OF THE DRY MORTIFICATION.

The first case of this kind that ever occurred in my travels, I obtained the art of handling it ; which has been an ad-

vantage to me and others since, as two more cases have occurred since, of the same nature.

The symptoms, are singular and distressing beyond description or credibility.

When this inexpressible disorder seizes a limb, it is apparently as bad for the unfortunate sufferer, as though it were placed in an heated oven ; and the flesh will fry, snap and ciss like a pig a baking, and will crust over repeatedly, when torn off, similar to the crump of a baked pig or piece of meat.

METHOD OF CURE.

Take the very best of Spanish flies, and pound them fine, make them into a suitable poultice, in the best of old rum : apply these poultices until the nature of the sore or disorder abates ; then apply the venereal ointment, which will eventually heal up the affected limb. This disorder, or disease, sometimes invades the whole system similar to the common mortification, which despatches the patient immediately.— This disease is made mention of in some of the ancient European medical authors, but no remedy prescribed : and I expect there might be a good reason rendered, why there was no remedy prescribed. Many things might be made use of to advantage in this complaint, in addition tow hat I have prescribed—such as the precious ointment, the cure-all salve, &c. in order to heal the limb, after the force of the disease is abated.



A POLYPUS IN THE NOSE.

Of these, there are two descriptions, viz :—the fast, and the cloven polypus. There is no remedy for the fast or hard polypus, except they are treated in their first stages, with the cancer mode of treatment. I have taken some few out in this way. The cloven kind may be taken out in a better way than to force them out with the forceps as some do ; in which their patients bleed to death in their hands.

The simple ginseng root, pulverised, and used as snuff, will cause these cloven polypuses to contract, perish and drop out ; but a mixture of blood-root with it, will do it quicker. Another sure and certain remedy for a cloven polypus, is to mix four articles together, namely,—blood-root, blood-wort, hard-root and alum—take equal parts of hard-root and blood-wort, and half as much of each of the other, blood-root and alum ; make all fine so as to sift them in lawn ; to this end, the hard-root must be filed, and then dried so as to make it fine ; this must be taken as snuff, two or three pinches a day ; and if it should excite sneezing, so as to be too severe, snuff or blow cold water into the nose, by the use of a quill ; and perhaps the snuff must be introduced the same way, as the faculty of snuffing sometimes fails in such a case.

THE RICKETS.

Erroneous conceptions have been formed by many, concerning the rickets ; as when they seat in the stomach bones, they are taken to be the phthisick, as the pressure is great upon the breathing lungs ; and when they seat in the joints of the limbs, they are often called the rheumatick complaint : and some are erroneous enough to say, a child may have the rickets in its bowels : whereas the nerves and joints are the suffering parts of the patient.

Symptoms.—There is always an enlargement or growth of the joint or parts where the rickets seat, and a contraction in the limbs between ; a deprivation of action, irregular appetite, loss of flesh, and stunt of growth.

MODE OF TREATMENT.

Give the stimulating bitters, with the powdered physick in them sufficient to physick the child daily ; anoint the part affected with the nerve oil, and bathe it in hot with a hot shovel ; feed the child with the root candy and shop candy ; give it nourishing diet ; make a pot stew of pickerel-

fish,—strain this liquor, as you must stew them whole, guts and all, and bathe the child with this hot from head to feet; put earth or fish-worms, into brandy, and bathe the part affected with it—and to complete the cure, apply the cure-all strengthening plasters.

CHAPT HANDS.—(TO CURE.)

Apply dogs grease, frog-ointment, cod-fish liver oil: apply this going to bed and put on pliable or soft gloves to sleep in; use no common house soap to wash your hands with, but use shaving soap.

SORE NIPPLES.—(TO CURE.)

Apply a little salve, made of one ounce of the letharidge of gold, and half an ounce of the sugar of lead; mix with them sweet oil until it forms titty-salve—this seldom ever fails. The precious ointment is also good; if these fail, make use of the canker ointment, as directed in the Appendix.

OF AGUE, AND BROKEN BREASTS.

In order to prevent ague seating in the breast, care and carefulness in women, would be the first step; as colds and the ague seating in the breast is one principal cause of broken breasts: humours of blood seating in the breasts, in child-bed sickness, is another cause of broken breasts.

When the symptoms of ague, or humours are perceived, a scattering poultice should be immediately applied; scrape and simmer in fresh butter, the bark of bitter-sweet root—the outside of narrow dock root—and garden carrots: renew this poultice hot as often as it gets cold, until the breasts grow soft. If this should not prove powerful enough, apply

a plaster of the itch ointment ; or a poultice of the comb of hornet's nest : but if it proves obstinate, and cannot be scattered, apply attracting applications, and bring it to a head as quick as possible. To this end, apply a poultice, made of the yellow lily root, called fever root : this must be prepared with milk and water ; if the patient cannot bear this, make one of bass-wood root—select a tender root, scrape the bark fine, prepare it in skim milk, but place a small poultice under this, where you expect it will break, or where it must be opened, made in water of the quick-up root ; make this root fine and it will form a poultice with the water as it simmers ; or you may place a plaster of the extract of cycuta under the bass-wood ; the cat-tail flag root poultice is another good outside poultice. But be careful not to open one of these sores too soon, as they will be the longer getting well, and more liable to gather again : the patient may decide this as the pain will subside as the matter ripens for opening. I never suffered a broken breast to gather and break the second time in all my practice. After the breast breaks or is opened, there must be a sudden discharge ; for this purpose anoint the whole breast or hard part thereof with the precipitate ointment ; apply the simple leaden plaster to the wound, covering the whole breast with a hot poultice, at the same time, made of the flag-tail root, prepared as before. This mode of treatment commonly produces a timely discharge, so as to prevent its caking or leaving a hard feeling. But in difficult cases, where humours appear to be the cause, I syringe in a weak decoction of the corrosive ; this I soon follow with the counteracting decoction, and if the breast is badly shattered, so that I cannot heal it with plasters, I syringe in the stringent decoction.

CONVULSION IN THE BOWELS.

Weakness, is the principal cause of this complaint ; but I have known it take place with females at the turn of life, when weakness was not the cause. Excessive venerea is a remote cause—grief and trouble, such as the loss of friends, &c. &c.

Symptoms.—A partial convulsion in the bowels, is similar to one of the winged tribe, muffling on the ground in the dirt; and is attended with no pain, and will happen sometimes when the patient is lying calm and still. A general convulsion is attended with some pain, and a difficulty of breathing—the bowels are agitated something like the palpitation of the heart, or rather like the heaves in a heavy horse. In all cases of this kind, even when weakness is the cause, physick is necessary; and sometimes, the dry emeticks, previous to the physick, providing there is a redundancy of the boil in the stomach. This is better than to rend the remains of the constitution with pukes. In some of these feeble cases the german pills will be powerful enough to follow the emeticks; and when the stomach and bowels appear to be prepared for the use of restoratives and strengthening medicine, put them upon the use of the restorative syrups, root candy and shop candy; and if necessary, the wine bitters: but draw no blisters upon such a patient, nor yet plasters to their bowels. But in all cases of male members, and old unoccupied maids, as well as women upon a turn of life, whose bowels are loaded with a dead, cold and black matter, I commonly administer the superiour pills every other day, or every third morning; and follow them with the imperial pills, in the space of two hours. Follow this method until the bowels are cleansed; then give the stimulating bitters, tinctured with the hot powdered physick: this will keep the bowels open, clean, and will warm and act as a tonick to restore them to their usual tone.

A CURE FOR THE NOSE BLEED.

In a long continued and obstinate case of the nose bleed, nothing short of the most powerful stiptick that can be selected from the vegetable kingdom, will stop it. A snuff made of the stiptick weed, so called, in the Herbal, will do this. I once stopped the nose bleed with this snuff, after the loss of one gallon of blood, where a vessel had been uncapt or broken by a twig of a tree being accidentally introduced into the

nostril in the dark. This man had the aid, if it can be called aid, of two doctors all night, with the help of my powders to assist them : this took place near my lodgings, in my absence ; but when I returned the next morning, I proceeded as follows, to stop the blood :—I instantly called for a paste to be made, the mean while I prepared a pine peg, and rolled lint around it, rolled it in the paste, and then in the stiptick powders, filled the barrel of a goose quill with the powders, extracted the clodded blood, blew the powders into the nostril, then introduced the tent, by the use of the peg—after extracting the peg, I pinched the nose together—it feels like embers, said he : Ah, said I, that's it : and here stood one of those professed doctors, looking on to learn, who was old enough for my father. There is many stipticks, however, that will stop the nose bleed. The white-birth root—the archangel weed—the red nettle root, &c. And by the use of these stiptick powders, blood may be stopped in fresh and recent wounds : and the same may be made use of, with safety and with propriety, in a case of spitting, and raising of blood, with an addition of the mash rose-mary root, and the button wood bark.



INTERNAL, AND EXTERNAL POISON.—(TO CURE.)

Of all poisons ever yet heard of, there never was, nor never can be a complete counter poison found in its own kingdom. And here I must explain myself, or the reader will not understand me. There are three principal kingdoms, to which I have recourse ; and from which I have selected a favourite class of medicines, by which means I effect my cures. Now if any body should be affected, with poison from either of these kingdoms, namely ;—the vegetable, the animal, and the mineral, there cannot be a cure affected by the use of medicine, taken out of the same kingdom from whence the poison was received. This is an observation I never yet saw in any medical author ; and it is as just as it is singular. Therefore, if poison is received, either externally, or internally, from the vegetable kingdom, a remedy must be sought

after in the other kingdoms, and if from the mineral kingdom, we must have recourse to the other kingdom, and so of the third likewise. Of course, when the root of the deadly night-shade, called the musquash root, is taken internally, nothing ever yet was found to be a complete counteracting poison, to kill or expel it, excepting the use of an animal called a mushsquash: the skin or meat of this animal will do it if applied quickly after the root is eaten; puking might be useful if the case will admit. It is true, aquafortis will act upon almost all poison minerals, so as to make them boil and foam like boiling soap; but still it is not a counter poison—and so will sheet-lead attract and draw out mercury out of a person that is so poisoned with the calomel that they cannot speak a word; when their limbs are all swollen, rap up the joints with sheet-lead, and repeat it—it is good: but still to cure such a patient, it requires a strong decoction of the adder's tongue, given internally; therefore this blessed plant called the adder's tongue, or scurvy grass, is worth its weight in gold. The simple frog ointment will in a measure destroy the nature and action of the poison minerals; but the adder's tongue, is a complete counter poison, and will counteract its nature, power and action, either internally or externally applied. This will eradicate mercury from a patient that has been effected for years, and so will the white pond lily.—(See in the Appendix, the counteracting decoction.) The Diuretick pills will eradicate mercury from the system of one effected also.



THE HYDROPHOBIA, OR BITE OF A MAD DOG.

The poison of serpents, &c. are frightful difficulties, through which I have travelled unconcerned, to the amount of fifty thousand miles, at all seasons of the year. I say I travelled unconcerned, because I was confident I had my remedy in my pocket or saddle-bags, which I should immediately have applied, had I ever been bitten, instead of seeking after the highest recommended medicine on earth, namely, the alisma-plantago, called water-plantain, firstly discover-

ed by a Russian peasant. A plate, picture or likeness of this plant, called the water plantain, I have had by me for many years, and have carried it thousands of miles, for the information of my fellow creatures, that they might become acquainted with said remedy: and all this time, my fearless confidence in my own remedy, has forbid me or caused me to neglect the procuring of the *alisma plantago, linnæus*;—and as this plant is described in the Herbal, I shall say no more about it here, excepting directions how to administer it. The last of August is the time to procure the root—wash, dry and pound it fine; one large root, or two and three small ones are given for a potion, upon bread and butter.—I would not wish to make the reader think that I dispute the efficacy of this plant by any means; as it is a vegetable counteracting poison. But as my own is in my own estimation preferable, simple and easier to be obtained, I shall now refer the reader to it.

My mercurial cancer plaster is the remedy I have always confided in for my own safety, or others who have accompanied me in the woods, where we were exposed to mad dogs and serpents of every kind. A box of this prepared salve I always had at my command, which I should have quickly applied to a wound or bite; which in my opinion would immediately extract the poison, so that no harm could follow. (But, singular as it is, I never saw but one poison snake in my life, and that one I killed the first attempt, which was a copper-head.) The external poison that some are exposed to, from the running ground-ivy in meadows and elsewhere, may be prevented, by anointing the parts exposed, morning and evening, with the precious ointment.

OF MADNESS.

There are some causes for this complaint, that forbid a cure; such as injuries done to the silver cord of the neck—being crost in love—loss of friends, and loss of property, &c.

But when the heft of blood is the cause, a cure may be obtained by the use of the lance: this is a fact that cannot

be denied, as I have now living witnesses of what I have stated, in cures I have effected by bleeding. Again, in case of the want of blood, which is another cause, I have cured some of this description, by restoring the blood to its former medium.

OF WHITLOWS OR FELONS.

This is a singular and distressing complaint, which is trivial in its beginning—which commonly seats against a joint, either upon the thumbs, or fingers. The symptoms are similar to the pricking of a thorn, sliver, or brier.

Cure.—When these symptoms are first felt, make a strong decoction of the white-birth root, and blue flag root—hold the finger in this one hour, as hot as can be without scalding; repeat this method, and if it does not prevent its progress, apply the precipitate ointment upon a hot flag poultice, made of the cat-tail flag-root; continue this application until it is ripe and fit to open or breaks itself: then apply the simple leaden plaster—the cure-all salve is also good, to take away the soreness and heal it up.

A SEATED SCURVY.

When this seats in the arms and hands, it is attended with a numb, pricking and painful sensation, similar to a limb asleep, which almost deprives the patient of the use of it. This is called the numb palsy scurvy in the arms, on account of its numb sensations.

This complaint is most common with dairy maids, or laborious and hard labouring women.

METHOD OF CURE.

In all such cases, the state of the blood is thick, so as to admit of the following treatment:—Take the rind of white ash bark well rossed, bake it before the fire like a johnny-cake, and white wood bark in like manner; add an equal

part of the royal cow-parsnip—make a strong decoction of this, bathe the limbs at night going to bed, wrap them up warm in flannel, drink of the same daily. This never failed me of a cure. But in a case of the seated scurvy in the floating or small vessels of the legs, they must be fomented repeatedly with a general foment, as high as the vessels are extorted, wrapping them up in mullen leaves (wilted, with the sun side next the skin;) this ought to be performed three nights; then miss three, and try it three more; after this, bathe three nights with the abovenamed decoction for the arms; then make use of the mineral water for one week; apply it hot; put the patient upon the use of the diuretick pills, from the first to the last of the cure. If this mode of treatment should not excite a regular revolution of the blood, blood must be let from almost every extorted vessel in the legs; this must be done weekly, taking a little out of one vein, and then next out of another; this will bring about a union and regular revolution of the blood.

CHILBLAINS.

Chilling and often freezing of the feet is one cause of this complaint; in which the feet are attended with heat, and an intense itching and burning, if wet with snow water, and sometimes they form Ulcer Sores.

Cure.—Anoint them at night with the prepared precipitate ointment, and in the morning following with Steward's vegetable ointment, that is so named in the Appendix. If there are small ulcers, treat them as ulcers.

OF THE LOCK-JAW.

This is a complaint that never yet occurred in my travels. I have seen those who have had it, and have been acquainted with one Doctor, that was as sure to cure a patient, as he was to get to them.

OF THE CRAMP.

This is a distressing complaint, and but a little inferiour to the lock-jaw, in my opinion. The cause is needless in some, and unavoidable in others. Running, lifting, jumping, wading in cold water, drunkenness, &c. are some of the causes of the Cramp; many of which might be avoided. The spring-halt in horses, is brought on by strains and colds; and so is the Cramp in the legs of men, which I commonly cure with the nerve oil. The cramp in the stomach is cured by the use of powerful physicks, repeated, and the use of the blue-blow or cramp-weed, and the royal cow-parsnip, steeped strong with the pennyroyal essence, added in hot sling.

OF THE GOUT.

The causes, symptoms, and sufferings of this complaint, are too numerous, to be described. Let it suffice, for the sufferer, to know his or her remedy. And now, for the encouragement of some suffering patients, I will repeat an anecdote or two. I once had a woman, as big as old mother Dunn, present herself before me in a bar-room, among bar-room company, when I resided at Ballston springs. She says to me—Doctor, I wish you to examine me, and tell me what ails me. Being offended at her abrupt and impertinent conduct, I says to her, as abruptly—How long since your feet and legs swell'd so? She then, seeing her own folly, invited the landlady and myself into a private room.—When seated, she shows her legs, feet, and thighs; which were so swollen that I could roll scollops of seeming wind, water, or something more like jelly, in rolls upon her thigh, as big as my arm. She repeated her request; I said to her, you have got the gout most wretchedly. I thought women never had the gout, (said she.) I replied, they surely did. This lady, as I will now call her for fashion sake, was then living with her fourth husband, who was then present. I told her to go home and be more prudent, and temperate than she formerly had been; and for her remedy, I pre-

scribed the following :—I told the woman to fill a case bottle with the best of hops, and then fill it up with the best Jamaica spirits she could procure ; and after standing three days, to bathe from head to foot with it, and drink of it as she could bear—which effected a final and radical cure upon the woman.

Another woman was brought from the shores of Lake Erie, near the town of Cleaveland, through all the country to Fishersfield, in New-Hampshire, and could get no relief, neither from the physicians, nor from the medical springs. Her brother-in-law fetched her to me, as I was then in Fishersfield, with a view of stealing something from me : and to cheat him, or outwit him in his calculations, I concealed the complaint, but disclosed the above prescriptions for her recovery. She could walk the room with two staves, when her feet and legs were swathed to her knees ; she in ten days time, by following my directions, was able to throw by her bandages and staves ; and sent me word that she should come and see me before she returned to Lake Erie, in order to make me some compensation for the cure she was likely to receive from my prescriptions. I sent her word not to trouble herself on that account, as I should take nothing for my trouble. In both of those cases, there ought to have been an additional medical aid as in another case ; which, for the particular benefit of the publick, I will now name, viz :—

A young woman of my acquaintance, being attacked with the gout the third time, who made application to me for help—she being unable to move, or be moved by others.—Her stomach being very full of bile, I gave her two pukes, followed with the imperial physick. I then ordered her limbs to be bathed with the hops and spirits, and to give it inwardly ; which they did. I next handed them a phial of clear otter's oil, to anoint the limbs with. This mode of treatment recovered the young lady, to the use of her limbs again.

But in general, and in most cases of this kind, the hops and spirits, have had their desired effect in affecting radical cures, in cases of the gout. Sometimes I have made use of my nerve oil, and rheumatick ointment.

OF FEVERS IN GENERAL.

Were I to bring to view, and fully describe all those various and innumerable causes of fevers, both remote and proximate; together with all the innumerable symptoms attending patients, caused by the force of the disease, and mismanagement—I should both expose the simple and ignorant, and offend doctors and nurses.

The imprudent conduct of the giddy youth at the present day—originating from pride and ignorance, is one half of the cause of fevers and muslin consumption: And the other half of the causes originate from the use of Opium, Bark, and Mercury, called Calomel; neither of which did I ever administer in a fever, in all my practice.

From this circumstance, the band-boxmen and artificial quacks, may take an occasion to say that Dr. Steward never knew any thing about the use of minerals; to which I reply—If I had not have known more than they ever did, I might have crammed my patients with those pernicious medicines as they have done.

But in order to do justice to myself and the publick, I am now determined to discharge my duty, in guarding the publick against the pernicious use of these deadly poisons for the future; and as I am no hypocrite, neither do I fear the face of fellow clay, in point of confronting them. And as I am not begging practice, so of course I am not currying favour of any.

But being a well wisher to all mankind, as well to the risen as the rising generation, I wish to see them reform;—and for the future make wise improvements in every step that may be conducive to health; and to use all lawful means to avoid every mischievous effect. This would quickly produce a healthy generation of people; whereas the reverse is now the case; such as never was since my remembrance before; and if the health of the community dwindles for eighty years to come, as it has for eighty years past, they will not be able to cook for and nurse each other.

But to return, and criticise a little closer upon the subject. There have been but few Fevers of late years, excepting the common Bilious Fever, and the Yellow Fever, in the sea-

ports of the United States of America; and as my acquaintance in fever cases has been limited to twelve of the United States, taking them in rotation from the State of Maine to the West end of Ohio, and as far South and West in the State of Kentucky, I shall confine myself to the causes and symptoms within my acquaintance; and as I never was in those remote and foreign regions of the earth, where the most of medical works were published, I cannot dispute the causes and symptoms of fevers, where those books were written—but within the above named States, I have formed an acquaintance with something that has been called fevers, let the causes and symptoms be what they may; and now in order to break up this spell of long continued priestcraft, among professed Doctors, let me tell the people that there is no witchcraft in curing fevers.

The term spell comes from the Saxon, and signifies a sort of charm to drive away a disease, by hanging a sentence or written word upon a piece of paper, about their patient's neck. This is a mode of treatment that I have as much faith in, as I have in the common mode of treatment for fevers now-a-days; because it is far preferable, as it is innocent and harmless. This brings me to the point in hand.

Man is a composition of four elements, viz: Earth, Air, Fire, and Water: and whilst there remains or continues a due balance of these four elements, there must of course be health. But when either of these active elements are prevalent, the others must of course be deficient, let the cause be what it may. For supposition, if I tie a string around my little finger, what will be the effects? It will swell and inflame: this is a fever, the cause of which is obvious. And the effects would soon be obvious too, providing the cause was not removed. So in like manner, every fever lurking within the human skin, has its causes and effects; which for the most part are as obvious as the difficulty with the little finger.

The proximate cause of fevers, in general, is an increase, or decrease of action in the system. This leads and directs a skilful physician to the remote causes; which he will endeavour to remove as fast or as quick as he possibly can, without injuring the constitution of his patient—unless he

finds it necessary to check some of those effects produced by the previous causes.

And as I am not acquainted with more than one fever that ever the human species was subject to, I shall confine myself to one : and so trace that one in its various effects upon the human frame—from which the publick may plainly see, that I do not fear to confront writers in general upon the subject of fever cases, who often repeat the following list of fevers, viz :—The bilious—typhus—putrid, or spotted—yellow—remittent—intermittent—continent—continued—lung—nervous—synochus—miliary—epidemick, &c. &c. Then follows an unknown train and list of technical, artificial, and latin names, for those parts of the patient that may be the most grieved with the said fever. And thirdly, their enumerated symptoms for all these fevers are as perplexing to the patient. And fourthly and lastly, their prescriptions completes their witchcraft, and their patients' destruction.

Now I call upon all such as are wise and skilful to describe the difference, if any there be, abstract from degrees, between the spotted, putrid, and yellow fever ; or between the bilious and nervous, or remittent, intermittent, and a continued fever. Do not many of these names, and symptoms, originate from a wrong mode of treatment ? I humbly conceive they do ; as I have never been able to discover so many names and symptoms in fever cases, where I have administered the first, and all, and the last of medicine. It is true, I have known a common bilious fever, by a wrong mode of treatment, thrown upon the nerves, or nervous system ; and then it might with propriety be called a nervous fever. This destroys the exercise of reason at once ; as the union of nerves and brains cannot be separated, so that of course, when one is grieved or effected the other is also. This is all the difference I know between these two fevers, so called ; and the case of all lung fevers are similar. Another objection I have against those European authors, that have wrote upon physick and surgery is, because they were never acquainted with the symptoms attending complaints, in America, any more than I am with those in Europe : neither do I pay any more attention to those American writers, who conform to those ancient European authors ;

as I view it an inconsistency. Therefore my own judgment has been my standard in the practice of physick.

And as my management and mode of treatment in all fever cases has been attended with a general success, next to a universal success—I argue that my mode of treatment is preferable to all I have ever formed any acquaintance with. And as there never was but one patient lost in a fever case, to whom I gave the first medicine, I feel no presumptions in my assertions. And as the contrary cannot be proved against me, I feel safe. And if any should object and say, that I never attended many fever cases, the objection would originate from the object or's ignorance; as I have attended to forty odd cases in two months time, upon three miles square of land. And I have doctored in fever cases at all seasons of the year; in summer, and winter, spring, and fall—both in seaports and in country places, from the State of Maine, to the lower end of Ohio State. I have taken patients in fever cases under my care and prescriptions, in all stages of fevers so called; who had been attended by a number of doctors, and recovered them. Yes, even after the fever had been thrown upon the lungs, the nerves, and into their limbs, so as to form ulcers, and cancers; and some that had not borne their weight upon their feet for six weeks; of this last description I have recovered them, and set them to work in three weeks time.

But in all my own management in fever cases, I endeavour to guard the lungs, nerves, and limbs, from injurious effects.

METHOD AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

Causes and Symptoms.—The two principal causes before named, for common fevers in America, is an increased and decreased action in the system, brought about by imperceptible remote causes.

It is a true observation, and a well known fact, that there are some constitutions in America, that bid defiance to fevers; of which my own is one. Again there are others, that are always subject to fevers. This brings the two extreme causes into view.

Whatever serves to thin the blood and fluids, relax the nerves, and weaken the whole system, so as to bring on a

general debilitation; whether it is done by too much loss of blood, or by excessive venery loss of seed, in either sex, or a long continued relaxation of the body by way of stool, or hard laborious labour, loss of connexions, grief and sorrow, &c. &c.—it matters not when the state and heft of blood is reduced to the above situation; there always is an involuntary discharge of the gall from the duck bile; and by a redundance into the stomach, it lines the stomach, destroys its digesting powers. This involuntary discharge of the bile oftentimes diffuses itself through the whole system, so that the eyes and skin become almost as yellow as the gall itself. And all this takes place on account of the thin and watery state of the blood. Now the patient is ripe for a bilious fever, providing perspiration or the sweating pores of the body should become obstructed, by a slight external cold: this would complete the remote and proximate causes of a bilious fever. The symptoms attending these causes previous to the commencement of a fever, is a coated tongue, with a brownish, yellow coloured coating; which is an index to the weak habits of the body—raising of phlegm, a slight cough, a quick and irregular pulse—the patient is easily effected with sudden changes of weather. In such a situation, the patients are liable to a variety of diseases, as well as the bilious fever—they are exposed to the bilious cholick, the cholera morbus, the diabetes, and the dropsy: another difficulty in this situation, to which the patient is exposed, is a deprivation of action upon the nervous system.—I have known them struck as sudden as with the numb palsy. Although they are out of all danger of that complaint, yet I have known them struck speechless, and deprived of action throughout the whole system. Again if the bile should lodge in the intestines or bowels, as in the stomach, so that the efforts of nature cannot throw it off—in such a case I have found it difficult, to remove it with medicine. This is one cause of the black vomit and stool; and in addition to all the rest, they are liable to a pulmonary consumption.—But observe, such a patient is not subject to all the maladies in life, for they are out of danger of the spotted and putrid fever, yellow fever, cold plague, &c. Neither will the fal-

ling sickness, convulsion fits, or apoplexy disturb them.— But I have known them surprised in this state of blood with an attack of the acculated or inflammatory rheumatism.— But the approaching symptoms of the above named fever, are as follows:—A want of appetite, indigestion, sickness at the stomach—the stomach becomes jagged or loaded with an ordinary or regular meal of common diet; a pain in the head and back, and in the limbs and great joints; an inclination to gape and stretch often; a cold shivering over the surface of the whole body; after which a lively sense and flash of heat is felt—the portions of urine are curtailed.— Such symptoms as these may certify the patient, that a settled fever is threatening them—to prevent which is now the patient's only object.

And now if the patient has, or can procure Dr. Steward's preventatives, he will be pretty sure of throwing off all those symptoms, so as to steer clear of a seated or settled fever; providing the medicine is rightly applied, by a skilful hand, possessing a good judgment.

The first medicine to be administered, as a mode of treatment, to the patient above described, is to divide one of those preferable pukes, into six or eight parts, and give them every other morning, in a tea-spoonful of damp sugar; and if a potion of this should not act as a sufficient solution, to rile up or stir up the bile in the stomach, so as to prepare the stomach in two hours for eight of the diuretick pills—put one whole puke into an ounce vial, fill it up with vinegar and water, equal parts; prepare this solution in cold vinegar and cold water; give one, two or three tea-spoonfuls every other morning, following them with the diuretick pills dissolved in cold water and sweetened with honey; and if the patient is dry for drink, make them a tea drink of the tops and roots, or of the roots and tops, of Canada thistles. This must be continued until the stomach and bowels are prepared for the reception of other medicine suitable to throw off the fever by stool, by urine, and by promoting perspiration; and to obtain this object, small doses of the cream of tartar and salt petre must be given, as often as three or four times in a day—the bigness of two peas of salt petre in a tea-spoonful

of the cream of tartar will be a potion for an adult person ; drafts of the simple leaden plasters must be applied to the soles of the feet, in the first symptoms, and renewed and continued until well. The letting of blood in such a case, is absolutely forbidden ; and likewise the use of blisters also, as the situation of the patient does not require it ; neither will such a case admit of bleeding, unless you would wish to kill the suffering patient. Neither will such a case admit of sweating or fomenting of the lower extremities, as in many other cases ; neither do I give hot, stimulating and forcing medicines inwardly, especially to females, whose case must be flattered away, rather than drove or forced, by the use of powerful medicine.

I observe, that as many of those vegetables as compose the winter or diuretick pills, ought to be procured, and kept ready for use, in every family, against the time of need : as a part or all of these may be given in fevers, with safety, either in the form of a syrup or in pills. But if the first mode of treatment should not appear to remove the internal cause fast enough, give one puke, and clear the stomach at once ; one gill of boiled water, swallowed as hot as can be, will turn the emetick power of this puke in one minute ; but as puking racks the constitution too much, in such delicate cases, I am not fond of too much puking. Now in all such cases, whether men or women, after they have been steered clear of a fever, or carried through a light one, it will be their wisdom to put themselves upon the use of restorative medicines, in order to regain their strength and former health—such as the restorative syrup, the shop candy, the root candy, the wine bitters, &c. This will, of course, secure them against all the above named diseases, to which they were exposed.

OF PUTRID, SPOTTED, OR YELLOW FEVER.

The remote causes that ripen patients for these Fevers, are numerous ; and various are the opinions communicated through the medium of the press, concerning the causes, symp-

toms, and mode of treatment. But it is evident that putrefaction is the fatal consequence of these Fevers; especially in such as have been affected with the venereal diseases. These Fevers commonly prove fatal to all such, both in the seaports and in the country. But let the remote and distant causes be what they may, the proximate cause and symptoms are obvious and plain; which ought to guide the doctor and nurse in their mode and management of all such Fevers. These Fevers are called Malignant Fevers; and as to their being so contagious and infectious as some imagine, I do not believe it; neither do I believe it to be so catching from one to another, as some suppose; for I have known two to die out of one house, with what was called the Yellow Fever, and no member of the family took it from them, nor yet in the neighbourhood.

It is my opinion, that the remote causes might as easily be prevented, as the causes of a common Bilious Fever: for I conclude, for one, that the use of bad water, in all countries where such Fevers are prevalent, is the greatest cause of Fevers, or Ague and Fever.

But to return—how many Putrid, Spotted, or Yellow Fever cases, were ever known in America, in patients of weak, relaxed and delicate constitutions? I confess I never saw one in my life; and yet it is repeatedly asserted, in those written authors of old countries, that they are the greatest sufferers with those Fevers: and whether it is a deficiency in their judgments, or whether it is so in their country in reality, or not, I cannot decide; it is not so in America, however.

That the increased action or over action in the system, until it cannot act any longer, together with an obstructed perspiration, is the proximate cause of these Fevers in America, is an undeniable fact. And if physicians in America did but rightly understand and know the state and heft of blood their patients possess, when they first visit them, it is my humble opinion that they would not make so many hideous digressions, for which they cannot atone. Whereas, if they rightly understood the plethorick state and situation of the above described patient, whose gall-bladder is extended or enlarged

by an obstructed perspiration, a thick and sizzly, stagnated, tar state of blood, to such a degree that it becomes almost clotted in the blood vessels; and perhaps the gall in the gall bladder has become crude and hard, so that it cannot be discharged through the ductus cysticus to the porus biliaris. This exposes the whole system to putrefaction.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of these Fevers are widely different, in this country, from what they are in the old countries, according to the symptoms that are laid down in their works; and I have found them to differ as much in sea-port towns, from those in the back country. Upon the sea-shore, they are attended with a degree of sweating, and with a yellow relax, called by some a yellow dysentery. And in the back country, upon the lake shores, the greatest difficulty attending these Fevers, is to get the bowels open and keep them so until perspiration can be promoted: this done, they are commonly out of danger; but during these fevers, whenever the eyes become blood-shot, and the whole surface covered with dark and livid spots, the extremities cold, &c. the case is doubtful.

MODE OF TREATMENT AND METHOD OF CURE.

Bleeding in the beginning of these Fevers is pernicious, next to presumptuous murder; puking is requisite, with every means possible to excite a general excitement; but great care must be taken to get the bowels open, by the use of pukes and physick, previous to the promotion of perspiration. The patient must be puked every other morning, until the stomach and bowels appear to be prepared for the reception of suitable sweating medicine; put drafts of the leaden plasters upon their feet, and make use of no others, except the case proves very obstinate; if so, apply a pickled or salted herring, roasted in brown paper under the hot embers; apply them hot, and repeat them three times in twenty-four hours; split the fish open for convenience of applying them. Give the emetick tartar and the crude salamoniack, as directed in the Appendix; follow these pukes with the imperial physick in liquor, if the patient can bear it without puking it up; otherwise give it in pills, and if the puke should not ope-

rate as down physick, give the heavier potions of the physick; and if the patient should be dry whilst upon the use of these pukes and physicks, make a weak syrup of the Diuretick pills, or the syrup may be made of the star-thistle, Canada thistle, and dog-grass roots: and as soon as the bile appears to be sufficiently removed, in order to set the patient a sweating, by which means action may be excited, and putrefaction prevented; give the diuretick pills in liquid, and in large portions when the heat appears to be internally seated, and the patient dry; but as soon as the fever takes its turn outwardly, then pour in the hot stimulating medicine—such as the sweet-baze-bush, the royal cow-parsnip root, prepared by steeping; give this in the form of hot sling, made of Holland gin, with an addition of the essence of winter-green, or red cedar oil: give this when the fever is out, and the cooling stimulous cold, when the fever is in, burning the patient up; and in order to keep the stomach clear, and to forward a cure, give now and then a potion of the cream of tartar and salt petre together.

If a patient of this description is in the back country, as soon as the stomach and bowels are sufficiently opened with physick, they may be sweated with propriety and safety, three nights running, over a kettle or convenient tub, with a general foment, surrounded with blankets or some suitable bed clothes; but care must be used that they do not take a new cold. Let their diet be light and easy of digestion, and such as will best set upon the stomach. In almost all these fever cases, appetite and sleep is absent. In this case, where there is a necessary call for sleep, give a potion every other night of the opiate or quieting pills; as they do not bind the bowels or numb the senses of the patient. But in all seaport towns upon the sea shores, care must be taken not to run the patient down by the use of too powerful physick, as the bile is apt to run off that way, for the want of sufficient puking in the first symptoms. In case the physician, nurse, or patient, should wish to carry off, or aid in carrying off, any ill qualities of the system, by pricking the salivating glands of the mouth with salivating medicine, I know of none half equal to the simple pods that enclose the seed of the

prickly ash, gathered when red, before they turn black. This medicine is agreeable and efficacious, and will cause the patient to raise all the froth from off the lungs without puking or worrying them. This is superiour and preferable to all the mercury in creation. And to check the yellow dysentery, in these fever cases, as is sometimes the case, even after the fever is controlled or subsides, give the crane's-bill-root, the mashrosemary-root, and the bark of button-wood, steeped together, and sweeten it with honey; be careful not to bind the bowels too fast with it, as it might cause a return of the Fever. And now a few roundabout anecdote stories relative to fever cases, will be all that is necessary for the reader to know, in relation to Steward's management and success in Fevers.

In the fall season of 1823, near the place where I had out-generaled some of the Doctors in cases of the Dysentery, attended with Canker, I was called upon by the father of a youngster seventeen years of age, who had been doctored by his Uncle and two other Doctors forty-five days, in what was called by them a Typhus Fever. The Uncle of the patient was heard to say, the last time he left the boy, that he was in a consumption, and that no one could cure him; but when I met the Uncle Doctor upon the floor, the sick boy knew no more who was round his bed, than he would if he had been dead. The Doctor now proceeds with his chimney corner talk, as though I could understand nothing else, to relate to me his mode of treatment, and the way and manner he had been handled, observing that no one could check his relax, so as to manage his case. The fact is, the patient was at first taken with a common Bilious Fever; but their mode of managing his case, changed it to a Typhus, and then they threw it on the nerves, so that his hands and feet were as dry as a husk, his flesh all wasted and gone, and he was as senseless as a brute. I then told the Doctor I could check his relax, and in thirty hours raise a natural sweat upon him, so as to relieve the whole system and bring him to the exercise of his reason. This the Doctor disputed. I left them upon conditions, to consult what should be done for him for the future, and who should do

it, as there was no hope nor prospect of gain or honour, in recovering the poor skeleton. I returned to my lodgings, and in two hours after the father of the lad came and got medicine of me, which effected all I had promised, in the above named thirty hours, and he got well, and is at the present day a well and rugged young man in the Western States. And now, after I have told you what I did, "Go thou and do likewise," as Gideon told his men of war. This case of the young man was evidently attended with symptoms of Canker, which was not discovered by the other Doctors. I ordered drafts of the leaden plaster applied to his feet; I gave him a potion of the German pills for the first medicine, and in five hours followed them with a large portion of the diuretick, and the morning following with a sweeping potion of the imperial pills, which removed the most of the canker, and to prevent an increase of it, I sent him a decoction for the canker, the same as for the dysentery, attended with canker—(see the dysentery case)—and in addition to the use of the diuretick pills, I made him a syrup of as many of those ingredients of which the pills were made, as I could procure at that time. This mode of treatment being an entire change from what he had had before, opened and set the whole system afloat, so that he had no more returns of fever, or any difficulty, but got well immediately; and I saw the boy but twice till he was recovered. The second time I visited him, I threw off the fever symptoms of two girls in the same family; after which another was taken, the youngest in the family, upon which the same Uncle Doctor attended, and in two weeks the child was in its grave. After this the woman, the Doctor's own sister, was put to bed, and took the same Fever, and was under her brother's prescriptions until the woman's eye burst out of her head, after which she died under his care. In these cases I was under the necessity of judging as favourably as I could, not supposing the Doctor would injure them designedly. But after all this, this same Doctor was heard to say, that the son whom I cured would have got well, if I had never given him any thing,—but observe—he that heard him say this, heard him say also, that the boy was in a consumption, and that no

one could cure him—at which he told the Doctor he was a damn'd fool and a damn'd liar also.

At another time I was in a certain place, where a certain Doctor by profession, had attended to a certain woman fourteen days, in a common Bilious Fever, without the least degree of success; neither had he removed any part of the internal or external causes. Her husband being alarmed with her case, called upon me to attend to her, and to prescribe for her recovery. This, however, was against the Doctor's huckle-berry, as they were all three members of one church. But immediately after I had examined the woman's case, I met her Doctor in the entry; and finding him unwilling to take the charge and care of her under my prescriptions, to which I was opposed, he fell to disputing with the old Quack. He represented my medicine as a load of hay, in comparison with his concentrated mercury crumbs and opium pills, with which he had crammed her until she began to look like a fool, and act like another—at which a sharp contention arose, which terminated in my favour. He said my medicine would either puke her or run her down with a relax. I told him he could not prognosticate so well as I could; but after he had exhibited all his bug-bears and scare-crows, I broke upon him in an unexpected way and manner, as I reflected upon him in the first place, for letting or suffering her to fall into a settled Fever; at which he made some apology, excusing himself upon a principle of square rules, laid down in regular authors, for the management of Fevers. I observed that I thought the scribing rule of fitting and trying might have been more proper for him in the case before us, as his square rule had failed him. He then asked me if I disapproved of the general theory of physick? I told him I did—adding, that there was no man on earth who could form a consistent system of physick and surgery, for another to act upon; as a good judgment, guided and exercised by a skilful hand, was the only standard. I further observed to him, that there were ten Fevers in our country, that had a long run before they terminated in death or something worse, to where there ought to be but one; as the other nine might be thrown off

and prevented by physicians no better than myself, providing their cases were treated according to the most plain and obvious symptoms. But to cut the anecdote short—I did not puke Mrs. F. but the first potion of diuretick pills that was administered, at three doses in a liquored form, physicked her six times, without running her down with a relax; this same medicine being given the day following, which killed and destroyed all the Doctor's square rules, and removed so much of the internal cause, and so far opened and promoted obstructed perspiration, that in eight and forty hours the Doctor had to acknowledge to my face, that the load of hay or something else had done her good—for, said he, she is certainly better. But I have not yet come to the nub of my story. The woman was immediately recovered by the use of my bulky medicine. Not long after this, I had occasion to try my skill with my load of hay, upon one Capt. Baldwin, my landlord with whom I was boarding in the neighbourhood. This man was seized suddenly with the most rugged symptoms of a Bilious Fever that I ever saw, and after opening his bowels and carrying him through a suitable and proper sweat, my brother band-box-man calls, without any invitation, and after examining my patient, he pronounced him in the third stage of a seated Fever, and offered his aid and assistance if it should be needed; however, the man was at his work shortly; but whilst he was examining this Fever case, he told Mrs. Baldwin that my load of hay, which I had left to be foddered out to Mrs. Fuller, was then upon her shelves, as she could not take it. Mrs. Baldwin observed she would send her daughter down and buy the medicine of Mrs. Fuller, as it was valuable. She accordingly sent the money for said medicine, but it was not there. Mrs. Fuller told the girl she had taken it all. This is the way that professed Christian Doctors treat me sometimes. I further observe, that Mrs. Baldwin was one of the Doctor's patients, whose case could not be handled by him, and whom I had been seventeen weeks attending to with a Fever Sore, that extended from her elbow to her shoulder joint, upon whom I performed a permanent cure, which has remained so for four or five years past. And many more cases in

that neighborhood might be mentioned, of which this Doctor had made a man-mangling piece of work. But all this is no disparagement to any physician of value, as there are many such in the United States, whose usefulness in community, ought to be highly esteemed and estimated by all. It has been no uncommon thing for people to resort to me for medical aid annually, from various quarters, to the distance of one hundred and fifty miles, upon some of whom I have effected radical cures, who had previously had the advice of more than fifty Doctors, from whom they got but little or no relief. Yes, I can prove by present living witnesses, that I have set my foot down for practice in a place, where I have rode through ten towns for the space of seven months, without the misfortune of losing one single patient; and for a good part of that time I had 130 patients on my hands at once. A well authenticated certificate of what I say might be here inserted: but I forbear, as I can produce certificates enough for a form of twelve pages, in addition to this work, if it was necessary.

But before I conclude or close the subject of Fever cases, I have somewhat to say concerning the Cold Plague, as I have called it, that made such havock in our States not long since, of which I had previous warnings, before there was a case of it hove to view. I predicted its effects, both upon man and beast, and doctored myself in order to guard against it, before I ever heard or saw a case of that kind; the causes of which I assigned, and proved them both before and since to be true and just—the reasonableness of which, none can argue me out of; and as I travelled almost two thousand miles in the States during its ravages, and never lost a patient I attended to; and I presume to say, that by my advice, more than five hundred people were steered clear of it, who otherwise would have fallen an easy prey to its awful effects.

In the month of April, 1812, I left the town of Bloomfield, in Maine, from whence I travelled to the town of Eaton, in New Hampshire State; where I met with the Cold Plague for the first time. In this place I also heard by way of letters, from Upper Canada, the middle and western States,

what destruction this going fever had made, as they called it. In Gilmanantown and in Londonderry, they died so fast, the well ones were afraid to take care of the sick; on account of catching the disorder or fever, so called. I told them they could as easily catch a broken leg of him that had a broken leg, as they could catch that disease: and as I journeyed to Ballston springs in New York, I met with the cases of the cold plague all the way. This necessarily devolved a duty upon me to inform my fellow sufferers what to do, in order to extricate themselves from its ravages; and this was done by well grounded arguments, that none could resist nor gainsay. I observed to them in the first place, who they were, that were the principal sufferers; it is male members (said I) from twenty to fifty years of age, who have been the most exposed, through the cold winter past; in preparing fuel for the fire, tending of cattle, milling, marketing, &c. said I, and many others, said I, who were out upon long and tedious journies, in company with their wives and children, who shared the same fate with them. It is not (said I) the old people that are nursed up by the fire side by their sons or others, neither is it your blooming youth, the school children, that are the subjects of your catching fever; as schools in general subsided on account of the cold weather: and now, said I, I will give you a future evidence, which will prove my present judgment good. I told them that as soon as the season was favourable and warm enough for corn to grow, the complaint will universally subside of itself; and as soon as the following winter sets in it will redouble its force. This all took place according to my observations.—Late in the fall season following, I left the medical springs, and went into the middle of York State, as far as 136 miles west of Albany; and as I was returning, the three months soldiers were returning home from the lines of our frontiers—who were said to spread this contagion and death through the states again. This began to take place first in Old Schoharrie, in New York, the first of December. I returned by way of Albany, to the springs, and from the springs to Middlebury, in Vermont; from thence down south almost to Bennington—then to the springs at Ballston—then to North-

umberland, where I took a sleigh load for one horse and shaped my course for Bloomfield, on Kennebeck River.— And in all these routes I was surrounded with the cold plague, and in many places it was difficult to get any refreshment or entertainment at night, on account of this sweeping disease; some of the tavern signs were muffled with black cloths, others were taken down, some post and all were cut down, and some publick houses were left entirely destitute of inhabitants. In some places where I put up for a night, there would be three and four corpses in the neighbouring houses, and three and four more added by the next morning; and in most of these places they were inquiring of me what they must do to be saved from its destruction. And finding the practice of doctors in general, erroneous and fatal, I gave them the best advice I was capable of, and dealt medicine to them as I run, giving them a precaution not to excite action beyond a medium. But when I returned to Bloomfield, I found no cold plague there, neither had there been a case of it known in the State of Maine, during these two years. But upon the ensuing winter it proved fatal to many in Maine: for when it made its first appearance in Bloomfield, it cut down three in one family, that were buried in one grave at once, at which the people began to inquire what must be done in order to save life? This was an introduction for the exercise of my skill and judgment in this part of the country also: and being in actual readiness to meet the complaint, I never lost any; one case that had run five days, previous to my care of him, whose arm was left in somewhat of a crippled situation, which was afterwards measurably recovered. Some I sweat over kettles and tubs, with a general collection of vegetables for foment, others I sweat lying in their beds, with the hot herbs wrapt up in cloths, and others with boiled blocks of green popple wood or bass wood, bottles and bladders of hot water, &c. I always made use of the sweet baze prepared as observed in the Herbal, to which I added, in my practice for the cold plague, the royal cow-parsnip root, the essence of penny-royal, and calliment; I also made great use of the cedar oil. And should it be inquired after by any wooden head, why I did not use pukes and

physicks, I answer the fool according to his folly : as the stomach and bowels were for the most part found in a natural state, neither upon an extreme one way nor the other, neither did I guard against mortification, but as putrefaction attended this awful disease, this I guarded against in all cases, with all means imaginable ; neither did I attempt to let blood from any one as some did, and let me add, as many a fool in his practice did, which was most commonly attended with immediate death. Again, the common mode of treatment for fevers, was an indirect death.

And for four years practice in the cold plague, there was but one case occurred of the mortification ; and that was in a young woman twenty-two years of age, who fell into a cold brook of water, to her middle, when out of order, who mortified in the womb. I was called upon to visit her the night before she died, who had run eight days in that situation, without any suitable aid from any quarter. I told her parents, upon examination, the cause of her difficulty, and that she would die suddenly with the mortification, which she accordingly did, the next morning. I did not consider her as one of my patients. I mention this circumstance to show how ignorant mothers oftentimes are, of the situation of their daughters ; and let it be a seasonable caution to daughters, as this young lady's mother knew nothing of her situation, neither did she believe me at first, until one of the neighbouring women, that was knowing to her case, came forward and confirmed my judgment. Observe,—the young woman herself was void of reason when I first saw her, and almost breathing her last, her throat and lungs were so obstructed with putrid mucous. This putrid mucous I soon cut and settled down into her stomach, so that she soon breathed easy, and her exercise of reason returned and continued till death, which occurred the next morning, with the mortification, as before observed. The method I took to cut and interrupt this putrid mucous matter, was to steep some of the root of the Queen of the Meadow and the royal parsnip root together, strong, to which I added the pods of the prickly-ash-berry, made fine, and the red cedar oil—this, by repeating it, gave immediate relief. This was in the spring season of the year,

and soon after this, the cold plague dwindled away, until the following winter, in which the people were again attacked with a light and tapering touch of this disease, called by some the Epidemick Fever. Upon the 18th of January, 1815, I left Bloomfield, and went to Gorham and Saco, where I continued ten months. Here some few cases of the cold plague occurred, which I managed with safety.



THE VENEREAL DISEASE, CALLED THE POX.

This is an old Israelitish curse, inflicted at first upon their wives in the camps, for cuckolding their husbands. This is recorded in the fifth chapter of the book called Numbers. This is the origin of the Pox; and I would to God it had been confined, at the present day, to such characters as it first fell upon—happy, twice, thrice happy would it have been for thousands of innocent beings, who suffer the effects of that Israelitish curse. In vain may all the physicians on earth seek for the origin of the Pox, unless they have recourse to the above named chapter—(Numbers 15)—and useless have been the attempts to cure or eradicate this curse from the human family, and useless will it continue to be, so long as professed christians continue to cuckold their husbands.

The causes, symptoms and effects of this cursed complaint, being in part described in the above named fifth chapter of Numbers, saves me a small share of trouble in writing, and as they are further described, both in ancient and modern authors, I shall not take upon myself to describe all the particulars that attend this disease; as they are already described by so many writers, to which the afflicted sufferer can have recourse at his pleasure—such as Buchan's Family Physician, which is common in the United States. Although I do not approve of his mode of treatment, yet his description of symptoms and effects are in general correct—so that the reader may have recourse to that book for the symptoms and effects, and to Steward's for his remedies. But as

William Buchan has given the different degrees or symptoms different names, as though there were so many different complaints, let not the sufferer suppose that there are so many sorts of the Pox; as the seat is one, so the disease is one; so that when any one has been imprudent, wicked, and ungodly enough to catch the complaint, the main object is to know how to cure himself, without being exposed to all around him. But observe, I appeal again to the 5th of Numbers for its causes, rather than to abide by Buchan's simple and inconsistent opinion, of catching the disease various ways, abstract from coalition. The cursed cause of this complaint forbade my attempt to cure it for many years: but after meeting with many cases of this kind, in men and women who were innocent sufferers, who had received the infection from their ungodly companions, and children that were affected whilst invisible, it induced me to lend my medical aid. As Dr. Buchan omitted a remedy for the Venereal in his first impression, through fear that some, by mismanagement of medicine, might injure themselves—so, upon the same principle, I have hitherto omitted, or rather concealed, the most proper and efficacious medicines ever yet discovered, for correcting and eradicating this cursed complaint.

And although I have always found it to be my duty to relieve the sufferings of my fellow creatures, whenever it was in my power, I never thought it was my duty to justify and tolerate them in the causes of this venereal complaint: and now it remains a query with me, whether my disclosing this long concealed secret to the community, will not embolden ten to expose themselves to its cursed causes, where one single person has formerly had it; and as I have been lately informed, by way of a travelling Methodist priest, of something similar to my fears, that has of late taken place upon the North river, in the State of New-York, I am almost persuaded to close this treatise, without any further information of the Venereal cures.

But again—when I realize the extensive command which Christ gave his disciples, when he told them to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of diseases among the people, I conclude it was expressive of the Venereal disease also—

and as all manner of sin and blasphemy in the nature of them, is to be forgiven, except the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost—and as I conclude, and that safely, that adultery and fornication are pardonable, as Christ forgave two of this description, I shall say to all such—“Go thy way and sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee.”

And now, in disclosing an unparalleled remedy for the above named disease, let the reader or learner, who expects to be profited by the following lines, follow me step by step, in prescribing a cure. There is no certain given number of hours, days, or weeks, after the patient has been inoculated with this infection, to decide precisely when the symptoms shall be perceivable, as much depends upon the state of blood, constitution, and situation of the patient, when they receive the inoculating matter.

And now, I shall take the liberty to differ a little from the most of authors that have described the beginnings and effects of this complaint, as they begin with a virulent Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Swelled Testicles, Buboës, Chancres, a confirmed Lues, or Pox, &c.

Now, who among the vulgar, that is simple enough to catch this disease, would know how to proceed, from this method of arranging its effects? Certain it is, that the Venereal poison is first lodged in the Genital or Genitals, called the generative organs of men and women, from whence it spreads and increases, until it diffuses itself through the whole system of the simple sufferer. So that with propriety I shall call the first symptoms the Clap, if generated by one that had the Clap; but if generated by one with whom the disease was further advanced, perhaps the first symptoms may be more virulent. Upon this principle, we may follow its effects until it becomes a confirmed Lues, or Pox. Cases of this kind I have seen, in patients that were swelled universally through the whole system, one third bigger than their common size, corrupted, alive and inflamed, so that the corruption would give way under a pressure of the finger, similar to the water in one with the Dropsy; these took their exit quickly. And having now given the learner some few of the leading outlines of the Israelitish curse, I will now give

some further traits of its more permanent features. In all recent cases in men or women, that have resorted to me for medical aid, who had not previously been injured by some wrong proceedings, I have suddenly and with safety dismissed them, by furnishing them with medicines, syringe and written prescriptions, in such a way that they were seldom mistrusted by any. And all this has always been performed without the use of what is called catgut bougies, or any other instrument, except the use of the syringe, of which the common pewter and ivory syringe answers every purpose for men; but the ladies must furnish themselves with one prepared for the use of injections. The injection itself, for men and women, must be prepared in the following manner:— For a pint of decoction, take two ounces of adder's tongue, called scurvy-grass; boil this in two quarts of water; boil it down to one pint, drain it off, and add to it one fourth of an ounce of white vitriol and half an ounce of the sugar of lead; then strain it through a fine cloth, and it is fit for use; it must be syringed into the part affected as hot as can be borne, as often as twice a day; and if the patient is in a full habit of blood, they will do well to let blood once or twice; give twelve of the diuretick or winter pills, night and morning, for three days; then give two of the superiour pills every other morning; take them early, fasting, and in two hours after, give a dozen of the diuretick pills, unless it physicks too powerfully—if so, give them in smaller doses—but on the other hand, if not powerful enough, give three of the superiour and two potions of the winter pills the same day. This mode of treatment must be continued as long as the heat of water or any perceivable inflammation continues, after which, in order to stop the running, make another pint of this decoction of adder's tongue, omitting the vitriol and sugar of lead; and add, instead thereof, one ounce of mash-rosemary-root, half an ounce of white birth-root, half an ounce of the inside rind of fir-balsam bark—boil these ingredients together, drain off the liquor, and then dissolve half an ounce of clear gum-myrrh and strain it as before; this must be injected hot also, and if it should check too fast, so as to raise a degree of heat, incorporate or melt one ounce

of the frog ointment with the decoction. This mode of treating a recent case will not fail of a cure—at least, it never has failed in my hands.

But I have had cases of the Venereal complaints, in patients that had taken it the second time, who, short of two weeks, had buboes formed on the groin, and chankres on the nub of the yard or penis, as big as small chesnuts, and whose water was completely obstructed. In such a case, I have given relief in twelve hours time, so that the patient could make water with ease—this may be done two ways—add to the decoction a large potion of the root of the Queen of the Meadow, and by giving the diuretick pills in a liquid form; or it may be done by the use of these pills, and an injection of the juice and oil together, of the adder's tongue. This must be forcibly thrown up the Urethra, which will as infallibly kill the venereal poison as the mineral. But these buboes I always open with my caustick plasters, if the patient can bear them; if not, I apply the quickup-root made into a poultice, which will soon bring them to a suppuration and make them break, after which I apply the venereal ointment, with a sufficient quantity of red precipitate to form a digesting salve of it; when the ulcer is cleansed, omit the precipitate, and the same ointment will cure the wound.

But when a case of this Venereal disorder has been omitted and neglected, and suffered to continue, until the whole mass of blood and system is tainted, it requires a regular method of proceeding, in order to effect a radical cure.—Such confirmed stages of the Pox as these, I have often had to handle. I have had patients come to me at Ballston Springs, in New-York, from Charleston, (S. C.) who had had the Venereal complaint sixteen times, as they told me; and I have seen some at Saratoga Springs, who said they had walked the streets there with the Pox seven distinct times; and I have also had patients come to me for a cure for this Venereal Pox, from Newburyport to the Medical Springs, who were mariners, and had failed of a cure in all parts of Europe, whose testicles were so affected by venereal pleasure and venereal diseases, that they had apparently formed a second pair of artificial testicles above the natural

ones, which was nothing more or less than a contraction upon the contractible coatings of the testicle cords. Such a difficulty I commonly removed with my rheumatick ointment and the nerve oil, the same as any contraction in any other part of the body; and by the use of these two applications I have relieved women as well as men, who are subject to swelled testicles as well as men, when exposed to the same causes, whether it originates from venereal pleasure or venereal diseases, or the mumps, shingles, &c. as I have found by examination in the vagina uteri of women, called by vulgar women the neck of the womb, testicles swelled to the size of small hen's eggs. This rheumatick ointment may be applied to the testicles of women inwardly, by the use of a stiff linen tent; and the nerve oil applied outwardly at the same time. I never knew this mode of treatment to fail me, even after the patient had been injured by the use of hurtful applications, until the neck of the womb was as crooked as chain lightning, and so calloused, that they were no more fit for the use of man, than one man is fit for the use of another—to which I add and say, that I have found women so affected with the venereal disorder, that I could syringe in a liquid application, at the bottom of their backbone, from whence they were affected half round them, so that there was a conveyance from one ulier to another, upon one side between the hip joints, so that when I injected in at one hole it would fly out at another, until it would make its appearance at the natural orifice, called the pleasure box.—In addition to all this, their legs were full of Venereal Ulcers. In such a situation I have taken patients and effected radical cures; and some others that had been affected with the Venereal disease eight years. I have cured one man who had lost the use of one knee joint when I undertook for him, who had lost almost all the flesh below his knee upon that leg, and whose bones were affected so that I took out a piece of the front or outside bone of his forehead, over each eye, as big as a cent, which this man has now in his custody. This man I cured after all attempts had failed, for which service I got but six dollars, paid by the man himself. As the man was a town pauper, and the Selectmen villains, I

lost a reasonable bill of forty-four dollars. But in order for the future, that all such Selectmen may know how to cure themselves of the Pox, I will now tell how I effected a cure upon their town pauper. This town pauper, being filled full of mercury previous to my care of him, from the hands of wooden blockheads, without success, I had in the first place to kill the nature and action of the mercury that was in him; otherwise, it would shortly have killed him. Two doctors that saw him the same week I began with him, gave it as their opinion, that he could not live long in his situation, unless there was a change in his mode of treatment. I killed all the mercury that was in him, by the use of a syrup made of adder's tongue and the white pond lily, together with the use of the diuretick pills, which will eradicate the mercury of themselves. Then I put him upon the use of my superior pills, two for a potion, twice and sometimes three times a week; they were taken early in the morning, and followed in two hours with eight of the diureticks, with particular orders not to drink cold water or hot tea drinks, until they were passed off as physick—giving the patient upon those days between his physicking days, the restorative syrup, the shop candy, &c. as a cordial to support his broken constitution. In this way he soon began to gain, so that I began to kill the nature of the poison sores, and to set them running, so as to manifest healthy symptoms; and this was effected mostly by the vitriol plasters for cancers, as prepared in the first impression of the Healing Art, but corrected in this edition; therefore, particular directions must be here given, for the preparation of this salve; and as common white vitriol, mixed with the simple leaden plaster, will in common cases, put a stop to the progress of all the venereal sores or ulcers, and will also produce healthy symptoms, so that the venereal salve or ointment will commonly heal them up sound and good. But in some cases, however, as in this man's case, I have had to use all kinds of my cancer plasters. The simple leaden plaster humours these sores very well, but is not equal to the precious ointment or the venereal ointment, for which it was first invented, the preparation of which may be seen in the Appendix of this edition.

Now the cure of this said N. W. was worth more to him than the whole township in which he lived; and although there never has been such a remarkable cure effected upon any in a venereal disease, upon our shores, by any hand, from the British lines East, to the city of Philadelphia, yet it has been a profitable lesson to me, as I have never administered a medicine to any town pauper since, although I have had applications from the Selectmen of other towns; and I always shall for the future refuse my aid, unless every Selectman in the town will sign a bond to foot a reasonable bill.

Now in all cases of the cursed Pox, let the foolish patients confine themselves to a light and cooling diet, and refrain from all kind of spirits, even the best of Holland gin, as it is not fit for them.

People of this description and character have for many years past been in the habit of resorting to the Medical Springs in the State of New-York, on pretence of a cure; whereas those that reside at these Springs seldom ever get much help or relief from the use of their waters; but as it has in reality become the greatest place of debauchery I know of in the United States, it is the most suitable place of rendezvous for such characters. But when the inhabitants of that place catch the Pox, which is sometimes the case, they most commonly go immediately to Philadelphia for a cure; from whence they send back word, that they were taken immediately after their arrival, with the Yellow Fever; so that it goes well with those who go to or from the Springs for cures. Again, I have known some, when affected with local complaints, to limp about with the rheumatick complaint. Others could apologize to, or with their wives, and deceive them by telling them they had scalded their private members as they were scalding hogs, &c. &c. This is one way people have to get along with their Israelitish curse.— This is a far better way than to spread the disease through their families, although lying is not justifiable, any more than adultery and fornication. I have known men to bring the Venereal disease from the Southern States and give it to their wives. In such cases I have given quick relief, although it most commonly separates man and wife, as to mat-

rimonial ties, as they quickly dissolve partnership after the fire ships begin to sail.

I have known some cases of this Venereal taint in men who supposed themselves to be clear of the disease, who have married, and tainted their wives and children, before they made application to me for a radical cure. This I have oftentimes done, by the use of the superiour and diuretick pills; and in all cases where it forms a kind of skin complaint, with only a breaking out like the dry itch, these pills will answer every purpose, which are worth their weight in gold. But when the breaking out in scabby eruptions, upon children, so as to endanger their eyes, as the use of the eyes is oftentimes destroyed by this inexpressible curse, I commonly apply blisters to the legs, and to defend the eyes, I tincture the simple frog ointment with the red precipitate made fine, about as red as a pale burnt brick; and with a clean camel's hair pencil, wipe the ointment all round the eye, so that some part may settle in upon the eye, which will quickly defend and secure the eyes, until the superiour and diuretick pills shall eradicate it from the whole system. But in all cases of the Venereal kind, let the stages of the disorder be what they may, a great saving may be made of the diuretick pills, by the use of a vegetable syrup, providing the patient, nurse or doctor can procure them, as these pills were designed mainly for winter use, when such vegetables could not be procured. Take the Canada thistle, the star thistle, and the sea-shore thistle; burdock-root and sarsaparilla-root; chicken-grass, called dog-grass roots, and as many more of the vegetables which compose the diuretick pills as can be collected, and make them into a syrup for daily use, to drink as beer, until the complaint appears to be completely subdued. And as I am a professed critick, before I close this treatise, I shall criticise with some authors, whose mode of treatment and method of management for the Venereal disease is, and ever ought to be, censured by every man of skill and judgment.

Some authors prescribe one ounce of quicksilver, to be given every morning, and a spoonful of aqua sulphurata in a glass of water, at five in the afternoon. What sort of a quack shall I call such a man? Is he one of the artificial

sort ? or is he a natural one, or a natural fool ? I leave the publick to judge for themselves. For if such a man can be a wise man, Dr. Steward must be a fool ; as I never yet gave an ounce of my red precipitate to any one patient affected with the Pox, during the whole cure ; neither do my cures so much depend upon what little mercury there is in the superiour pills, as some may imagine, as there is not more than one fourth of the pill that is precipitate ; and to take six in a week, would be but one pill and a half of the precipitate in a week ; and three for a potion three times in the space of a week, would be but three pills of mercury in a week ; and what is the difference between three small pills in a week, and that of an ounce of mercury a day ? The fact is, this pill is calculated to kill and expel Venereal poison from the system ; and so will the diuretick pills do this, abstract from the united power of the superiour pills ; but when used according to my prescriptions, the united effects are safe, sure and certain. Now, who that wishes to preserve his constitution in recovering his health, would submit to such a fatal mode of proceeding, as to take an ounce of mercury in one day ? Again, there are some few who are not quite so liberal in dealing out their doses of mercury—some give but one grain in two days, of the corrosive sublimate ; others give large potions of the white mercury, which is the worst of all poisons to affect the human system, and the hardest to eradicate. The long imbibed idea, that the Venereal cannot be cured without cramming the patient with mercury, as one would a turkey in order to fat them, is as erroneous as to suppose a fever cannot be cured without mercury. Now, as I observed in my introduction, that I practised physick and surgery five years, without ever perusing a single medical author, some may suppose that I have never seen one since. But to correct such a mistake, I observe that I have seen more than what is good or consistent, either in themselves or with each other, as one will contradict another, just as writers upon Divinity do. And as these wandering stars never lead me astray in the latter case, so neither in the former case have I ever been led astray by any ; neither have I ever followed the directions of any med-

ical author extant, either ancient or modern, European or American; and notwithstanding all this, my practice has been attended with such success, that saint and sinner, friend and foe, have beheld the cures that have been effected by my hand, with surprise and astonishment—inso-much, that even some Doctors, when they beheld my success, have been led to make some expressions comporting with their own characters—one in particular, at the Medical Springs in New-York, where I was attending to one of his old patients, whom he could not cure, peeped in at the window one night, and having examined the patient in my absence, and finding him almost cured, the Doctor said he wanted to know whether I was Jesus Christ, or one of his Angels. He afterwards observed to his patients that they need not die, if they would only send for Dr. Steward. This was his method of fighting me, as I then had ten of his patients upon my hands, whom he had given up and could do no more for.

But to return to the narrative of the first patient, the black man, whom the said Dr. S. could not cure, and whom he had acknowledged he could not cure, adding, that no man on God's earth could cure him; but the man, in three months from the time I began with him, was at work a teaming, with his span of horses. Another such cure never has been effected at these Springs either before or since, by the hand of any man. This was a doubtful and deplorable case, and not one of my seeking for; neither was I willing to undertake it without objections, as I had my fears whether I should get the pay to my mind. The man had formerly been in possession of a good constitution, which was the only foundation for hope of success. The man's situation would baffle description, as he had been neglected so long, he was all but rotten alive. He had eight ulcers about the penis and testicle bag; the whole yard and testicles were swollen to the size of a stallion's; his loss of flesh was great. The darting, shooting, and flying pains he suffered, are indescribable, which originated partly from his disease, and partly from a wrong use of mercury, which he had taken. I promised him no cure at first, as I did not imagine he could bear or undergo an application severe enough to warrant a cure;

but when I had operated upon him one week, and had killed all the mercury that was in him, and cut off nearly all those cutting pains, the first medicine I gave him was a potion of German pills at night; the next morning I gave a heavy potion of the imperial pills well mixed with jalap; this prepared the stomach and bowels for the reception of other following medicines, by which I could act upon the whole system. I then poured in upon him the superiour and diuretick pills, and at the week's end I began to operate, with a light application at first, upon his ulcerated yard and pouch. This application was prepared by adding to half a pint of good water half a drachm of the corrosive sublimate, well mixed with the syringe whilst the water was boiling hot; and then I syringed out the sores as hot as he could bear; and as I syringed in the decoction at one hole, it would fly out at all the rest, he was so rotten; this he bore with an invincible fortitude, until the whole apparatus was sufficiently cleansed for the use of the stringent decoction, which I then syringed in; at the same time I made use of the mineral water for an outward application, and some part of the time I made use of the venereal ointment; and during the whole cure that was effected upon this unfortunate suffering wretch, I did not use to the amount of half an ounce of the red precipitate. This is the way Dr. Steward cures the Pox; so that if this work should ever be put to the press, the probability is, all Europe will learn how to cure this Israelitish curse, as well as the inhabitants of United America.

But let the reader recollect and carefully observe, that I have heretofore told them that I did occasionally make use of all my cancer preparations, in cases of the Venereal kind, although I did not make use of the chrystalized vitriolated zinck, in the last named case, on account of its severity; and as its action cannot be counteracted by the same applications that are counter poison for all mineral poisons; and yet the common white vitriol and the chrystalized white vitriol, as well as the chrystalized vitriolated zinck, are all powerful, and preferable to all other medicine for counteracting the venereal poison, especially in open, ulcerated venereal sores. I once stopped the progress of an ulcer upon the hip

of a patient, at the close of the yellow fever, who had previously been affected with the Pox, who came all out in Pox Sores, or in other words, it was the rulox of the Venereal disease. These Sores the Doctor who had carried the woman through the fever could do nothing with, and agreed with the patient and connexions to send for me; he was a worthy gentleman with whom I had often sat in consultation. I killed the nature and action of all these Sores with the simple white vitriol. The Doctor afterwards wished to know what I did to kill the nature of these Sores. I ingeniously told him it was the simple white vitriol. This he could hardly believe, as he knew the nature of the Sores. Now should any reader become suspicious that I have extracted any part of my practice from ancient or modern authors, it devolves upon such to show what part, and from what authors that part, has been extracted. Again, on the other hand, should some suppose I am too censorious, remember I have estimated a physician of value equal to wheat.

It is an undeniable fact, I have owned and seen a great variety of medical authors. I have owned two well executed Anatomies of the human frame; and I have studied Latin and technical terms, so as to understand them as far as was necessary. I have owned a great many authors upon Physick and Surgery, and upon Midwifery. I have seen to the thirteenth edition of Buchan's Family Physician, and have owned and seen seven editions of Doctor Solomon's writings, of Liverpool. Besides, I have had the opportunity of perusing eighteen volumes, and two supplementary ones, of the Encyclopædia, including the whole circle of sciences. These books I have had recourse to, eighteen months at a time. In addition to all this, I have seen half a cord of medical authors all in one pile, out of which I selected one that described thirteen distinct sorts of Cancers; another author, in the same pile, asserted that there was but one kind of Cancer in the world, and that begins, said he, to ulcerate first at the bone.—Such authors and their writings ought both to be scarce. I have perused Culpepper's Herbal and a variety of spurious ones that have been published in his

name, with whom Culpepper would not set the dogs of his flock. I have also perused Dr. Henry's Herbal, of New-York, with and without the Plate of Vegetables; the cost or price of one was five dollars, and the price of the other, with the Plate, was seven dollars—it was the best executed of any I ever saw, with all the Latin names annexed to the Vegetables of America. I have seen likewise, some of the writings of the present Botanick Society of old Massachusetts, some of which ought to be corrected, and one of which I have already corrected, respecting the royal cow parsnip, as may be seen in my Herbal.

TO CURE STOMACH, OR INTERNAL ULCERS.

There are a great variety of causes that produce this difficulty.—A relapse of the pleurisy, heavy colds, excessive drinking of ardent spirits, wounds, injuries, &c. &c.

Symptoms.—The symptoms attending this complaint do oftentimes deceive people, insomuch that patients, nurses and doctors are deceived, supposing them to be consumptions, as they are commonly attended with a bad cough, by which means they raise a wonderful sight of corrupted, ulcerated, and bloody matter, which, after a while, will become putrid and stinking.

MODE AND METHOD OF CURE.

I once effected a radical cure upon a young man at the New-York Springs, two and twenty years of age, in the following manner. By a relapse of the pleurisy, the patient was taken with a swelling in his left side, at which time a violent cough set in. He raised clear, thick, white, ulcerous matter, for more than one year, and after he was given over by all, except one Doctor, for a patient in a quick consumption. I gave him the German pills for physick, and humoured his case with a light diet. I applied one of the simple leaden plasters to the external part affected, twice a day for eight days. These sweating plasters took the swelling down, and so extracted the whole matter, that I put a

seton into his side, over which I continued the use of my sweating plaster, until it burst through the stomach bones, or rather his ribs, a little below the beat of the heart, after which he never raised any more ulcerious matter at his mouth. I then syringed in a light tincture of the corrosive, just so as to cleanse the ulcer sack; then I syringed in the stringent decoction, at which the discharge of ulcerious matter quickly subsided; the man immediately got well, and has been ever since a well man, the husband of a wife, and the father of four children, with whom I have since boarded almost a whole year.

Another young man, of about the same age, I effected a radical and permanent cure upon, by the same means, who was in a similar situation.

Now where, and in what situation, these Ulcers could be fixed, so as to be raised at the mouth, and then be extracted through the ribs, so as to be manageable, I shall submit to some worthy and knowing surgeon, more knowing than myself, to decide. But in other cases of Stomach Ulcers, I have cleansed the stomach by the use of powerful physick, such as the imperial physick, given sometimes in pills, and at other times in a liquid form, after which I always give more or less of my nerve oil, in small doses, which warms and excites action in the stomach; then I give the balsamick pills, shop candies, root candies, and restorative syrups—but sometimes in these cases, after the stomach is sufficiently cleansed, I give a syrup of a stringent nature, which will prevent any return, and strengthen the stomach. This syrup must be made as follows:—Take spikenard root, red nettle root, nervine root, the inside rind of fir balsam bark, button-wood bark, and the root of crane's-bill—sweeten it with honey, and add to each quart a gill of French Brandy. But in all such cases, it requires a scrutinizing judgment to ascertain where such ulcerious matter originates from, previous to an attempt to cure.

A LUMBAR ABSCESS.

The cause or causes, together with the origin, rise and progress of these Sores, are so little understood by the com-

mon people, that it renders it difficult to describe them. The term Abscess or Abscesse, comes through the French from the Latin, and signifies an ulceration arising in any part of the body, tending to suppuration, whether originating from imposthumes, or other causes. But when we add the term Lumbar to Abscess, which also comes from the Latin, it implies the origin and nature of the Sore, which proceeds from a vein or veins, and muscles which are bestowed on or attached to the loins, called (in Anatomy) *Lumbares* and *Lumbaris*. Such Sores are said by some to proceed from the kidneys, and are called Consumption Sores, as they so often prove fatal. In a case of this kind, it requires a skilful physician and surgeon in one skin, to manage it properly.

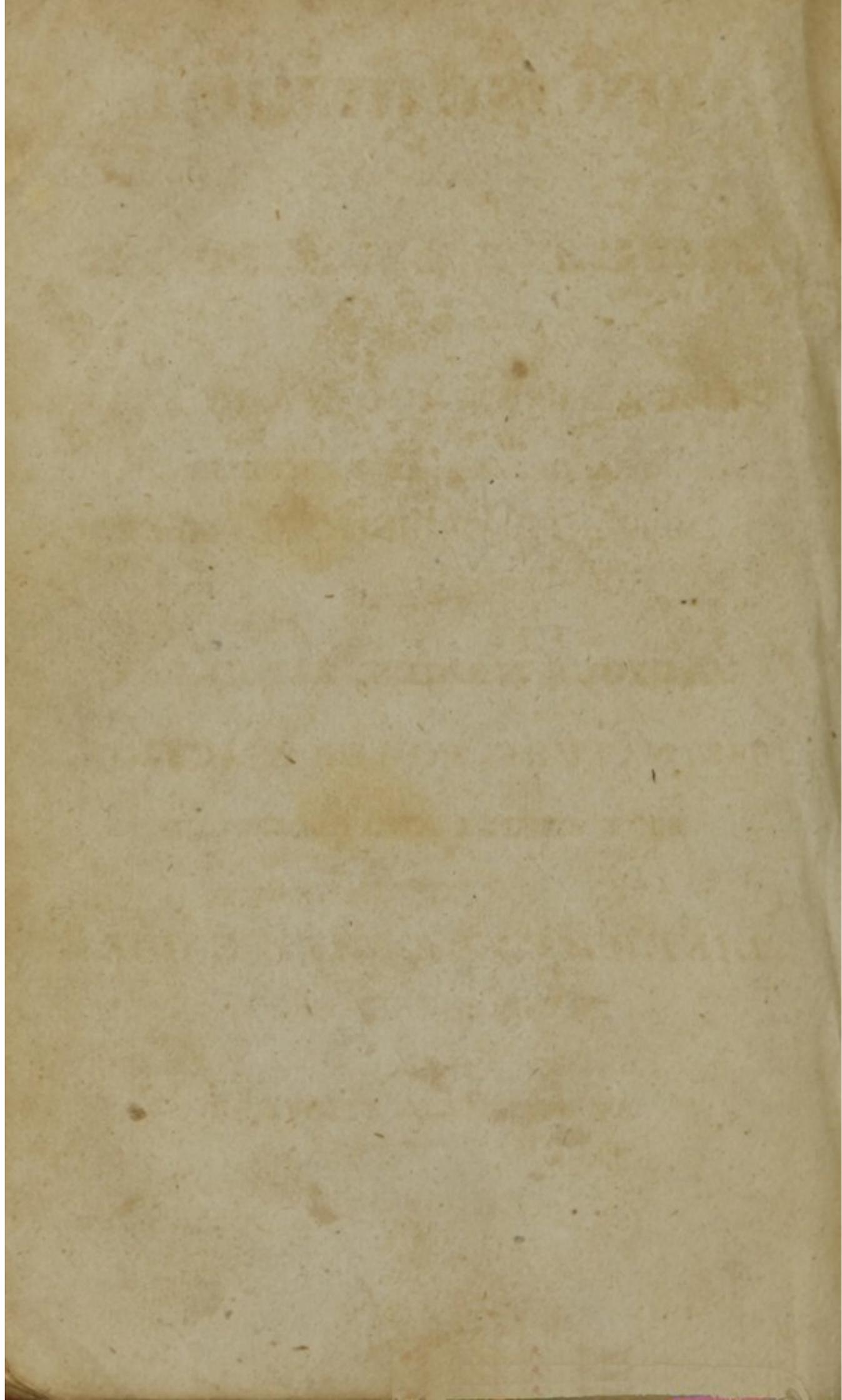
Sores of this description commonly make their appearance between the upper hip joint and the knee joint, and the sooner they can be brought to a suppuration and opened, the better; and the quicker they discharge and are prepared for healing, the better. In order to effect this object, apply the most ripening poultices and plasters that can be procured; and as soon as the matter forms, open it with caustick plasters, instead of the lance, if the matter does not lie too deep; if so, use the lance; then syringe in the fully prepared strigent decoction; and for an internal application, give the patient the same mode of treatment as in the case of the whites, or the running of the loins, which is an involuntary discharge of natural seed. And if they appear the second time, treat them again in the same manner, as it is dangerous to suffer one of these Lumbar Abscess Sores to continue running.

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A

CONCISE HERBAL,

CONTAINING

NECESSARY DESCRIPTIONS

OF ALL THE

HERBS, BARKS, ROOTS & PLANTS,

PRESCRIBED AS REMEDIES

IN THE PRECEDING TREATISE :

WITH THEIR

VARIOUS NAMES, LIKENESS,

USE, NATURE, POWER & ACTION,

BOTH SIMPLE AND COMPOUND.



LIKEWISE THE NATIVE SOILS

IN WHICH THEY GROW.



BY WILLIAM STEWARD.



SACO, MAINE :
1827.

THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

OF THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

INTRODUCTION.

Having already observed, that I had selected a favourite class of medicine from the three principal Kingdoms, by which I effected cures, therefore I shall not now perplex the reader or learner with a multiplicity of useless and injurious medicines, which never ought to be used in any case. Hence, I conclude that I have not selected more than one vegetable out of a hundred for use, through the vegetable kingdom; neither have I troubled the reader with a multiplicity of unintelligible terms, such as the artificial Quacks will be repeating around the sick, instead of prescribing suitable medicine for their recovery. And here follows a standard or criterion, by which the profile of Quacks may be seen and known.

When the artificial Quack is called upon to visit and examine a patient, whose constitution and situation he is unacquainted with, the patient is under the necessity of telling the Quack how he feels, where his pain is, what the causes are, &c. when he will examine the pulse for fashion sake, if nothing more; after which he remains as ignorant as he was before he saw the patient, as it respects a remedy; and all this while the patient is waiting, anxious to be relieved, whilst the band-box man is running over a list of technical and Latin terms, and names of the patient's bones, guts, nerves, veins, arteries, muscles, tendons, &c. Perhaps he will say the seat of difficulty is in the intestinum or rectum, or perhaps about the anus,

or vagina uterus. And the next thing, he has recourse to his ancient and modern authors, for his celebrated medicines; then down goes the medicine, hit or miss, right or wrong, and in goes the lance, blood or no blood, hot or cold—no matter which element is prevalent or deficient. Then the Typhus Fever sets in, which must unavoidably run fifteen, thirty, sixty, or an hundred days, when, in short, two thirds of the Fevers at the present day are Mercury Fevers, or common Bilious Fevers mismanaged, perhaps thrown upon the nerves or lungs; then it passes for a complicated Fever, and the patient must submit to his daily doses, until he becomes deprived of the exercise of his reason, by throwing an extra heat upon the nerves, or perhaps something worse, if thrown or forced into one or both legs, so that the patient now becomes a cripple for life.—This makes work for Dr. Steward; and if the efforts of their natural constitution outride the force of the disease and the erroneous practice, the patient is very seldom good for any thing afterwards; whilst with others it proves fatal on the spot. Then a bill of fifty, eighty, or a hundred dollars must be settled immediately—the charge being, in part, for extraordinary learning.

But the imposition of the natural Quack differs a little from this—for when he comes along, he makes some previous inquiry who is sick upon the road ahead of him; and if he can find out what ails them, he calls, and begins to tell the sick what he has heard, and not what his skill and judgment dictate. This inspires the credulous patient with

faith and confidence in his extraordinary skill. In this way he begs practice. "Now, Doctor, do you think you can help me or cure me?" "O yes," says the Quack, "there is no difficulty at all; but I must have some earnest money,"—at least half as much as the cure would cost; and the last thing the credulous patient hears of said skilful Doctor, he has lain drunk upon what money he got and had gone his way; I have been whipped over the backs of such quacks as these, as the prophet whipped the King of Tyrus, and Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, over the Devil's back; but these credulous patients are not the only sufferers by Quacks and impostors—for there is another class of incredulous people, that will not believe a truth, though an Angel was to whisper them in the ear. These are they, who are so attached or glued to their superstitious, and traditional education, that providing one of the most skilful physicians in the kingdom was to describe their complaints, with the seat of difficulty, and remote causes, and then prescribe the most suitable medicine imaginable, they will not believe, unless they can be convinced that such a one has some time or other rubbed his backsides against a College. And if this can be ascertained, or at least, if he belongs to the Medical Society, he is a guiltless Doctor, if he murders a patient every week of his life. Hence we learn, what a mixture of credulous and incredulous people, community is made up of.

But I must hasten to a close in this introduction. In my title page I expressed a system upon

Physick and Surgery, which, in the nature of things, I deny the existence of; as the standard of practice, both in Physick and Surgery, is, or ought to be, guided by a good sound judgment, originating from a wise and skilful physician, of a penetrating mind, and from an honest disposition.

HERBAL, &C.



My concise method of describing vegetables in a classical order must be highly approved of by the learner ; as it will be so much easier and handier for him to come at the use of them. For this reason, I shall describe the vegetables prescribed for the asthma, in the first place, and so pass on in rotation again, through the book of diseases ; and here follows a description.

(1. CLASS—THE ASTHMA.)

The Garden Rue—Is a well known cultivated plant, possessing in its simple state, the nature of emeticks, and when combined with Roman wormwood and gill-grow-by-the-ground, prepared into a decoction with brandy and loaf sugar ; it cleanseth the stomach, restores the digesting powers of the stomach, and opens the glands of the liver.

Garden Colt's-Foot—Is another well known herb, which blooms early in the spring ; the leaf resembles a colt's foot in its shape, from whence it got its name ; it rises sometimes two feet high—has a fuzzy stock and leaf. It is a bitter stimulous, which unites with the class I am now describing, of which the cough candy is composed.

The Purple Vervain—Is a spontaneous herb, and is a native of all the United States, growing upon low and moist lands, choosing rather a rich soil. It grows three and four feet high ; the blow is purple, which distinguishes itself from its mate, called the white ; these commonly grow together, and blow nearly together in August. The purple is only used ; it is called veroone in French, verbena in Latin, and was once reckoned among the ancients as one of the magick herbs. It is a bitter herb, possessing an emetick, and sweating nature ; this renders it useful in coughs and in fomentations. The green tobacco that I make use of in this compound, and to kill worms in children, is all the use Steward ever

made of tobacco, excepting the use of it in killing the maggot worm, by way of an injection.

Hysop—Is a garden plant also, and is of an opening and sweating nature, and is good for a cough in common colds.

Oak of Jerusalem—Is a plant that will grow spontaneously, or it may be cultivated; it is a bitter stringent—it is an herb as naked of leaves, as a bird stript of feathers, and is so well known it needs no further description. It is an extraordinary herb for a cough, on account of its absorbent nature, which helps destroy the humoural causes of the asthma.

Horehound—Is a cultivated plant, thick set with leaves, not large, but somewhat wrinkled; it is a bitter stringent also, similar in its nature and action to the oak of Jerusalem, and is said by some to cure the bite of a mad dog, which I disbelieve.

Arsesmart—Is another classical plant for the pthisick, whose simple virtues are of a sweating and cleansing nature, and is of great use to prevent the common mortification;—it excites action in a wound and will cause them to digest or run; it may be distinguished from its mate, called heart's-ease, which is larger, whose leaves are tinged with livid spots; this, with all other herbs, ought to be gathered for use when full in the bloom.

Elecampane—Is a powerful vegetable, the use of which has proved fatal to some, when given in quack doses, especially in pulmonary complaints. This plant will grow in fertile soils seven feet high; it hath a rugged stalk, a long and bountiful yellow leaf, ribbed similar to a burdock leaf; the blow is large and yellow, like the wild sun-flower; it blooms in August; the root and blow are the parts to be used; it is of a hot, heating, stimulating and driving nature—it is of excellent use for a heave cough in horses, as well as in the human species.

Sweet Sicily.—This is one of the spontaneous, aromatick or spicy plants, whose right of soil is the richest of intervals; it hath its mate, called the bastard kind, which will grow

upon high and barren lands ; it rises higher and is larger than the genuine, is of a lighter green, and has an additional set of leaves. The genuine commonly grows two feet high, with a number of branches—dark green leaf, with a sharp pointed seed : there are from one, to a number of branches of roots—it expels wind, and is good for a cough, let the causes be what they may—it is innocent, safe, and of great use to expel wind in infants.

Polypod, the *Rock Polypod*, hath the following names :—*Indian-Dream*, *Spleen-Wort*, *Mountain-Rock Weed*, &c.—It grows only upon high rocks and ledges, and is never found upon natural soils, nor upon lime-stone. It has its barren mate, which bears no seed, whereas the genuine hangs full of seed one third of the way from its point, to the root, which sticks to the under side of its leaves, similar to the spots upon a salmon trout ; it is a proper polypod brake, and some resembles the swale polypod brake, only its leaves adhere to its stalk the whole width ; but the swale ones do not. It is a bitterish and sweetish tasted root, and may be reckoned with propriety among the bitter stringent roots. I make great use of it in surgery, as well as in internal complaints.

Black Senecal Snake-Root—This is a spontaneous vegetable, growing always upon the most fertile soils, resembling the great black rooted senecal, both in root and branch, seed, &c. excepting its growth and nature ; in these they differ widely. It possesses an emetick power ; its greatest use is to effect or operate upon the lungs.

The Anise-seed and Liquorice—Have long been considered as European plants ; but they all grow in our States, the use of which are well known ; and as they measurably unite in one action, I shall say no more about them in this place.

The Skunk Cabbage, called the *Black Elabour*—Is a native of America, growing spontaneously in wet and marshy places ; it somewhat resembles a loose head of garden cabbage ; the leaves are longer, with stiff ribs to support them.—This is a powerful root, and ought to be used with discretion. The pods of this plant that enclose the seeds called

skunk's eggs, are excellent for phthysical people to smoke in clay pipes ; it is of a physical nature, and will excite sneezing, but it is too poison for head-physick. It is good in a cough, when obstruction is the cause ; but when a nervous weakness is the cause of a cough, it is injurious.

A description of that class of vegetables, that composes the bitters, made use of in the Asthma, comes next in rotation, to be described. See a correct method how to compound this class in the Appendix.

Ginseng—Is a spontaneous, native plant of America, and is to be found in almost every State, growing in the richest of hard-wood swales, and sometimes on rich mountain soils ; it rises from twelve to twenty inches ; hath a variety of tapering roots, extending as deep as the top rises ; the top branches uniformly into three parts, like a hog brake—the leaves are of a light green, of an oval form, rather sharper at their point than at the stem ; there are from three to five on each branch ; the single footed stock on which the blow and seed grows, arises at the division of the branches, similar to the sarsaparilla ; the berries are of a bright red when ripe, and are in the form and shape of the wild turnip berries. The root is for use, and it is a valuable root too ; it clarifies, sweetens, and thickens the blood—stops the involuntary or untimely discharge of the duct bile ; it is an antidote against many diseases in foreign countries, and tons of it are imported yearly.

Blood-Root, called Indian-paint—Is a spontaneous plant, growing in almost all parts of the States : it starts early in the spring and blooms early ; it has two leaves rising with its stalk from the ground—it bears a white blow and a scolloped leaf of a light green—it rises in some soils a foot high—the root is for use, which is as red as blood ; it is a powerful puke and physick. It is the most powerful root there is in the earth, and if taken in large doses it will be felt like a shock of electricity. It is of great use when applied inwardly or outwardly.

Colt's-Foot-Snake-Root—This is a creeping root, that runs upon the surface like a snake—the putting forth of its

branch resembles the head of a snake, which forms two or three leaves that rise from six to twelve inches: it blossoms in September, according to Dr. Henry's Herbal, of New-York; it blooms early in the spring; the blow is so dark a crimson it is almost purple; the shape of its leaf distinguishes it from the class of snake roots, as it resembles a colt's foot. It is one of the hot stimulating plants, of which too much use has been made by such as know not its power, as it would drive two complaints, sooner than it would flatter one. I have added it to these bitters, and use it in a case of the Measles; and this is about all the use I make of it.

Horseradish.—This is a cultivated, acid species of scurvy grass. It is of a hot, warming, and stimulating nature, and is best to be dug when it is wanted for use.

Cocoa-Ash-Root, called by the English, Frost Blow, as it blows in September.—It is a spontaneous, native plant of America, and grows in cold spring brooks, and may be found in all the States; it is one of the aromattick plants; it starts early in the Spring, and in cold and rich swamps it will grow six feet high; it hath a long, narrow, smooth, lightish coloured leaf, a fuzzy, rugged stalk, a sky coloured blow, and a long, spread root, proceeding from a very hard and sticky one, of a whitish colour; its abstract and simple action is secret and quick, warming and stimulating: it is a very pleasant aromattick, and will cleanse and eradicate poison from the stomach of a drunkard, if put into rum and taken powerfully as bitters. Great use is made of it by some for the Rheumatism, by which means it has been called rheumattick weed.

Of White Ash.—The bark of this tree acts in the stomach and bowels as an emetick and physick; it cleanses the stomach of bile, and the bowels of their foul coatings; it is a stomach scraper and a powerful stimulous; but never ought to be administered alone; it is an external stimulous also.

Round Wood.—This is a native shrub of the forests of America, known by the following names, viz:—Witch-Wood,

Round-Wood, Mountain Shoemake, and Mountain Jesuit, called by the Indians Moose-misse. It will grow in some countries thirty feet high, but in general it grows like fish poles; the taste and smell of its bark is like the black cherry bark; its berries grow in the form of sweet elder berries, and are red when ripe; the bark and berries are both used for medicine; they are a bitter stimulous, and are good for an inward scurvy humour; but are not fit to give in case of a cancer humour, as is oftentimes done through ignorance; it is good for the Jaundice, in its simple use, abstract from a compound composition.

Black Cherry.—The bark of this tree is of a physical and bitter nature; it cleanses the stomach and bowels of bilious and filthy matter; this is the principal use of it.

Dog-ackeme, or Ozier, so called by the Indians.—This is more of a shrub than the Witch-Wood; it has a light green, oval leaf, a flat, scrubby top, and bears a wonderful quantity of small blue-berries, nearly black when ripe; it grows from ten to eighteen feet high, to the size of five or six inches through; the bark, leaves and berries are all used for medicine; the bark and leaves, simmered in fresh butter, are good for recent Burns and Scalds: it is simply good for the Yellow Jaundice, put into rum; it is a bitter stimulous.

Wild Turnip.—This plant hath many names to it—Dragon-root, Wake-Robin-root, Cancer-root, and March Turnip. It is a well known spontaneous native of the United States, growing in rich and moist soils; the root only is used, and ought to be dug as late in the fall season as can be got, before the ground freezes, when the prickling, caustick power is extracted from the old bed of turnips underneath them, called grubs; these small ones make a good and easy, mild caustick, which leaves the large Turnips more mild and fit for use; these Turnips cannot be good for every thing, as some vainly imagine; they are of a hot, cleansing, quickening nature, and are good for a cough, in many cases, both in man and beast; they grow in the form of an English turnip. The genuine, or female kind, which we make use of, does not grow more than one half as large as its mate,

called the male kind ; it hath two stems of leaves, which are divided uniformly into three leaves ; the stalk on which the pod grows that encloses the seed, is of a beautiful purple, striped with a vapourish white.

Gold-Thread-Root, called Yellow-Root and Canker-Root.—This is an inferior vegetable, growing in swamps, and light, poor, and mossy soils ; it is a three leaved plant, with a fine yellow root, about the size of pins ; it is good for bitters and canker ; it is a bitter stimulous.

Indian Hemp, called Wandering Milk-Weed—Known also by two Indian names, Ocmadago and York-sheer-Dodor. It chooses the intervalles for its soil, but is found on high lands and about the dikes of fields and gardens ; it hath a dark brown coloured, wandering root, from the size of a pipe-stem to the bigness of a man's finger ; the peth or heart of the root is as strong as the heart of its trunk, and the outside of the root that is used for medicine, is as brittle as the peth is tough. It hath a fair, smooth stalk, and rises from one to three feet ; it hath many branches, produces a white blow in July and August, and forms two united silk pods, the length and size of a sailor's needle ; its leaf is like the locust tree leaf ; it is good in all cases where these bitters are used ; in its simple use it is good for worms and for head physick ; it hath its mate, which is twice as large ; and there is another plant, growing upon very wet land, called Indian Hemp, that forms a large silk pod, as big as the silk grass ; this I do not use ; its roots are fine and white, and is used by some through mistake, for the Queen of the Meadow.

Prickly-Ash.—This shrub does not grow in the Eastern States, but in the middle and Western States it is plenty. I use the bark of the root, dug before it leaves in the Spring. It is so well known by its name and nature, it needs no further description. It is a hot, warming, stimulating and forcible medicine, which thins the blood rapidly ; the pods that enclose the seed are of great use, if gathered when red and ripe ; they will prick the glands of the mouth the quickest of any medicine I am acquainted with ; it cleanseth the teeth

and mouth of the scurvy, and purgeth the stomach and lungs of froth and phlegm. These pods should be dried and corked tight in glass vessels, immediately after they are gathered.

Sassafras.—This is one of the aromattick shrubs of America, and is found among the chesnut growth most commonly. It is a warming tonick, somewhat in its action like the spice or fever bush; its leaves are divers, and singular from all other leaves.

Princes-Pina—Is a spontaneous plant of the United States, growing in cold soils, among spruce and hemlock lands. It commonly grows amongst winter green, and rises one foot high; it hath a small, dark green, notched leaf, and a single footed stalk, on which its seed grows, similar to pepper. It is a hot, fiery and bitter stimulous, and is called Rheumaty-weed, Tooth-ache-weed, Linkum Pine, &c.

Saffron—Is a cultivated plant, and is an excellent medicine to throw into the stomach in many cases, as the reader may see the many uses I have made of it.

Sweet Fern—Is a well known shrub, which grows upon poor, pine and barren lands. It grows three feet high, with long, narrow and open leaves. It has a proper bur, filled with small seeds; the leaves, burs and bark are all good in their simple state for the canker, scurvy, and common sore mouth; it is of a cleansing costick nature, and is one of the three shrubs, from which powerful and burning costicks have been prepared.

White-Wood.—There are two sorts of this timber, one grows to an enormous size, with a large and coarse ross, the other called the smooth or thin white wood, is of a moderate size, and hath a singular small sized scollop leaf, of a light coloured green; the bark of the latter is for use. It is to be found as far east as Hartford, in the east part of New-York, near Fort-Ann, and upon the south shores as far east as the east end of the State of Connecticut. It is a remarkable medicine to excite action, either externally or internally applied. It ought to be used in bitters and in decoctions.

The Royal Cow-Parsnip.—The name of this plant, ought to be printed in gold letters to denote its value : it has many names, and resembles many other plants ; it is called *wild caraway, wild anise, &c.* on account of the shape of its seed, which is in shape and size of the seed of these two plants. It is fond of rich soils—it has a singular root, lying upon the surface of the earth, and is the most active, quick, penetrating, warming and stimulating root, there is to be found on the surface of American soils. The growth, looks, and colour of the root, is some like the blue flag root, but not so large. It seldom rises higher than two feet—its branches are like the garden parsnip—its blows are yellow—its seeds are in the form and size of the caraway seeds, as before observed ; the root is worth its weight in gold, as it is the first and best root in the earth, for all species of numbness or palsies of every description—cramp convulsion fits, rheumatick complaints, jaundice, and obstructed perspiration. Much has been said about the royal cow-parsnip, by mistaken souls who have frequently dug the master-wort for the cow-parsnip ; this erroneous mistake I found among the botanical societies at Boston, who made use of it instead of the real cow-parsnip, in case of the cramp convulsion fits, and as far as its warming action extended to remove the proximate cause of those fits, so far it was good ; at the same time it does not remove remote causes.

The difference between the royal cow-parsnip, and the master-wort, is as follows :—The roots of the master-wort are many and like common parsnip roots, excepting the depth of them, which spread more over the top of the ground ;—the leaves are like pumpkins or squash leaves—the trunk of the stalk is hollow, and is one inch and a half in diameter, and upon rich fertile soils it will grow seven feet high. These are some of the outlines of the real master-wort, which is called by some the wild or Indian parsnip, on account of its seed, which is exactly like the garden parsnip, both in shape and colour, but a size larger.

There is another species among the class of parsnips, that needs a particular description, in order to guard the publick against its fatal effects. It may be known from all others of

its class, by the following description :—In the first place, its roots are short and clumsy, without any taper to them, similar to a man's hand and fingers run down into the ground; they are soft and spongy, of a sweetish and sickish taste, the top branches and rises four feet; the blow is in form somewhat like an onion blow, and is white; its seeds are somewhat like the cow-parsnip seeds as to size and colour—the leaves resemble a garden parsnip—the stalk and leaf are both of a purpleish cast—its most ancient name, is the Deadly Nightshade; it grows in all the twelve States that I have travelled in, and is known most commonly by the name of wild parsnip, and musquash root. A root of this plant, is of such a deadly nature, that a piece of it as big as a man's finger, will kill a child in three hours, if not expelled.

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(2. CLASS—THE CHOLICK.)

MEDICINE DIRECTED FOR THE BILIOUS CHOLICK.

Queen of the Meadow.—This is a spontaneous plant, growing in all the United States; it grows most naturally upon low intervalles, between high and low water mark; but it will grow in large swamps and ash swails. It is known in the State of Maine by the name of gravel-root; in New-Hampshire, by the name of stone-brake; in Vermont, by the name of squaw-head-root, and in the State of New-York by the name of yoepie-root; but its most ancient name is the Queen of the Meadow. It has a very hard and sticky, hollow root, from which a variety of small roots spread for three feet around, the size of large knitting needles, which ought to be pulled or forced out of their soils without breaking or cutting, as that would destroy the oil that is in them; the colour of the root depends chiefly upon the colour of the soil where it grows; it grows in beds or clusters, and is very difficult to dig, the roots cling together so. I have seen the stalks of this vegetable in the Ohio Swamps, rise ten feet high; they are as round as a gun-rod, surrounded with leaves, from three to five and six in number, of a long, sharp pointed,

curdly, light colour; it has a great variety of crimson coloured blows, upon many branches; it has a mate more rugged than itself, called horse ginseng. This root is of an extensive use; it is of a physical action, and is good in all cases of obstructions in the urinary passages; it turns sickness, is good for the wind cholick, bilious cholick, cholera morbus, gravel complaints, &c. It is one of the stone dissolving applications that are used to dissolve stone or gravel, in the kidney or bladder of urine.

The hot, powdered Physick, directed in the bilious cholick, is to be obtained at the apothecary's shop, and the learner must have recourse to the Appendix to know how to prepare it.

The Imperial Physick, given in the bilious cholick, is composed of seven ingredients, two of which have already been explained, viz. :—White Ash and Black Cherry. The Pine, Butternut, Mandrake, and Buck-Thorn, remain to be explained.

The White Pine Bark—Is of a physical and healing nature.

The Butternut—Is a powerful physick, of a warming and stimulating action. The oil-nuts that this tree produces are made great use of.

The Mandrakes—Are natives of the middle and Western States. I never found them to the East of New-York; they are a spontaneous plant, growing on rich or poor soils, and rise twenty inches or two feet high; the female or bearing kind, that bear the May apple, so called, are crotched; these have a parted or scolloped leaf; the male, that grows among them as a mate, has a whole leaf, similar to a parasol or umbrella; the leaf is of a fading, yellow colour; the roots of the bearing kind are for use; they will both puke and physick; one tea-spoonful will physick an adult; they are extremely irksome, and are apt to cramp the stomach when taken alone.

The Buck-Thorn—Is a cultivated tree, which grows as large as cherry trees; the berries are for use, and are very

powerful, irksome, and quick physick, which always ought to be pounded and prepared in good rum.

The Maggot-Root, called the spontaneous Horseradish-Root.—This may be found through all the Western States, to the West of the Green Mountains in Vermont. The root is in the shape of a maggot, of a yellow colour, about one inch and a half or two inches long, and the size of pipe-stems; the top is a three branched and ragged leaf, with a white blow, and grows in beds; it rises six or eight inches high; it is a quick and hot physick; the jalap that goes into this batch of physick is a shop article.

Here follows a description of that class of vegetables that compose the Diuretick Pills, which are directed in the cholick and other complaints. A description of the Queen of the Meadow has already been given. The next that comes in rotation in the Appendix are the Thistles, of which there are five distinct species, with their mates, as there is a male and a female among all species of plants.

The Star or Bull Thistle, and the Canada or Bed Thistle.—These are the two principal Thistles I make use of. The Canada Thistle is not to be found to the West of New-York. They have a wandering root, like the hog brake; the main wandering root lies deep in the ground; they frequently grow three feet high; their stalk is slim to what the Star Thistle is; their blow is the same as the other in colour, which is about the size of a robin's egg, and of a bright purple. The root of the Star or Bull Thistle has many branches or prongs, of a considerable size, and of a whitish colour; this is a two-year-old plant, and grows the first summer lying flat upon the ground; the next season it blows, goes to seed, and dies, root and branch. The one that is the thickest set with leaves is the one for use; this does not grow so high as its mate; it sometimes grows four feet high; it has a purple blow, as large as a hen's egg. This Star Thistle is remarkable in its nature and action, to open and promote perspiration; it has a wonderful and a desired effect upon a calloused liver, or a liver full of hard lumps; it operates kindly upon a diseased melt or spleen. This Thistle

may, with the greatest propriety imaginable, be called a cooling stimulous.

The Canada, or Bed Thistle—Contains a two fold action ; it is a cooling stimulous, at the same time that it has a mild, stringent nature in it also. This Thistle, in its simple use, abstract from all other combinations of plants, in its real nature and action, is preferable to all others, of the same nature, on the footstool. It is good, and fit to be administered in all cases of hot, noxious, and imposthumers ; it ought to be used in fevers of every description, and in every stage of the venereal complaint.—In short, it is the most valuable and inestimable medicine on the earth, of its simple nature.

The Wild Cucumber-Root—Is another classical, uniting plant with the above ; it will grow both upon rich and poor soils, and is a remarkable cooler ; it rises two feet high, and has two and sometimes three tier of leaves around its stalk ; it is a single footed stalk, upon the top of which its seed grows ; its leaf is a short, oval, light coloured green, tinged at its stalk with a purplish red ; the root is a tapering root, like a sharp pointed peg, about the size of fingers at the large end, from whence the stalk rises ; the root is as white as writing paper, and tastes like a garden cucumber, from whence its name arises.

The Dwarf-Elder—Is a native of poor and light soils, and is commonly found on cold pine lands ; it has a wandering root of a lightish colour, and is in its size and length similar to the sarsaparilla root ; it has a rugged part standing above ground all winter, full of pricklers like a chesnut bur ; from this its stalk rises to the height of two, three and four feet ; it has many branches, which hang full of berries, in the same form of the sarsaparilla berries ; the leaves are like the sweet elder leaves ; its virtues are of a diuretick nature, and is good for the dropsy in its simple use ; the bark of its roots and berries are both used for medicine.

Garden Parsley—Is a well known plant ; the tops and roots are both of a diuretick nature.

Cold-Wort—Is a spontaneous plant, growing in wet, low, and moist lands, upon the banks of brooks, and upon the intervals of large brooks; it is a winter green that endures the grief of winter; it has a vining root that skims the ground, from one bunch or cluster to another, which adhere to each other; it has a variety of leaves, which stand upon a fuzzy stem—a green coloured, scolloped leaf, that sometimes rises a foot high in some soils; it blows in May, and has a long stem of white blows; it is called by some wildcat-foot; it has a very green, vegetable, and flashy taste and smell, and is a cooling diuretick; but not so active a cooler as some others.

Dog-Grass.—This is a real spontaneous grass, which has three principal names—Dog-Grass, Chicken-Grass, and Cock-spur-Grass. The roots resemble a chicken's claws, and a rooster's spurs; the appellation of dog-grass, originated from the use dogs make of it when hot, sick, or feverish; the top resembles the fresh-beaver-meadow, blue joint-grass. It is a remarkable cooler for the heat of water and inflammation of the bowels.

Wire-Grass, falsely called Bull-Rushes.—It is a sort of round, peth grass, without leaves, excepting a false claw within a finger's length of its top; it rises one, two and three feet, and grows in cold brooks and in old pastures; it is an inactive cooler.

Noble-Liver-Wort.—This is a wild plant, growing in all the States; it has a spread or threaded root, as heavy as its top; the leaves look like the ace of spades, and are of a light green; it is a cooling, sweetening, and clarifying thing, when thrown into the system.

Scouring Rushes, called Gun-Bright and Scouring-Grass. These are full of joints, bearing neither leaves nor seeds, choosing rather a cold and shady soil; there are two or three sorts of these hollow jointed rushes, that somewhat resemble the first named; but they all produce more or less of seeds towards their tops, and choose the open, marshy places and islands to grow upon. I have seen the scouring gun-bright rush, growing four feet high, and as large as

pipe-stems. Many suppose this rush to possess a stone-dissolving nature, because it has been given with success in the gravel complaints; but this is a mistake, on account of its diuretick powers, causing a free discharge of water.

Mountain Sage, called Gravel-Weed.—This is a wild, spreading vine, that grows on pine plains and poor, cold soils; it blooms in April, and bears a whitish blow, and a light coloured pear leaf; this operates powerfully in the water, and is of a cleansing nature, cooling withal.

Sweet-Elder.—The blows, berries, and bark of the root are all of a cooling, physical and purging nature, called by some white and quill elder.

Adder's Tongue, called Scurvy-Grass.—This is a native and spontaneous plant of the rich swales and intervalles of America, which has been described and extolled, in case of poison. It has two or three long, narrow, spotted leaves, rising with its stalk from the ground; it has a large yellow blow, for a plant of its size; it seldom has more than two blows to a plant; its full use has not as yet been fully ascertained. It possesses an emetick power, insomuch that a spoonful of its oil will puke a man almost instantly; it counteracts all mineral poisons, and is excellent for the scurvy; it is a great cooler, acting as a diuretick and mild cathartick. This plant ought to be taken, root and branch, when in full bloom, as it blooms early in the Spring, after which it is missing, like a mushroom.

Maiden-Hair, called Black-Legs.—This is found on the richest of soils; there are two sorts, or at least it has its mate, with more of an open leaf; its stalk is the size of knitting needles; the top is divided into three branches, with an open, trivalous leaf; this is an active cooler.

Cuckolds.—This plant is known by its afflicting nature, as its defence grows with it, like a hedge-hog's quills; there are two sorts of Cuckolds, the high and the low; the seeds and tops of the high are for use; they choose high, dry, and rich soils to grow upon, and are often found in gardens and fields; but the low grows upon wet and moist soils. The

high Cuckold is an active diuretick, and as to its nature, it has a medium between hot and cold.

Labrador.—This shrub is a native of all the States, growing in beaver meadows, by the side and head of bog ponds, and on many other moist, wet and swampy lands. It resembles the kill-lamb bush in its growth; it has a small, narrow leaf, the edges inclining downward; the under side is covered thick with a sort of fine velvet; it is of a diuretick nature, and is good for the dropsy in its simple state; but it is of little use, considering what use there has been made of it in years past.

Sweet-Baze-Bush or Shrub, called by some Meadow-Fern. This is an American shrub, growing around ponds, meadows, and in low and wet lands. It resembles the hard-back bush very much in its growth and colour, but not in its taste or nature; there are two sorts; the large is preferable to the small; this is seldom found, except at the head of a real bog-pond; in such a place, it will grow six feet high. This shrub is a valuable medicine for the use it was made for—yet, it is not good for every thing, like a patent medicine. The leaves, buds and burs are for use; the leaf is of a light coloured green; at the extremity it is notched, which is larger than the stem end; the buds are similar to yellow birch buds; the burs are like the sweet-fern burs, from whence it derived the name Meadow-fern. This shrub has formerly been converted to a very improper use, which I presume has proved fatal to many—as many have, and still do, to the present day, use it to stop the raising and spitting of blood. This is similar to the use of mercury, opium, and fox-glove, for that difficulty; whereas, instead of such medicines, a healing, balsamick, stringent, and stiptick medicine, always ought to be made use of, so as not to raise a fever. And now, for the benefit of the risen and the rising generations, in future, I will just tell them the real use of the Sweet Baze Shrub.

During the rage, waste, devastation and havock, which the Cold Plague made in America, Dr. Steward, as much of a Quack as he is, never lost a single patient; in which time he

travelled more than two thousand miles, in the midst of its destruction. The remote and proximate causes being obvious to every seeing eye,—therefore, by the use of the eyes of my understanding, I beheld and foretold it, previous to a case of its appearance. I predicted such a death among man and beast, as never had been known by the oldest man living, which took place accordingly. To ascertain the remote causes of the cold plague, I realised five previous, open winters, in which the change of the constitution of the air was truly great. The proximate causes, originating from another extraordinary change of weather, in which labouring men or women, who were exposed to this sudden and severe change of weather, were the unfortunate sufferers.—This sudden transition stagnated the blood; then obstructions, putrefaction and death, followed. I further observe, upon this subject, that it was not old people, women, school children, or cripples, who were subjects of the cold plague; but middle aged male members, soldiers, &c. from the age of twenty to fifty years.

But to return to the use of the Sweet Baze. In the fall season of 1813, I procured a six-pailful kettle full of the leaves, buds and burs of Sweet Baze; this I cured, by chopping and boiling the brush part of the shrub, after they were stripped; then added the leaves, buds and burs, to the liquor, and boiled the strength of the shrub into them, and then dried the leaves suddenly, which I had occasion to use in the two ensuing winters, in cases of the cold plague and other complaints, of a similar nature. This I did with great success, and this proves the use of the celebrated Sweet Baze, which is a powerful, stimulating, and sweating medicine.

Dead, or Smooth Nettle.—This is the fourth species of plants, known by the name of Nettles, viz:—Red, White, Glutinous, and Dead. The Dead seldom rises more than knee high, grows in very cold and shady places, and has a clear, smooth stalk and leaf, with a row of blows or seeds around the stalk, above each tier of leaves; it is a mild cooler.

Clivers, called Goose-Grass.—This is a vining vegetable, which climbs alders and other brush; it will also cling to

one's clothes or hands; it has a small, inferiour leaf and blow; the blow is white; the vine will extend eight or ten feet high, by the help of other weeds or brush; it is a cooling and cleansing diuretick.

Colt's-Foot-Violet-Root.—This is a spontaneous, native plant of the richest intervale soils. It grows in clusters or bunches, and sometimes rises ten inches; the leaf resembles a colt's foot in its shape; it is of a darkish green; its blow is a dark blue, almost a purple; it is called the blue-violet, on account of its blow; it has a smaller mate, with an inferiour root; the root of the genuine is for use, which is a small root, somewhat ragged in its shape, and of a glutinous and sharp taste, and is a very mild and cooling physick.

The Ova-Ova—Grows on mixed timber lands, amongst the beech-drops. This is an inferiour, but a valuable vegetable. It has a root the size of chesnut burs, and in an unequal shape, out of which arises a number of stalks, to the height of ten inches, about the size of large pipe-stems; the stalk is round and white, enclosed with a sharp pointed husk from top to bottom; this husk is all the leaves it has; at its top there is a sort of a pulp or pod, inclining downwards; the stalk is too full of sap to admit of drying, unless it is pounded and put into an oven after bread is drawn; its use is great. This is Dr. Steward's substitute for opium; it eases pain, comforts the stomach and bowels, causes sleep and rest, and is of a cooling nature.

The Dead-Man's-Hand.—This is a singular winter-green, growing in low and very moist lands, and in swamps; it rises about ten inches, is of a very dark green, and has from one to three branches; its root is similar to its top, and both are surrounded with a sharp set of fine leafs, similar to spruce or hemlock leafs. It continues green all winter, and is a cooling, sweating, active, and stimulating medicine. The Annis-seed, Sena, Liquorice-root, Cream-Tartar and Jalap, are shop medicines, which the reader will have recourse to the shop for.

(3. CLASS—CANCERS.)

Here follows a description of such Vegetables as are made use of in the third class of diseases, called Cancer cases, which have not as yet been described.

Bitter-Sweet, called Amorodulces, Winter Night-Shade, &c.—This shrub resembles the high, winding ivy, in its rising, winding and twisting, around other timbers; it may, however, be easily known from the ivy, as the bark of its root which is for use, is as red as red lead paint; its leaves are the size and shape of apple-tree leaves, but of a rather lighter colour; the bark of its trunk is of a lighter colour than the ivy; it bears large clusters of red berries, when ripe; the bark of the root and its berries are both used in ointments and syrups, to eradicate humours of the blood and skin complaints.

Yellow Dock, called Narrow Dock—By which it is known from other plants of the dock kind. This is also used in Cancer cases; its roots are yellower, and do not root so deep, as other docks.

Sarsaparilla.—This vegetable is also made use of in Cancer cases. It has a wandering root, with a hard, sticky pith; its top rises in rich land, two feet high; it has three branches, with five leaves to each branch; the stalk that bears the seed rises from its branches; the bark of its root is for use, and is of a cooling, sweetening, and cleansing nature.



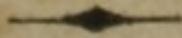
(4. CLASS—DROPSY.)

The vegetables that are made use of in the Dropsy, are chiefly described.

The Fox-Glove—Is a powerful vegetable, and ought to be used with discretion. It is an old country plant, which is commonly to be had at the apothecary's shop; it is manufactured by the Shakers in America.

5. CLASS OF DISEASES,

Upon which I have no observations to make, as those prescribed medicines are fully understood.



(6. CLASS—FEVER AGUE.)

The medicines prescribed for the Fever Ague, need no comment.



(7. CLASS—THE GRAVEL.)

The Queen of the Meadow—Used in this complaint, has been fully described. The *Hard-root*, *Horse-Ginseng*, and *Man-in-the-Earth*, remain to be described.

The Hard-Root, called Ox-Balm—Is seldom met with, East of the Green Mountains in Vermont—West of that, it is plenty. I have found it plenty in Groton, upon the sea-shores in Connecticut. It grows in large beds; the root is in the form or shape of a bumblebee's nest, of a knotty shape, and is as hard as the white oak root; the top resembles the artichoke, both in stalk, leaf and colour, except its height; the root of it is of a stone-dissolving nature.

The Horse-Ginseng—Used in the Gravel complaint, may be found most commonly where the hard root is found. Its root, branch, leaf and blow, resemble the *Queen of the Meadow*, excepting its size and the colour of its stalk, which is of a blue or purple cast; it has more leaves in number, and chooses high and dry land for its soil; it is the *Queen of the Meadow's* mate.

The Man of, or in the Earth—Is another stone-dissolving application for the Gravel. This is a native of the Western States, described and recommended too highly, by Doctor Henry, of New-York. This is one of the most singular roots ever yet found in the earth, in respect to its shape or form, as it is most commonly found in the similitude of a man,

standing erect in the earth, with the tops growing out of its head and shoulders; the top is small and inferiour, in comparison with its root, similar to a vine; its leafs are small and somewhat like a small mullen leaf; the limbs or roots are hollow, like the bones of a man; it is good for a cough, for the gravel, piles, &c.



(13. CLASS—THE MEASLES.)

In this class of diseases there are two vegetables made use of, which have not been described—the New-England Ginseng and the Pool-root.

The Pool-Root, called Indian Snake-Root.—This weed is reckoned among the class of Snake-roots, which got the name of Pool-root, by reason of its extraordinary growth near the Lebanon Springs, called the Pool, where great use was made of it for the rheumatick complaints, &c. It is similar in its nature and action to the Carolina Snake-root; it grows in bunches, and has a multitude of long, fine thread-like roots; its tops rise from two to four feet high; it has a long, thin, smooth, notched leaf, with a trivialous white blow.

The New-England Ginseng—Is plenty in the Western States; it grows three feet high, and has a hard, sticky, spreading root, the bark of which is for use; the top rises three feet; it has rows of curdled leafs growing round its stalk, of a lightish green, larger at the outer end than at their stalk; the blows that produce pods of seed are uniformly four, growing directly above each tier of leaves; the stalk is square; it is of a physical and stimulating nature, but the old England Ginseng is preferable to it for many uses.



(14. CLASS—NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.)

In this class of Nervous complaints, there remains a variety of prescriptions unexplained. In treating upon Nervous

complaints, I have made frequent use of a borrowed term, which I once heard from an old gentleman, eighty years of age, who was knowing enough to know who were pizzle-sprung and who were not; and as I was attending at that time to some of this description, the old gentleman used to call them pizzle-sprung devils—whether pull-trickers, or self-pollution was the cause, it made no difference with the man of whom I learnt the term. Now, should any one spurn at this vulgar description of their own guilt, let a blush of shame reform them in future, whilst I describe their remedy. It has been an ancient maxim, and it is a true one, that that which was sauce for a goose, was likewise sauce for a gander; from which I infer, that such medicine as is suitable for a pizzle-sprung devil, is also good for a pull-tricker—I mean a female lover of pleasure. Now in order to restore to a regular tone, reinforce and strengthen the genitals of men and women, the following description of medicine is necessary, such as is prescribed in case of Nervous complaints.

The Deer's Horn, so called—Is a material Horn of the male Deer, killed in the month of June, before the Horn grows hard, after which the velvet slips off, or is rubbed off. This Horn is good for the diabetes, or children that wet their bed; it strengthens the loins, and checks or curtails the loss of seed. The scorched nutmeg is a stringent also.

Red-Cohush.—This is a native, spontaneous plant of America; it is one out of four sorts of Cohush, viz. :—Black, blue and white. The black agrees with the red, in its nature and action; but the blue and white are in diametrical opposition to the red and black, which are bitter stringents; and the blue and white are bitter, stimulating medicines. The Red Cohush chooses rich soils to grow in; it is often found in rich meadow land, by old brush hedges, and on rich mountain soils; it does not rise so high as the other Cohush, has a greener leaf, and a squarer or flatter top, and bears a bright red berry, when ripe, similar in size and shape to glass beads; the roots resemble each other so much, that it is difficult to distinguish between them; for this reason, to avoid a fatal mistake, let the red be dug when the berries

are red and ripe ; for if a female was to use the blue or white instead of the red, it would work her ruin.

The Black Cohush—Grows in the Western States as thick as hog-brakes, and will grow seven feet high, which is known there by the name of rattle-weed ; but in the Eastern States there is none to be found, unless cultivated.

Rock-Polypod—Which has been already described.

Cinnamon Bark.—This is an imported drug, possessing two actions.

Black Birch Bark.—This is a stringent, which thickens and strengthens the blood, and may be found in twelve of the United States.

Spice-Root.—This is an inferiour, but valuable root, of which there are three sorts, which unite in one action ; two kinds have a wandering vine for a root—the top of one resembles the five-finger or strawberry leaves—the other resembles a thistle top ; the third sort grows three feet high, and has an open, ragged leaf. The roots of all three taste and smell like the allspice, which I sometimes make use of as a substitute.

Crane's-Bill.—The root of this herb resembles the blood-root, in growth and size ; the top, in its first growth, looks very much like the yellow daisy tops, but is of a lighter colour ; it grows two feet high, and has a good many pink coloured blows, about the size of pink blows. The root is a powerful stringent, good for the dysentery, especially in a case of the yellow fever.

Stiptick Weed, called Colt's-Tail, Mare's-Tail, Cow's-Tail, Pride-Weed, Fire-Weed, and called by the Indians Whipey-wog.—This weed grows naturally on burnt lands, and is troublesome in grain ; it has a stiff stalk, surrounded with long, narrow leaves, which hang drooping like the weeping willow ; gather these leaves before it branches for blowing, dry them suddenly, strip the stalks, and save the leaves only ; they are the first stiptick in the world, either for recent wounds or internal bleeding, and might be the most useful to stop blood when a limb is cut off.

Red Nettles.—This is the only Nettle among the four species of Nettles, which possesses a stiptick or stringent nature. This Nettle will grow in rich soils four feet high; it has a rugged top, and is one of the worst pricking kind; it has a large leaf, and the stalk is loaded with seed; its roots are many, and of a tapering shape, originating from one main, hollow root, almost square; it has a stringent taste when chewed; its colour is a yellowish red. It is a most sovereign remedy for the raising and spitting of blood.

Nervine—This is a proper brake of the meadow, and it is a singular one too; it grows in cold soils and red ash swamps; there are seldom more than two leaves rising with its stalk from the ground; its leaf is an open, pale coloured green—its stalk is single footed—its seeds are the size of large shot, and green whilst they are growing; they stand upon the top part of its stalk like a flat wooden sword: It has a wandering root like the hog brake, only as large again; it is of a dark colour, and is a powerful stringent.

(21. CLASS OF ULCERS.)

In this class of Ulcer cases I directed the learner to use three vegetable poultices, which have not as yet been described, viz:—The flag, the bass-wood and quick-up; likewise the stringent decoction, as is compounded in the Appendix.

The Cat-tail Flag, called the Cooper's Flag—Is a well known flag, growing in wet and swampy places; it has a wandering root lying deep in the mud; the young roots are the best for use; a poultice, of this root, pounded and prepared in skim-milk, has a wonderful and desired effect, in case of Ulcers and inflammations, as they are of a cooling and extracting nature.

Bass-Wood, called Linn—Is a well known timber of the forest; the bark of its roots upon the north side of the tree, which is of a thrifty growth, is preferable, because it is the

tenderest ; scrape this bark fine, and prepare it in milk, the same as the flag-root, the action of which is similar. It is simply good for burns and frozen limbs.

Quick-up, called None-so-Pretty, Slippery-root, and Weaker, the Indian name.—This is a native of new burnt lands ; it has a wandering root, with a hard pith and a brittle outside, which is for use ; it starts quick in the spring ; it grows six feet high, and has a long, smooth, and narrow leaf, which hogs and neat cattle are very fond of ; it has a crimson coloured blow, and forms a silk pod, the size of sailor's needles ; it is a comforting medicine for the bowels, when swept by the force of dysenteries, and for poultices in scrofulous tumours, ulcers, &c.

The stringent decoction used in ulcers, fever sores, and many other cases, are not yet explained.

Spikenard-root, called Life-of-Man, Pettamoral, Old-Man's-root, Hungry-root, Mountain-root, &c.—This is a native, spontaneous plant of all the United States. It has a large, spreading root, with a large pith, which must always be thrown away, as the root is dug before it dries ; the outside part of the root is of a balsamick, healing, and strengthening nature ; the berries are likewise good for use ; it has a very large and heavy top, which extracts all the virtue of its roots in its growth ; it has a remarkable cluster of small berries. I use it in salves, syrups, decoctions, weak eyes, candies, &c. The red nettles here mentioned, have been described.

Balsam Bark, called Fir-Balsam.—This is a well known timber of our forest ; its use is great ; a decoction made of its boughs and leaves, sweetened with loaf sugar and mixed with brandy, cures a long relax or common dysentery ; the rind of its bark is of a healing and stringent nature ; the clear Balsam, taken from its blisters, is converted into many uses, as the reader may see.

Sumack, commonly called Shoemake.—This is a well known shrub ; the largest kind is the best for use ; the bark of its roots, and its gum and berries, are made use of as medicine ; its gum is worth more a pound, than any one gum

in the known world ; the virtues of this shrub may be used in almost all cases of weakness, wounds, sores, bruises, &c.

Mashrosemary.—This root is the first, the best, and the most preferable of all roots, herbs, barks, or plants in America, for canker, scurvy, and common sore mouths ; its full use is not fully ascertained ; it grows only on salt marshes, and if I have been rightly informed, there is none of it growing in South America ; its roots and leaves resemble the yellow or narrow dock ; its first action is that of an emetick, nauseating to the stomach ; its tops, at maturity, differ much from dock.

Garden Sage.—This plant is of a stringent and absorbent nature, the frequent use of which injures many.

Beech Slivers.—These Slivers will heal a recent wound very quick ; the extract of the bark makes a good strengthening plaster.

White Pine.—The physical, healing, strengthening, and cleansing nature of the Pine, need but little recommendation or explanation.

Rock-Polypod, and the Lobelia—Have been already explained.

Moose-Bush, called Witch-Hobble.—This is a native shrub of almost every State in America. The bark of the root is for use ; a decoction of this will heal up a recent cut, bruise, or wound, the soundest and quickest of any medicine I am acquainted with.

Sweet Apple-Tree.—The bark of this root is for use ; it is a bitter stringent, and is excellent in all wounds.



(32. CLASS—CATARRH.)

The White-Rose Willow-Root—Prescribed for the catarrh in the head, is a common shrub, growing on pine plains, and poor, barren soils ; it may be known from the red rose willow, which has a root as red as the bark of a hemlock-

root; whereas, the white is the colour of common roots; the red has burs the size of robin's eggs; the blows are not so long as the white rose blows are.



(33. CLASS—THE PILES.)

The Moon-Weed and Archangel—Are common weeds, growing in all parts of the country. The Moon-Weed grows about seven feet high, and has a long, narrow, ragged leaf, of a light green; the stalk is clear and watery, and will grow to the size of an inch through; it has a blow of a fine nature, about the size of humblebees.

The Archangel-Weed—Grows among horse mint, in wet places, and rises two feet; it has leaves and seeds like the horse mint, is a bitter stringent and stiptick, and is good for the nose bleed, piles, &c.



(41. CLASS—SCALD HEAD.)

Meadow Scavish, called Serpentine-Weed and Snake-Weed.—This is a spontaneous plant and native of the United States. It grows in bunches and large beds, and in low and swampy lands; and sometimes it is found in cold brooks in pastures; it has a fine spread root; its top is full of branches, arising from its main stalk; it has a long, narrow, smooth leaf; its buds, before it blows, look like a snake's head; it bears white blows; the painters have borrowed its likeness to ornament the walls of plastered rooms; it will grow three feet high, in some places; it is a bitter stimulous, the root of which is used by the farriers to cure the yellow-water in horses; the full use of which the reader may see at his leisure.

(64. CLASS—OF POISON.)

In my prescriptions for Poison, I promised a description of the plant for the bite of a mad dog.

Alisma Plantago Linnæus, called Water Plantain.—This celebrated plant grows in water, either in marshes, lakes or ponds; it has a capillary root, resembling that of an onion. In a warm temperature, it commences its growth the last of May or the first of June; it has from five to seven detached sprouts, of a long, convex form, shooting from beneath the water—these sprouts have a reddish bark, and are each provided with a pointed, smooth, and deep coloured leaf; in the month of June a stalk appears, with a round, green root, resembling that of asparagus; this stalk shoots from beneath the water, sometimes with, and sometimes without leaves; it is divided into several sprigs, without leaves, at the extremity of each of which there is a small trefoil flower, of a pale red color, which afterwards contains the seed; this plant continues blooming during the remainder of the summer.



(66. CLASS—FELONS.)

For this complaint I prescribed the White Birth-Root and Blue Flag-Root.

White Birth-Root, called Benjamin-Root.—This plant has a whitish root, from the size of a bean to that of a man's thumb; it resembles a muckworm in its curl; it has a variety of small, detached roots; it has but one stalk, rising from the ground, which forms three branches, with three leaves upon each branch; it has but one white blow, which blooms the last of April and the first of May; it also has its mate, which is larger; its root is of a brownish colour, and its blow of a crimson; they grow from one to two feet high; the white is preferable to the red. They are so much of a strigent that they form a proper stiptick; they are good for canker; the root of the white, taken into the stomach green, will quickly puke a patient.

Blue Flag, called Wild-Flour-Deluce.—This flag rises from ten to fifteen inches high; it has a sky-coloured blow, bearing upon a purple, which forms a three square pod; its root, in shape, size and colour, is like the sweet flag-root. It is a hot and powerful physick, but is too inactive to be trusted to as physick.



(70. CLASS—CRAMPS.)

The Blue Blow, prescribed for the Cramp in the Stomach, and in travailling women, has not been described.

Blue Blow, called Cramp-Weed.—This plant is seldom met with in any State. It grows in bunches, and rises in rich soils, two or two feet and a half high; its leaves surround its stalk at a uniform distance, with a cluster of deep coloured, blue blows around the stalk, at almost every tier of leaves, rising from them; the blow is the size of pipe-stems, and from one to two inches long; the colour is superiour to any artificial colour; its leaves are short and oval, and of a dark green. Its use was once decided by an old Indian, when asked what it was good for.—“Every thing and certain,” said he.



A SUPPLETORY EXPLANATION.

Solomon's Seal, called in Latin *Polygonatum*, and the wild, barren, or male Hop, have not as yet been described. They are two of the most essential restoratives there are to be met with in the vegetable kingdom.

The Hop-Root—Is a real barren Hop, growing amongst the spontaneous wild Hops, which agrees in the figure and colour of its leaf, but differs in its roots, stalk, and blows. This hop vine blows, but never produces any hops; whereas the other, its female mate, is very fruitful, from which I gather the most of my hops for medicine. They are both to be found growing in the Western States, upon the richest inter-

vales, upon the banks of rivers and coves, and upon the low and richest flats. The root of the barren, which is for use, seldom roots deep; it is naturally a wandering root, lying in the ground, similar to a chain of links, apparently cut off in places, all except the pithy part of the root, which is to be thrown away, not being fit for use; the outside part is for use only; the color is of a yellowish white, covered with a kind of paper scurf, which must be rubbed off with a coarse cloth when the root is washed, before it is dried; this root will grow where it wanders, to the size of kitchen chair posts, and is as sweet and tender in the Spring, in the season of digging and procuring it, as a full ripe muskmelon; this makes it difficult to dry and cure, without candying it as soon as it is dug; this method and mode of curing it, renders it very handy to prepare syrups or root candies afterwards. The stalk, or rather the vine of this Hop, is not naturally inclined to climb the shrubs so high as its female mate. This root, when growing upon the bold banks of coves, brooks, or creeks, will sometimes extend themselves four feet, descending directly into the ground, in the shape of a large rattan whip; and as I observed before, the leaves of both are alike, some of which are double winged, like a double winged fowl; and as to its virtues, I have already given them a high recommendation. It ought to be used in all cases of weakness, in restorative syrups, in root candies, conserves, &c.

Solomon's Seal.—There are two sorts of the white Solomon's Seal—the large sort, so called, and the small. They are nearly of one nature. The large is preferable to the small for all uses; yet the small is often used as a substitute. They resemble each other in all respects, excepting their size and the number of blows and berries; the small kind have uniformly but two berries, whereas the large sort have uniformly six. I have dug the large kind upon the North river in New-York, as fast as I could dig potatoes, and as large as the above named hop root; the roots are for use, and are mostly very white; in some soils they are almost the colour of ripe wheat; they commonly root very deep; they are a proper wandering root, lying in the ground sometimes in the form of the letter L. It endures the grief of

hard winters, the ancient part of which dies by inches. The top or stalk of the large white kind will grow upon rich soils seven feet high, whereas the small seldom grows more than three feet high; they both have a stooping or inclining disposition in their growth, and a long, oval, ribbed leaf, of a yellowish green, somewhat wrinkled in its growth; its blows and berries hang uniformly, in number six, at each tier of leaves upon the under or stooping side of the stalk. The root is good dug late in the fall, but it is better dug in May. It is good and fit to be used in every form in which the hop root is used; it has formerly grown very plenty upon the rich soils of intervalles on the North river, and upon the small streams in New-York, but is very scarce now; it grows also upon Connecticut river and upon some of its tributary streams, such as Deerfield river, &c. It grows on the flats of Otter Creek, and so does the hop root also. I have dug the large white Solomon's Seal as far East in the New-England States as Groton and Stonington, in Connecticut. This plant, however, is cultivated by many in their gardens, both from the seed and by transplanting the root. The society called Shakers, raise it in large quantities, both for their own use and for market. There are eight sorts of Solomon's Seals, seven of which I have laid down in my material plate or book of vegetables. The above named valuable hop root commonly grows where the large sort of white Solomon's Seal grows, both of which grow in great plenty on the rivers and creeks in Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, and upon the Susquehannah river in Pennsylvania; and especially upon the west branch of that river it grows in great plenty. Onion river and the river Lamoille, in Vermont, abound with these two vegetables. The small kind of white Solomon's Seal may yet be found in almost all the States, counties or towns; it commonly grows upon ledges, rich mountain soils, around old sugar camps and waste and unimproved lands, in intervalles, and sometimes on rich soils in upland meadows, in mowing fields, &c.

The Red Cedar—Is a well known timber of the forest, the oil of which I make great use of. This Cedar differs so widely from the Cypress Cedar, that it needs but little de-

scription. The timber of the red, excepting the sap, which is very thin, is as red as redwood, by which means it derives its name.

The Wickuppee—Which is made use of in the black vegetable salve, has not yet been described. This is a native shrub of rich swales; it is a very soft wood, covered with an extraordinary, tough, strong, leather bark, which constitutes one of its names—(Leather Bark.) Others call it Bass-Wood and Moss-Wood—these are the common names by which it is known; it rises commonly two and three feet high; but I have seen it more than eight feet high; it has a small, light coloured leaf, and may be known by the toughness of its bark; the bark of its root is for use; it possesses a degree of poison; the buds of it are used by some for a cough. The Indians make use of it, who call it Wickuppee.

The Cureall Leaf—Made use of in this salve, is called by a great many names—Sweet Melon, Heal-all, Bear's-Foot, and Squaw's-Moccasin; but it is in reality the low kind of the Ladies' Slipper, called by the Indians the Papoose-root. It is of a sweating and healing nature. I have seen leaves of it eight inches broad; it is a two leaved plant, and lies flat upon the ground; it is of an oval shape, and of a dark green; it has a single footed stalk, on which is one, and sometimes two peach coloured blows, the size and shape of a boy's testicles, called by some the shepherd's pouch; it grows in mixed timber lands.

The Papoose-Root, so called by the Indians—Has the following names in English:—Lady's Shoe, Lady's Slipper, Shepherd's Pouch and Squaw's Moccasin; it is a valuable, spontaneous plant of America, choosing the richest swamps for its soil; it has a variety of yellow coloured roots, the size of wire, somewhat crooked, like hard twisted twine; it grows in clusters or bunches; the stalks and leaves resemble the Indian poke, called white eleboar—but its blows distinguish it from the eleboar; its leaf is thick and of an oval shape; they bear three distinct coloured blows, peach, flesh, and pink, about the size and shape of a boy's testicles. Its principal use is for women; it relieves them when obstructed in their monthly courses, facilitates the birth of children, &c.

Mountain Flax—Is another valuable, native vegetable of the Western States, growing only upon rich mountains and rough ridges of land; it grows in clusters of twenty and thirty stalks together, rising sometimes one foot high; the stalk, leaf, and blow, resemble the domestick flax; its root is like the imported seneca-root, and is similar in its nature, power and action; it is the second root in the earth for canker, next to the celebrated mashrosemary-root; its first action is of the emetick nature, but its greatest use is for canker. This Mountain Flax, called by some American Seneca, has been found upon the mountains in Vermont, near Lake Champlain, and also near Fort Ann village, in the State of New-York—this is as far East as I ever found any of it—but West and South of the State of New-York it is plenty.

Golden Seal.—This is another excellent root, and a native of the Western States also; it is commonly found growing upon rich soils, and seldom grows a foot high; it grows in beds like hills of summer squashes; the leaf resembles them very much; the female is uniformly crotched, bearing seed; they are both used in medicine; the bearing kind is as much preferable to the other as it is larger and more superiour; the root is as yellow as virgin gold, from whence it derived its name; they are from the size of pipe-stems to that of fingers; it is good for jaundice bitters; it is the third spoke in my wheel for the canker, either in the mouth, bowels, or in sores, the use of which may be seen in my compositions.

Hemp, the seed of the domestick Female Hemp—Is a female medicine, which will prevent abortion, and ought to be used in all weaknesses.

Ground Hemlock, falsely called Juniper, Ground Pine, Ground Spruce, &c.—As this is one of those articles prescribed in the Appendix for a general foment, it needs a little further description. It commonly grows upon the coldest of soils, amongst spruce, pine, and hemlock lands; its leaves are more like spruce than hemlock; it grows from two to six feet high, and produces a red berry, the size of winter-green berries; its use and action is remarkable, in removing a vital seat of humours; it opens and promotes perspiration,

and is good in common colds ; great use was made of this shrub by myself and others, in case of the cold plague.

The other vegetables made use of in the general foment, which have not been described, are so well known that they need no description. All I shall say further about them, is to guard the weakly part of community against the wrong use of them. The common garden wormwood is such a relaxative, it is worse than the pearlash or soda, to weaken the stomach, when taken in cider or any other way ; as the reader will perceive, I make use of neither for internal use.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In addition to all that I have here disclosed, either in the body part of this work, Herbal, or Appendix, I have in my possession a material Plate of Vegetables, laid down upon thick paper, which is as natural as life itself. This Book contains almost every Vegetable described in this work, which I will dispose of at some price, to the publick, which will be an additional help to them for fifty years to come. This Book can be owned by less or more in number, who may wish to correct their diseases and maladies by a botanical mode of treatment. Observe, this Book can be transported to any part of the United States without damage, in order to find all kinds of herbs, roots, barks and plants, which have been used by Doctor Steward in his practice.

I further observe, that the Manuscript is still in my possession, with its copy-right secured, which is now at my option, either to sell to certain proprietors, or to transmit to posterity at my pleasure, or to burn and destroy at the close of my life, if I please.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and is difficult to decipher due to its low contrast and the aged, yellowed paper.

APPENDIX,**CONTAINING DIRECTIONS****FOR THE PREPARATION OF MEDICINE.**

OF OINTMENTS.**HOW TO MAKE ONE SORT OF INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.**

Take one pound of hog's lard, melt it, and whilst it is cooling, dissolve one ounce and a half of quicksilver in two ounces of the aqua-fortis or spirits of nitre of fortis—dissolve this in a brown earthen bowl upon the warm embers; and if the two ounces do not dissolve the quicksilver, add more, until it all disappears; then add the melted fat, and one ounce of the sugar of lead, and half an ounce of white vitriol made fine, stir it until it is cold and quite hard; otherwise it will separate whilst cooling.

One ounce is sufficient for an adult, and less for others. It is perfectly safe even for infants. This ointment will kill ring-worms, lice, crabs, &c. and is almost of unknown use, as may be seen in the preceding pages.

HOW TO MAKE PRECIOUS OINTMENT.

Take salt butter—mutton tallow—hog's lard—rosin—beeswax—honey—and sweet oil—of each one pound—of molasses one gill—brown sugar two ounces—balsam of fir one ounce; simmer all together in a kettle separate from a blaze until it incorporates; increase the heat until a dross separates and mostly settles to the bottom; try the dross with your paddle upon a clean board; if brittle, like rosin, take it off and drain off the ointment; it is then fit for use, and should be put in boxes whencold.

HOW TO PREPARE THE ROYAL VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

Take any quantity of the cups and blows of a plant, called robin's-plantain, or pissabed weed ; pound or bruise them fine, and cause them to swim in fresh butter ; simmer them three hours, then squeeze the ointment out through a tight cloth, and secure it in phials or boxes.

HOW TO MAKE GREEN FROG OINTMENT.

The last of June and the first of July, before dog-days commence, is the most proper time of the year to prepare this ointment. Catch the green water frogs over night, and the next morning again ; stun them, and put them into a stew-pan ; weigh them and add their own weight of fresh butter ; stew them half a day or until they are all of a crump ; but you must not stir them nor break them to pieces ; this is prevented by keeping coals upon the lid of the pan.— Drain off the ointment and secure it in glass.

HOW TO PREPARE THE PRECIPITATE FROG OINTMENT.

Add to the frog ointment, as much red precipitate as will make it as red as a red burnt brick ; and in some urgent cases, an ounce may be added to half a pound of the ointment.

HOW TO PREPARE THE CANKER OINTMENT.

Add to one pound of the frog ointment, one ounce of mash-rosemary root—mountain flax root, one ounce—white birth-root half an ounce—crane's-bill root half an ounce—and what is called red or canker root, half an ounce ; pulverise or cut these roots fine, and simmer them in the ointment until they are crispy, but don't burn it ; strain it off and preserve it in glass.

HOW TO MAKE THE VENEREAL SALVE OR OINTMENT.

Take frog ointment, sweet oil, the liver oil of cod and cusk fish, sun fish oil, beeswax, bayberry tallow, mutton tallow, and hog's fat ; to a pound of each of these ingredients, add the mashrosemary root, and adder's tongue, called scurvy grass ; simmer them all together one hour, filter this through a nest of tow or fine horse hair, and secure it from the air.

HOW TO PREPARE THE RHEUMATICK OINTMENT.

Take equal parts of frog ointment, rattle snake's grease, sun fish oil, sea turtle's grease, called a sea tortoise—woodchuck grease—pole cat's grease, called a skunk—the oil of angle worms, called earth and fish worms—the marrow of healthy horse bones—neat's-foot oil—the oil of cod fish's liver, and otter's grease, if it can be obtained. To four ounces of each of these articles add the following, viz : Take one gill of clear spirits of turpentine, add to the gill one ounce of the best of camphor, and when dissolved add one ounce of the very best of opium dissolved in as little hot water as will dissolve it ; add all these ingredients together, and by a gentle heat incorporate them all together. Cork this ointment tight in glass vessels.



OF OILS.

HOW TO EXTRACT THE OIL OF RED CEDAR.

Take an iron pot of any size, saw and split free rifted cedar about half an inch square, fill the pot full and wedge them in tight standing up end-ways in the pot so as not to interrupt the lid ; the lid may be made of tin, iron or brass, made in the fashion of a lid of a tin pail, only it must inclose the outside of the pot, so as to catch all the oil, that will centre to the middle of the lid when turned bottom upwards in a hole of the ground in a free soil ; but previous to placing the pot into the ground, the lid must be pasted with rye meal so as to prevent the smoke penetrating into the oil ;—dig the hole but a little larger than the pot, and set a convenient vessel under the centre of the lid to catch the oil and water that will be forced out by the heat of the fire, upon the bottom of the pot, which must be continued for one hour, if the pot is large, and be careful when you take the loose dirt from around the pot that was placed there when the pot was buried ; the pot must be sunk to the legs in the ground. There will a light and thin oil stand on the top of the water, and a thick and heavy oil at the bottom ; both must be saved,

and the water also, which will cure the scratches on horses. The oil upon the top may be taken off with a tea-spoon, and when the water is drained off you have the rest of the oil at the bottom. A still time without wind, is the best to extract this oil. To ascertain whether the oil is burnt, remove the lid as soon as the pot is out of the ground; and if one inch of the splinters next the lid are not burnt the oil is good.

HOW TO EXTRACT THE OIL OF PENNYROYAL AND CALAMINT.

These oils are obtained by the use of hand-stills. Cut these plants in the morning, when in bloom; in forty-eight hours distil them both together; and force the still so as to get all the oil—take this oil from the water with a tea-spoon and a feather, put this oil into a phial, bore a hole in the centre of the cork and cut a notch in the side; stop the centre with a peg, turn the phial bottom up and pull out the peg, after the oil has risen toward the bottom of the phial; in this way you may separate all the water from the oil.

I observe that peppermint and wild horsemint, may be distilled together, and the oil obtained in the same way and manner.

The oil of the winter-green, can be obtained only by the use of worm stills, or in large copper stills; and as those oils and the essence of those vegetables are to be had cheaper than individuals can extract them, I shall only observe the use of them.

HOW TO PREPARE THE NERVE OIL.

Take the essential oil of amber—of seneca oil—of red cedar oil—spirits of turpentine—of each two ounces, and Barbadoes tar, one ounce; mix all together and cork it tight, it is then fit for use.

N. B. The best kind of seneca oil, is taken from a mineral spring upon French creek, in Pennsylvania, near Lake Erie, but may be obtained in almost all the western States.

OF PLASTERS.

HOW TO MAKE THE SIMPLE LEADEN PLASTER.

Add to half a pint of sweet oil, one ounce, and a half of castile soap cut fine, prepare it in iron or earthen; when the soap and oil are melted well together, add as much red and white lead, of equal parts sifted and made fine, as will bring it to the consistency of a sticking plaster; this must be done by boiling and tempering it with the lead and oil; be careful it don't run over.

HOW TO MAKE THE CURE-ALL PLASTER.

Take linseed oil, and neat's foot oil, of each one gill;—boil them in new earthen till the water is all boiled out, add one ounce of camphor cut fine, then add three quarters of a pound of rosin made fine, and when melted so as to boil, add one ounce and a half of clear gum myrrh made fine; now be careful or it will run over; after this add equal parts in weight of red and white lead sifted and made fine, boil and temper it with the oils and lead until it forms a good plaster; in this way it may be prepared either for salve or plasters.

HOW TO PREPARE FOUR SORTS OF CANCER PLASTERS.

First, the Mercurial—second, the Arsenic—third, the Vitriol—fourth, the Verdigris:

The completion of the mercurial plaster is effected by adding to one ounce of the simple leaden plaster, from one drachm of the corrosive sublimate of mercury, to eight drachms of the same, which makes ounce for ounce.

The completion of the second plaster is in like manner, by adding from one drachm to eight of the white arsenick, to one ounce of the same, simple plaster.

The completion of the third, is effected by adding from one drachm to eight of the white vitriol, to one ounce of the leaden plaster.

The completion of the fourth, is effected by adding from one drachm of the verdigris to eight of the leaden plaster.

I wish to be understood by the addition of drachms, if one drachm of either of these powders should not kill or

digest fast enough, or should not be strong enough for cancers or any other sore, add by a drachm at a time of each sort until you make them ounce for ounce, as eight drachms make one ounce. Said powders must all be made as fine as the dust before they are added to the leaden plaster.

N. B. I observe that I have lately entirely omitted the use of the arsenick plasters, as they affect the patients too severely, and so similar to the mercurial plasters that I will not make use of them; neither do I make much use of late of the verdigris plasters, excepting in cases of rose cancers, and then I apply it differently from what I formerly did. I now apply it made fine in the form of a poultice, made in good St. Croix rum: neither do I make much use of the white vitriol plaster, my substitutes being preferable to them, which are as follows:—Pound and press out the real juice of blood root whilst green, reduce this to the consistency of a plaster, by a gentle heat or in the heat of the sun in pewter or tin; this extract may be obtained any season of the year, but July and August is the time to dig and extract it. The use of this plaster is mostly for the rose cancer, which kills the fungous part fast—(see cancer case.) Another substitute I make use of, is the crystallized vitriolated zink; this is a shop article which I make use of the same as of corrosive sublimate. The borax, is another substitute I make use of, not so much to kill and digest, as to correct and heal the wounds, from whence cancers are taken and other wounds, as fever sores, &c.

HOW TO MAKE A BLACK VEGETABLE SALVE.

Take equal parts of the following roots—the out side of spikenard root, the bark of bass wood root, the bark of sweet apple tree root, the bark of moose bush root, the bark of wickuppee root, the bark of sumack root, mashrosemary root and a plant called heal-all, and as much of white pine and beach slivers as can be procured; clean, scrape, or pound this compound, and boil them two days; then squeeze out all the virtue and throw them away, filter the liquor through tow laid in a common sieve; and to a six pail kettle of this batch, add half a pound of clear gum myrrh, and as much

sumack gum and white pine turpentine, as can be obtained; the turpentine must be such as runs out of green standing trees, where the worms have eat into them; melt these gums and strain them through tow before adding them to the liquor. Clear turpentine may supply the want of these gums, in case they cannot be had.

N. B. The inside rind of fir balsam and the root of rock polypod, ought to be added to the above named preparation, and the lobelia also.

This salve, when fully prepared, has never been equalled by any, when made and applied by Dr. Steward. It is preferable to all salves for old shin sores, and it is the most suitable for recent wounds, especially where nerves are injured or cut off.

HOW TO PREPARE PUKES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

The Emetick Tartar, Salammoniack, Ipecacuanha, Verdigris, and Antimonial Wine, are some of the European Imported Pukes, that are most commonly made use of.

The vegetables that possess the emetick power are as follows:—Blood-root—White Birth-root—the Lobelia, and the Lobelia's mate—Garden Rue—the Flower of the Plains—some of these are powerful Pukes, which never ought to be administered by any hand, as the emetick power and action of them cannot be stopped and turned down, by the most skillful; therefore, I have selected a favourite class of them for use, such as are perfectly safe, for men, women or children.

The crude Salammoniack, that is hard and clear as alum, and Emetick Tartar, are the only Pukes I have selected from the shop; and these never ought to be given separate; therefore, take equal parts of the crude Salammoniack and Emetick Tartar; cut as much of the Salammoniack fine, with a penknife, the size of a large pea, and the same quantity of the Emetick Tartar; put it into an ounce phial, and fill the phial with equal parts of vinegar and water; your Puke is then ready for almost all uses where Pukes are ne-

cessary ; begin with a teaspoonful at a time—in some cases once in half an hour to an hour and an hour and a half ; in this way the state of the stomach is ascertained, so that the patient is not injured by too heavy a puke, as they might be by taking the whole at once ; sometimes one spoonful will puke a patient ; another will take the whole ; others I have given two of those full blooded Pukes, before they would puke. These Pukes may be divided into six or eight parts, and one part be given in a teaspoonful of damp sugar, every morning, or every other morning, in delicate cases. This is the most safe and preferable Puke ever yet administered by any mortal hand, as the action of it may be turned down in one minute, by drinking boiling water, as soon as it can be taken without scalding ; but in case they do not operate as down physick, they must be followed with suitable physick. This Puke answers every purpose, in all cases where a puke or solution is requisite.

Another selected and innocent Puke, is the Flower of the Plains. This may be given in sugar or molasses, when dry ; or it may be taken dry or green, by steeping it as any herb drink.

The Lobelia's mate is a good Puke, which is the male plant. This is what some root doctors call the Papoose, and the other (Lobelia,) they call the Old Squaw. This is another Puke which never ought to be given alone, without mixture, by any, as the emetick action cannot be turned down as down physick, by any counteracting medicine ever yet found.



OF PILLS AND PHYSICK.

HOW TO PREPARE THE FEMALE OR GERMAN PILLS.

Take one ounce and a half of the best kind of clear Succotrine-Aloes—one ounce of Rhubarb—one ounce of the Cream of Tartar—one ounce of the imported pressed Saffron—one ounce and a half of Sena—one ounce and a half of Annis-seed, and one ounce of Rosin—pound and sift these all fine ; melt the rosin in half a pint of cane molasses, in an

earthen mug ; when boiling hot, add the Aloes, Rhubarb, and Cream of Tartar ; then take it off and stir in the other ingredients ; from four to eight is a common potion ; to make them more powerful, work in a little jalap ; for the Piles and some other complaints, I pound in as much Castile Soap and Sulphur as I can.

HOW TO MAKE THE BALSAMICK PILLS.

Take Hemlock Gum—Gum-myrrh—Balsam of Fir—Camphor—Spirits of Turpentine—Rosin—and Gum of Sumack—of each one ounce—of loaf sugar four ounces—pound all together in an iron mortar, with a crumb of wheat bread, until it forms a Pill ; give from one to four, as large as common Pills.

HOW TO MAKE IMPERIAL PILLS, OR JAUNDICE PHYSICK.

This Physick ought to be prepared at the full of the moon, in April, if the bark will run at that season ; if not, at the next full moon.

Take White Ash Bark—White Pine Bark—Black Cherry Bark—of each one pound ; the Bark of Oil-nut-roots, called Butter-nut, three pounds—one pound of the bearing kind of Mandrakes, if green, or half a pound, if dried—throw the ross of said barks away ; boil all together one whole day, dipping out the strength as it boils, and fill it up with fresh water ; strain off the liquor at night and settle it ; the next morning drain it off from the settlings, and add one pint of cane molasses ; boil it down till it becomes very thick, nearly as thick as tar in cold weather ; this must be done with care, lest you burn it ; keep this in tight boxes until there is a call for the use of it ; then add the three following articles :—Pulverize the Maggot-root and the Buckthorn Berries, and as much of Jalap as either of these, and knead it in, as you would a wheat cake, and roll it immediately into Pills, before it dries ; from six to ten is a potion ; these Pills may be dissolved into a liquor, to be given occasionally ; to each potion, given in this form, add a large spoonful of rum and one of molasses.

HOW TO PREPARE THE HOT POWDERED PHYSICK.

Take of Succotrine Aloes two ounces—Cinnamon Bark half an ounce—Gum-myrrh one ounce—Grains of Paradise half an ounce—Cloves half an ounce—Mace two drachms—one ounce of pressed Saffron—two ounces of Ginger; pulverize all these fine and cork them all together in glass; they are then fit for use; a large teaspoonful is a potion for an adult.

HOW TO MAKE THE CYCUTA OR HEMLOCK PILLS.

This is a two-year old plant. Take any part of this plant in its second year's growth, just as it is branching to blow; cut it in the fore part of the day, pound it, and put it a boiling immediately, as it will heat and mortify before the next morning; boil and dip out the liquor as it boils, and fill it up with fresh water; strain and settle it as clear as amber; drain it off and boil it down to the consistency of Pills; secure it in boxes.

HOW TO PREPARE THE OPIATE OR QUIETING PILLS.

Take equal parts of Camphor—Gum-myrrh—Opium—and the Extract of Cycuta—pound these together with a plant called Ova-Ova—beat these all with the crumb of bread, till they form a pill; two is a potion.

HOW TO PREPARE THE SUPERIOUR PILLS.

Add one ounce of the Red Precipitate, made fine, to one ounce of the Extract of Cycuta; then pound two drachms (which is the fourth of an ounce) of the seed of Lobelia, fine, in an iron mortar, and add the other two with a crumb of flour bread; pound them until they form a complete mass for Pills; then roll them about half the size of common Pills; from one and a half to three are large potions, and never ought to be given, unless they are followed according to directions, with the Diuretick Pills.

HOW TO PREPARE THE PHTHISICK DROPS.

The Vegetables that compose these Drops, present themselves for use about the last of July and the first of August, at which season the Drops ought to be prepared.

Take Garden Rue—Garden Colt's-foot—Purple Vervine—Green Tobacco leaves—Hyssop—Hoarhound—Arse-smart—Oak of Jerusalem—Elecampane root—Sweet Sicily root, and Rock-Polypod root—of each half a pound—clean, pound and boil all together one day, dipping out the strength as it boils out, and fill it up with fresh water; throw out the roots at night, and add the next morning, four ounces of Liquorice-root, two ounces of black Senecal Snake-root, and four ounces of Anise-seed—boil it down to two quarts, and filter it whilst hot, through tow—then boil it down until it is as thick as thick molasses or tar; add to this extract two ounces of refined Liquorice, half a pound of Honey, one ounce of red Cedar Oil, and half a pound of Humblebee's Honey if it can be obtained, and as much pulverized Skunk Cabbage-root and Loaf Sugar, as will make it into a Candy, instead of Drops, which I now call my Cough Candy.

HOW TO PREPARE A GENERAL FOMENT.

Take Wormwood and Roman Wormwood—Tanzy—Arse-smart—Mullen Leaves—Burdock Leaves—Ground Hemlock and common Hemlock—Catnip—Motherwort—May-weed, and Purple Vervine—pick these herbs fine and boil them half a day.

HOW TO PREPARE A MINERAL WATER.

Dissolve one ounce of Camphor in one ounce of the Spirits of Turpentine, or two ounces of the rectified Spirits of Wine—put one pint of keen vinegar into a small kettle; add half a pound of the coarse letharidge of gold, made fine; simmer it fifteen minutes; add a pint of water, and

simmer it as much longer ; then take it off and add the Camphor and Spirits ; add also one ounce of the Sugar of Lead ; it is then fit for use.

HOW TO PREPARE SYRUPS.

For a Cooling Syrup—take Cool-Wort—Maiden-Hair—Dog-Grass roots—Wire or Peth Grass—Noble-Liver-Wort—Dead or Smooth Nettle—White Nettle-roots—Canada Thistle-roots, and the Star or Bull Thistle-roots ; boil this compound three hours ; strain it through a fine cloth and sweeten it, but add no kind of Spirits to the Syrup.

TO PREPARE THE RESTORATIVE SYRUP.

Take Spikenard-root—Sarsaparilla-root—White Solomon's Seal-root—the spontaneous barren Hop-root, and young Burdock-root—of each four ounces—of the bark of Sweet Elder-root two ounces—White Pine Sapling Bark and black Birch Bark two ounces. This compound is for two quarts of Syrup ; throw away the heart or pithy parts of these roots ; pound and boil them in an open vessel half a day ; you must not skim, strain, or suffer it to run over—drain it off and settle it ; add to this half a pint of good rum and half a pound of loaf sugar.

HOW TO PREPARE THE STIMULATING OR JAUNDICE BITTERS.

For a batch of these Bitters, collect the following ingredients :—Take Ginseng-root—Colt's-foot Snake-root—Horseradish-root, Cocoa-Ash-root ; White-Ash bark—Round or Witch-wood bark—Black Cherry bark, and the bark of Dog-Ackeme—take one pound of each of the above named, and half a pound of each of the following :—Wild Turnip-root—Gold-Thread-root—Indian Hemp-root—the bark of Prickly-Ash-root—the bark of Sassafras-root—Princess-Pina—Blood-root—Saffron—the bark of Sweet-Fern—the bark of White-wood, and a half pound, occasionally put in, of the real Cow-Parsonip—pulverize this all together, and

sift them through a common sieve ; one ounce is enough for two quarts of rum, for medicine.

N. B. The last of April and the first of May, is the best season of the year to collect this compound, for the above named Bitters, to which add half a pound of the Old England Ginseng.

HOW TO PREPARE EYE-WATER.

Take of clear Gum-myrrh one ounce and a half—Sugar of Lead one ounce—White Vitriol half an ounce—make them fine and put them into pure spring water—this will make a junk bottle full, which ought to stand one month before it is strained and settled, shaking it every day for three weeks ; then at the end of the fourth week, strain it, settle it, and put it up for use, in glass ; cork it tight.

OF STIPTICKS.

Of all the Stipticks in the Vegetable Kingdom, there is none found equal to the Whipeywog-weed, which is fully described in the Herbal. This weed must be cut and dried before it branches for blooming. The White Birth-root is a Stiptick, and so is the white oak Fungous-Touch-wood, the red Nettle-root, the Archangel plant, &c.—These are all Stipticks ; but the first mentioned weed is preferable to them all. Another powerful Stiptick, which I have selected from the shop, is the Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury ; by the use of this, prepared in boiling water, I have capped vessels, by the use of the syringe, when they were so situated that no other means could have stopped the blood.

HOW TO PREPARE DECOCTIONS.

The Stringent Decoction is composed of the following :—
Take the outside of Spikenard-root—Red Nettle-root—the rind of Fir Balsam Bark—the Bark of Sumack-root—

Mashrosemary-root—Garden Sage—Beech Slivers—the Bark of sapling White Pine—Rock-Polypod-root—the Leaves and Seeds of Lobelia—the Bark of the root of Moosebush, and the Bark of Sweet Apple-Tree root; boil and make this Decoction as strong as occasion may require; filter this through a thick bat of tow; add a little Gum-myrrh, and the Gum of Sumack, and a little Borax; it is then fit to syringe into any sore or wound where the use of this Decoction is directed.

THE COUNTERACTING DECOCTION.

Boil the Adder's Tongue, called Scurvy Grass, strong; strain it clean; this plant may be pounded and pressed, so as to obtain an oil, from the top of its juices, that will counteract and kill the action of all mineral poison, either internal or external—see a further account of it in the Herbal.

TO PREPARE THE CORROSIVE TINCTURE.

Take the size of a pea for one ounce, and twice as much for two ounces, of the crude Corrosive Sublimate—make them fine—put it into glass phials of boiling water, and with a syringe, dissolve it whilst hot; if this should not prove strong enough, add more—if too strong, reduce it.

TO PREPARE THE VITRIOLATED TINCTURE.

Take the size of a pea of the chrystalized Vitriolated Ziuck, and put it into an ounce phial of boiling water; and the size of two peas into a two ounce phial; this must be made fine and prepared with the syringe, whilst the water is hot, as was the Corrosive Tincture.

TO PREPARE THE TINCTURE OF BORAX.

This Tincture must be prepared as the two above named Tinctures, by adding twice the quantity of the Borax to the same quantity of water.



HOW TO PREPARE THE DIURETICK PILLS.

These valuable and inestimable Pills, were never prepared by any idle spectator or lazy quack.—No, my readers; the man who fully prepares these Pills, must act as the old Indian's warrant runs.—“First you find him, then you catch him, then you bind him, then you bring him before me, 'Squire Indian.”

In order to prepare a full and complete preparation of these Pills, it requires a wise, careful and skilful Botanist, as it requires a whole summer to prepare them, as many of the vegetables which compose these Pills, are of no use to any body, except the extract of them is taken when they present themselves for use; therefore, care must be taken to find them and procure them, agreeably to the Indian warrant above named.

For a batch of the above named Pills, procure a six-pailful kettle full of the root of the Queen of the Meadow; dig this root between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of May; wash it clean immediately after it is dug; chop it fine and boil it by itself; dip out the liquor and fill up afresh for one day; this liquor must not be strained, but settle it and drain it off; and then collect as many more vegetables as do present themselves for use at this season; dig, wash, and pound the Star and Canada Thistles, roots and tops—the wild Cucumber-root—the Dwarf-Elder-root—Garden Parsley roots and tops—Cold-Wort—Dog-Grass roots and tops—Wire-Grass—Noble-Liver-Wort—Scouring Rushes—Mountain Sage—the bark of Sweet Elder root, and Adder's Tongue, called Scurvy-Grass; cut or pound all these vegetables fine, and boil another kettle full in the same way the first kettle was; add the liquors together, and boil all down

as thick as tar : then pound Anise-seed, Sena and Liquorice-root—equal parts of each ; sift them fine and mix enough of it into this extract, to prevent its souring or moulding, until the other vegetables present themselves for use : then take the following and prepare them in the same manner : Take the Dead Man's Hand ; Maiden Hair ; Cuckold tops and seeds ; Sweet Elder blows and berries ; Labrador ; Sweet Baize bush ; Dead or Smooth Nettle tops, and Clivers, or Goose-Grass ; this third kettle full may be prepared as quick as the Sweet Elder berries are ripe ; boil this extract down like the former, as thick as tar, and add it to the other two preparations : then add equal parts of the following ingredients :—Take the Blue Colt's-foot Violet-root ; Ova-Ova ; Anise-seed ; Sena ; Liquorice-Stick ; Cream of Tartar, and Jalap ; make these seven last articles fine, and mix and knead them into the above prepared extract, as occasion may require the use of them ; and now, here follows a list of the whole compound, in rotation, for the benefit of the reader or learner :—

Prick'd out
 Queen of the Meadow ; Star Thistle ; Canada Thistle ; Wild Cucumber ; Dwarf Elder ; Garden Parsley ; Cold-Wort ; Dog-Grass, and Wire-Grass ; Noble-Liver-Wort ; Scouring Rushes ; Mountain Sage ; White, or Sweet Elder-root ; Adder's Tongue ; Maiden Hair ; Cuckolds ; Sweet Elder blows ; Sweet Elder berries ; Labrador ; Sweet Baize ; Dead, or Smooth Nettles ; Clivers, or Goose-Grass ; Dead Man's Hand ; Blue Colt's-foot Violet ; Anise-seed ; Sena ; Liquorice-Stick ; Cream of Tartar, and Jalap.

These Pills must be rolled into a large size ; from six to eight, ten, or twelve, are potions calculated to meet different cases. The use of these Pills are partially disclosed, both in the Healing Art and in the Herbal ; but the full use of them has never yet been discovered by the Author, although I have administered them for thirteen years past with great success.

N. B. By an inversion of the mode, method and season of preparing the Diuretick or Winter Pills, the reader and learner may take great advantage in the preparation of them, as he may extract the virtues of those herbs that compose

these Pills through the Summer, as they present themselves for use ; and in the Spring following he may complete his batch ; or he may complete the batch late in the same Fall season, as the author has sometimes done ; but they are not so good as they are when prepared according to the first directions.

STEWARD'S VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

Take Blood-Root ; Crane's-Bill-Root ; Nervine-Root ; Red Nettle-Root ; Rock-Polypod-Root, and Balm of Gilead buds— of each one ounce, and of the following half an ounce : Robin's Plantain, Meadow Scavish, and Lobelia leaves, pods and seeds ; simmer all these ingredients together half a day, in one quart of fresh butter, dog's grease, or frog-ointment, which is the best of the three ; strain this through a tight cloth, and confine it in glass vessels.

N. B. Add to the above composition one ounce of Mashrosemary-root, one ounce of White Birth-root, and one ounce of the bark of Bitter-Sweet-root.

HOW TO PREPARE SHOP CANDY.

Take two ounces of the best of Gummannia, and one ounce of Spermaceti ; simmer both in half a pint of honey, and half a pint of molasses, until it is as thick as candied honey ; stir it until it is cold, to prevent its separating ; a teaspoonful is a potion, three times a day.

HOW TO MAKE ROOT CANDY.

Take the outside of Spikenard-root and Sarsaparilla-root ; cut them four inches long, and make them fine by pulling

them apart ; then add the wild Barren Hop-root, with the pith thrown out ; and the great sort of white Solomon-Seal-root, if it can be obtained ; if not, the little sort ; slice them thin ; a half pound of each will make a large batch ; boil them together in water, until they are tender enough to eat ; let all the water boil away into them ; then put them into a bake-kettle or stew-pan, with a lid to it ; add molasses enough to it to make the roots swim, or at least to cover them ; set it on to hard wood coals, with coals upon the lid ; simmer the molasses all into the roots, and eat roots and all.

HOW TO PREPARE WINE BITTERS.

For a batch of the Wine Bitters, take four ounces of Deer's Horn, taken when the Horn is in the velvet, cured without tainting ; scorch the Horn before the fire as brown as burnt coffee ; scorch two ounces likewise of Nutmegs ; add to these the following ingredients :—Red Cohush-root ; Rock-Polypod-root, and Cinnamon Bark—of each two ounces ; of Black Birch Bark, four ounces ; of Spice-root, or common Spice, two ounces ; of Crane's-Bill, two ounces ; of Stiptick Weed, two ounces ; of Red Nettle-roots, two ounces, and of Loaf Sugar, one pound ; pound and sift this compound through a common hair sieve. One ounce of these Bitters is enough for one quart of Malaga Wine.

N. B. Add to the above Compound Bitters, half a pound of Rosin.

ERRATA.

Page 9, line 10 from top, for "direct," read "duct."—Page 22, line 10 from top, for "marts," read "marls."—Page 23, line 9 from the bottom, for "tumours and," read "with the tumours."—Page 43, line 2 from top, for "malterate," read "matterate."—Page 44, line 12 from top, for "malterate," read "matterate."—Page 46, line 12 from top, for "heat," read "heal."—Page 47, line 7 from bottom, for "separation," read "suppuration."—Page 63, line 7 from top, for "use," read "usurp."—Page 82, line 5 from top, for "fever," read "beaver."—Page 96, line 3 from top, for "acculated," read "acute."—Page 114, line 16 from bottom, for "ulier," read "ulcer."—Page 115, line 15 from bottom, for "manifest," read "produce."—Page 115, line 9 from bottom, for "uliers," read "ulcers."

In the Herbal—Page 13, line 16 from top, for "heart," read "hearl."

POSTSCRIPT.

Having omitted some of the most fatal symptoms attending seated Consumptions, I have thought proper to insert them here, that lingering and declining patients may know how to decide their own case.

The term Consumption is a convertible term, and may be applied to any disease that wastes and consumes the patient—such as the Dropsical Consumptions, Nervous Consumptions, a general decay and death in the blood, occasioned by obstructions, &c.

But the anxious query with the sick patient is, to know whether there is a seated Consumption upon their liver, that cannot be removed—the fatal symptoms of which are as follows, viz. :—Set a portion of their water in a glass tumbler, from night till morning, or from morning till night ; and if medicine does not interrupt the symptoms, there will appear in the water dark coloured symptoms, arising in the water towards the top, similar to the droole of frogs or green of water, of a blueish cast, and likewise a blueish scum upon the top of the water, which will settle or adhere to the tumbler at the top of the water—observe, these rising symptoms of a dark coloured cloud, will not so clearly appear until the tumbler has been gently shook in some steady hand. These symptoms are strong indications of a mortification upon the liver. Such patients I never undertake to cure ; neither did I ever know one to be recovered or restored to health, when attended with the above described symptoms.

Again, in case of a Pulmonary Consumption, when the lobes of the lungs are ulcerated, the Hectick Fever soon sets in, after which I never knew one to live four weeks; and from the time this Hectick Fever takes place, the patient is troubled with an habitual and continual morbid heat upon the lungs, until death. In this stage of a Consumption upon the lungs, there is a continual increase of heat, cough, and raising of matter, similar to the discharge of a boil, tough and stringy, streaked with blood, which commonly changes its colour before death, to a dark and livid colour; the patient is attended with cold shivers; the feet and legs swell with a watery swelling, and the red, hectick symptoms upon the cheeks, are more constant and durable than what they are in common hectick sweats.

Patients in the above described situation I never profess to cure; neither do I believe there ever was one cured, although I have cured hundreds that were supposed to have been in this situation, both by Doctors and all surrounding connexions, who were deceived by similar symptoms, which, perhaps, in time might have landed the patient in that situation, if not prevented, the same as a stick of timber or a board log, thrown into the river, would go into the open sea, if nothing obstructed it.

Stomach Ulcers have often been taken for quick Consumptions, some of which I have cured fifteen years since, in those who are now living and are well.

But to conclude—Nervous and Muslin Consumptions are the most common now-a-days.

I further observe, that a full description of the plant called *Lobelia*, has been omitted in the Herbal, of which there are two, the male and female. The female is inferiour to its mate in its growth and size, but it exceeds it in its seeds and power. They are both native and spontaneous plants of America, growing in all the United States, the use, power, and action of which, the inhabitants ought to know. It needs but a little description, as it grows so common upon almost every man's farm. It chooses moist and wet soils; it originates from its seeds annually; the female rises from ten to twenty inches high, has many branches, bears a sky blue blow, and produces a small pod similar to tobacco pods; its leaves are oblong, that is, longer than broad, alternately set upon their stalk, of a dark green until ripe, when they turn yellow; the leaves and seeds are for use, and the most proper time to gather them is when the seeds are full in the milk, as the emetick power is not so great as when the seeds are dead ripe; and as nothing will kill its emetick power, without killing its cathartick power, excepting age; for this reason I have the leaves and seeds by me now, that are five years old; and sometimes I have a preparation of those Pills that are four and five years old, which always work kinder and milder than new ones. The male mate of this plant will grow two feet and a half and three feet high; it has a rugged stalk, less leaves and branches, and but a few blows or seeds; its blows are of the same colour of its mate, but longer; its leaves are similar in colour, but as much longer as its stalk in proportion; its leaves and seeds ought to be gathered at the same season of its mate, which are not more than half as strong and powerful as its mate, and yet it is of the same nature when used in any form—and as I observed, it is given by Root Doctors by the name of *Pap-poose*, and the other by the name of the *Old Squaw*—and I should say there is that difference in the power and action of them. Some of these plants will be blooming from the commencement of dog-days until the first of September—and if the plant is taken when in bloom, its emetick power is not so great. This plant is known by a variety of names—*Lobelia*, *Inflata*, *Indian Tobacco*, *Emetick Weed*, &c.

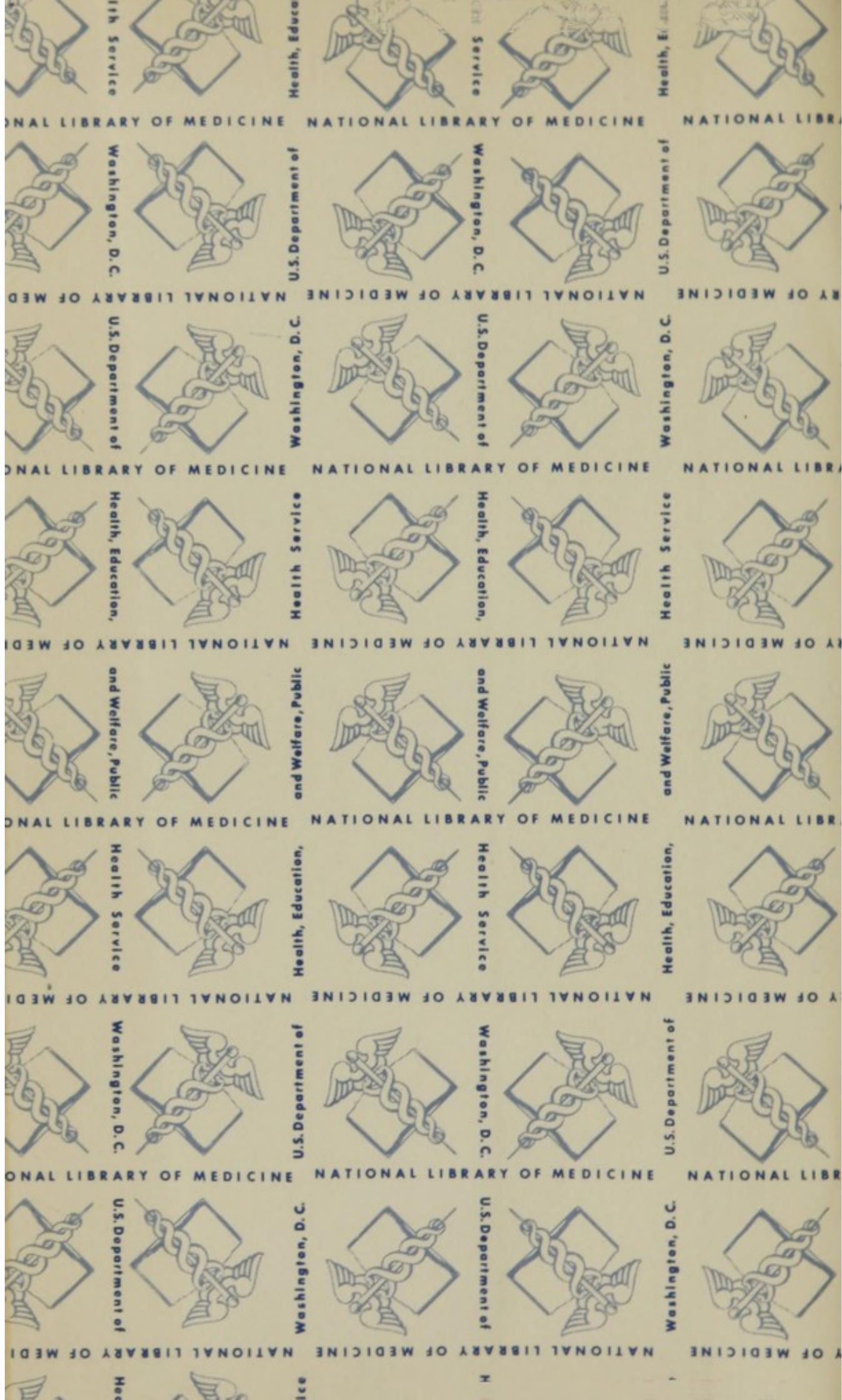
Practical and presumptuous experiments have been attempted by many who never knew the use, power, or nature of it. But whoever is fortunate enough to obtain one of these Healing Arts, will see what a precautions and extensive use I have made of the Lobelia, which I hope will be a future caution to others, as it is a dangerous thing for Quacks to tamper with. The essential difference between the Lobelia and Tobacco, in their nature, power and action, is similar to the difference there is between cannon and glaz'd powder. The Lobelia is as much quicker in its action, and as much more powerful in its nature, as the fine gunpowder is superiour to the coarse. Hence, if the hunter knows the strength of his gunpowder, he knows how to load his gun for game—so in like manner, he that charges his patient with Lobelia or Tobacco, ought to know the strength of both. It is good for asthmatick people, when humours are the cause, except in the case of a delicate female, whose blood is exhausted by humours. The Lobelia is a powerful head physick made into snuff, and will prick the saliva glands of the mouth almost as quick as the pods of the Prickley Ash Bark—but it is not so safe and proper a medicine for that use. The mode of preparing my Superiour Pills, of which the Lobelia is a part, are a sovereign remedy to cut off after pains in child-birth; and they will remove a vital seat of humours quickly, if followed with the Diuretick Pills.

The Lobelia is a sovereign remedy for the Venereal complaints—but must not be administered alone, on account of its hot and pungent nature. Therefore, it is necessary it should be mollified and qualified by a contrast of other medicines—otherwise it would afflict, if not kill, instead of curing the patient.



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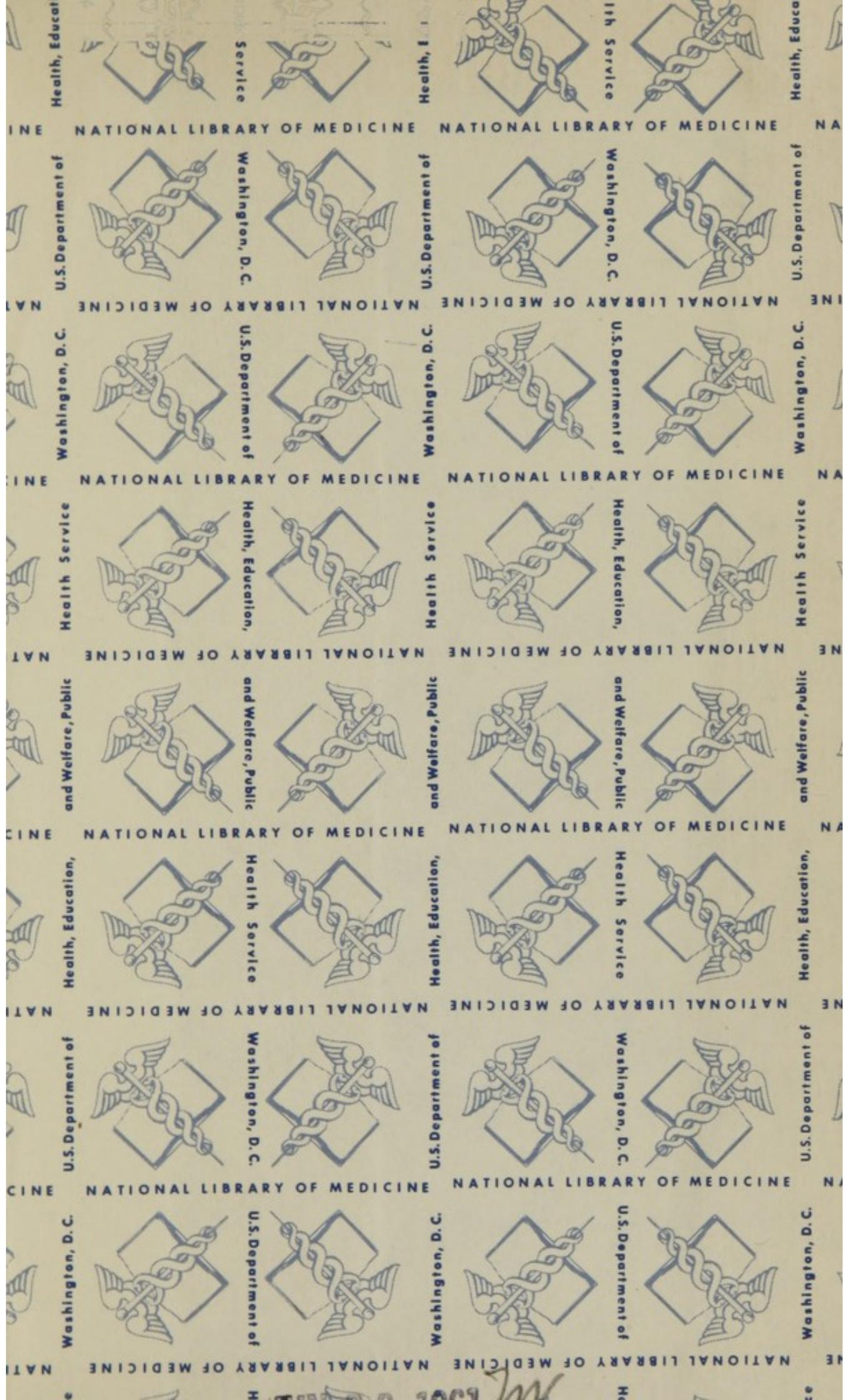
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