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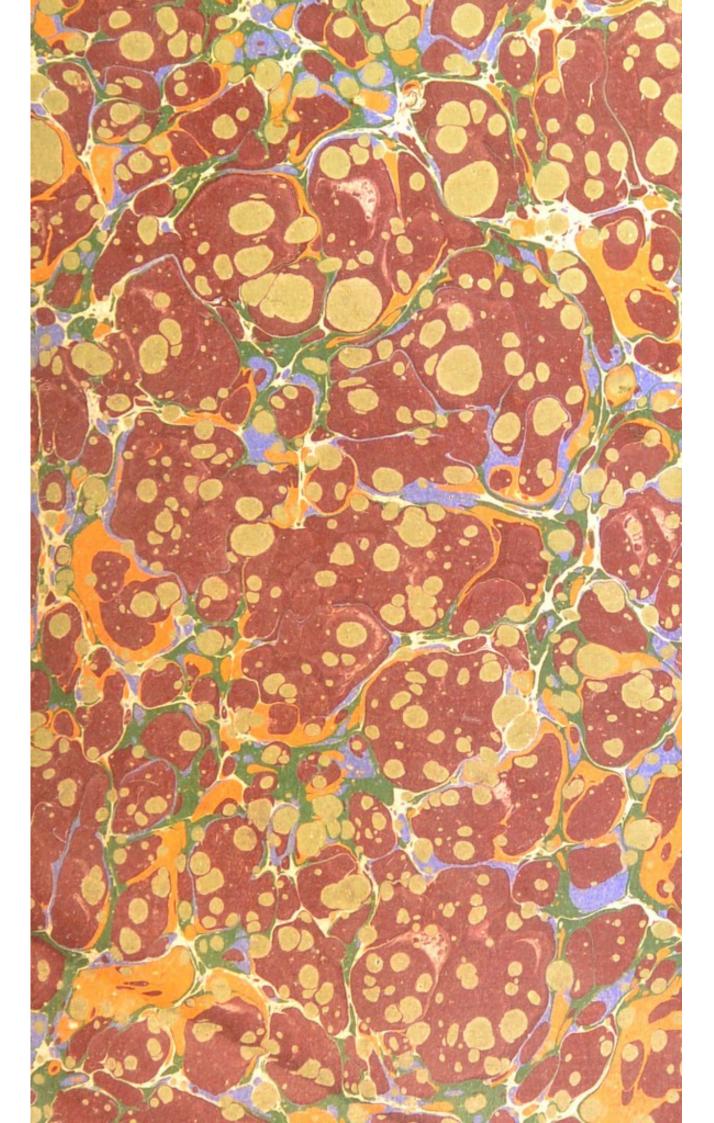
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# TAYLOR'S

# DOMESTIC HERBAL;

OR, A

BRIEF, BUT VALUABLE DESCRIPTION

OF

## THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OF THE

MOST GENERALLY KNOWN

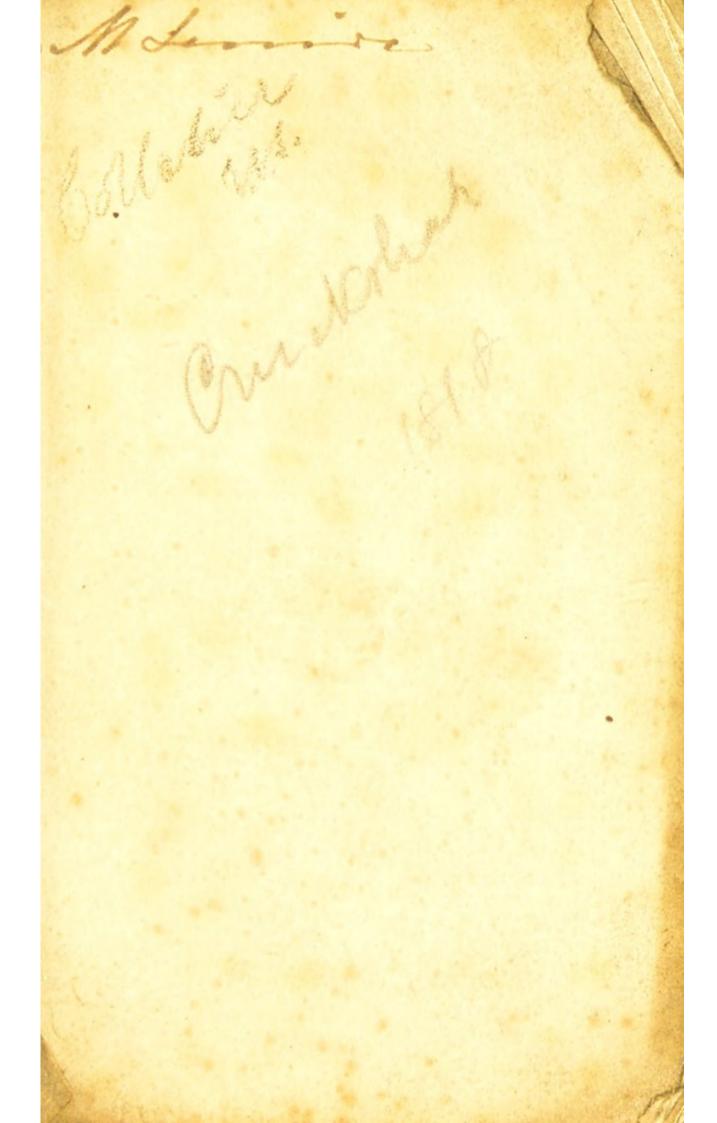
# Herbs and Plants. . .

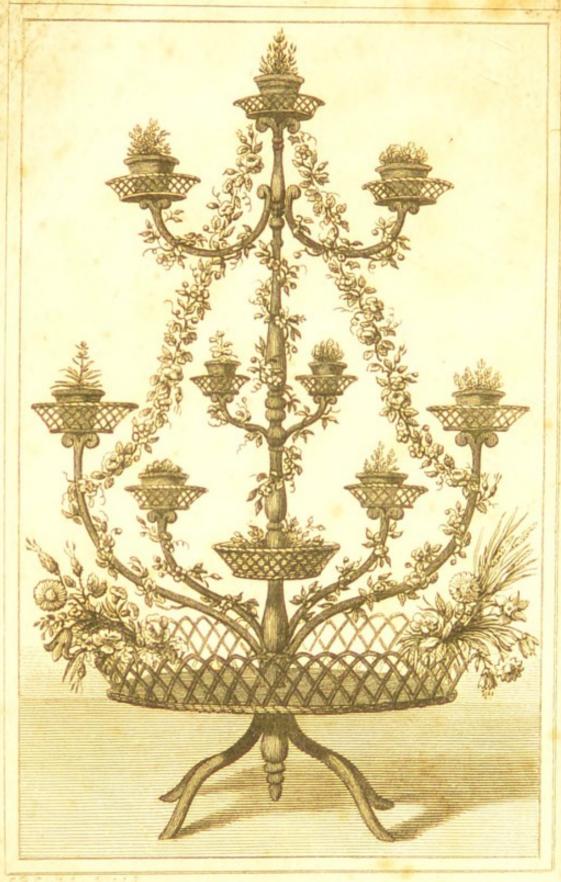
## London:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY DEAN AND MUNDAY, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

Price 1s.







I.R. Cruitshank del 4

The Lord hath created Medicines out of the Earth. and he that is wise will not abhor them finesissions, and 33, 14.

# Nature the best Physician;

OR, A COMPLETE

## DOMESTIC HERBAL:

BEING A BRIEF, BUT VALUABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

OF THE

MOST GENERALLY KNOWN

## HERBS AND PLANTS,

(Those of a Poisonous Nature excepted,)

CELEBRATED BY THE FACULTY FOR THEIR EFFICACY IN CURING MOST DISORDERS INCIDENT TO THE

## HUMAN FRAME.

## BY JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Author of the Domestic Receipt Book, Twenty-four Golden Rules for the Preservation of Health, &c. &c.

## LONDON:

PRINTED FOR DEAN AND MUNDAY,
THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

1818.



DINAGE GLA DESE

EDIVAT HELSOL YE.

CANCELL SEA MARK BOT STREET

## DOMESTIC HERBAL.

## AGRIMONY.

AGRIMONY grows common in the hedges in most parts of England; it is good for the dropsy, jaundice, and fevers, arising from obstructions of the viscera; also for ulcers of the kidneys.—Dose of the dried leaves, one drachm, in any liquid most agreeable.

## ANGELICA.

ANGELICA is a good cordial stomachic. The dose of the root powdered is from half, to one and a half drachms. The roots candied are also good and well known as a sweetmeat.

## BALM

Is an excellent sweetener of the blood, if made into a tea, with a little cream of tartar, or lemon juice, and drank moderately in the summer season. It is also good in fevers, aromatic to the taste, and a pleasant and wholesome beverage if not drank to excess when the body is heated.

## BETONY.

The leaves of betony, if dried and made into powder, are a good ingredient for snuff. It is a cephalic, and will occasion sneezing. It is by many made into an infusion, and taken for the scurvy, ague, dropsy, and stone, in moderate quantities.

#### BLACKBERRY.

The blackberry bush, or common bramble, is very useful for many purposes. The root is cleansing, astringent, and absorbent; and a syrup made of the fruit is recommended in heat of urine. The celebrated Boherahave says, that the roots taken out of the earth in February or March, and boiled with honey, are an excellent remedy against the dropsy. The leaves pounded and applied to ringworms, and ulcers of the legs, heal them in a short time; and the fruit, when ripe, is cooling, wholesome, and quenches thirst.

#### BROOKLIME.

This herb is an excellent anti-scorbutic, and sweetner of the blood. The dose of the juice is four ounces; it is best mixed with the juice of oranges, and is found to have a good effect in hot scurvies. It also promotes the menses, and is good in the jaundice and dropsies. A fresh and tender leaf of brooklime, laid on a slight wound, heals it without any other application; and a large quantity of this herb put into beer while brewing, gives it the virtues of an anti-scorbutic and purifier of the blood. A poultice of the same, if boiled tender, is good for the piles.

## BROOM-Butcher's.

A DECOCTION of the leaves of this plant, in white wine, is an excellent remedy for the gravel and dropsy. The dose is a glass in the morning fasting, and must be continued for some time. It is also useful applied externally as an embrocation or fomentation.

## BRIONY.

BOTH white and black briony are useful, applied externally, as an ointment, or cataplasm, for bruises,

and in scrophulous cases; and the bruised root of the black applied externally has been found of service in paralytic affections.

## BURDOCK.

A DECOCTION made of the root of burdock has been taken with great success in cases of the gout, asthmas, and jaundice. The seeds are a powerful diuretic. The dose is a drachm in powder, and an ounce in decoction: the latter is best in white wine, but may be taken in other liquors.

## BUTTER BUR.

If an ounce be made into a decoction of a pint of water, and boiled away to one half, and a glass of it taken in the morning fasting, it will be found to promote urine, and has been found serviceable in cases of the dropsy.

## CAMOMILE.

THE flowers of this well-known plant are valuable for many purposes. They are excellent when made into tea, and a cup full taken in a morning fasting

to fortify the stomach and create an appetite. They are also good for the wind and heart-burn. Externally, they are used in fomentations, cataplasms, and glysters, with equal success, and are also very useful to disperse congealed blood, in bruises, tumours, and swellings.

#### CARROTS.

For culinary purposes, these roots are too well known to be here described; but, for medical use, if scraped, washed, and cut in transverse slices, then boiled till they are quite tender, beat in a mortar to a pulp, spread on a cloth in the manner of a poultice, and applied to sores and ulcers twice a-day, they will correct their morbid disposition, diminish the discharges, and reduce them to a perfect healthy and good conditioned state.

## CHERVIL

Is said to be inciding, attenuant, and aperient. It promotes urine so much, that Geoffrony takes it to be a specific against the dropsy; and he affirms, if chervil will not cure it, he does not know what will. When the urine is suppressed in drop-

sical persons, it makes it flow freely, clears it where foul, and renders it pale when of a fiery red colour. The juice should be expressed from the fresh herb, or put into an earthen pan and exposed to a violent heat, after which the juice must be pressed out. The dose is three or four ounces every fourth hour; or a decoction may be made of it with water, and then five or six ounces is a dose.

#### CLIVERS.

A TEA cup full of the fresh expressed juice of clivers, cleavers, hariff, or goose-grass, (for it goes by all these names), taken for ten successive mornings, has been known to perform the most astonishing cures in scorbutic cases after most other medicines have failed. It has been known to cure even consumptions; and an ointment made of the same, by boiling equal parts of the juice with hog's-lard, and applied to cancers, has been found so efficacious as almost to exceed the bounds of credibility.

## COLT'S-FOOT.

This is an excellent medicine to abate the sharpness of humours, to cleanse ulcers of the breast, and to facilitate expectoration. Many troubled with the asthma, cut the leaves small, and mix it with tobacco for smoaking, and affirm they found great benefit thereby. Both flowers and leaves are used in pectoral decoctions, and consumptive children have been cured by eating the leaves boiled and buttered, or made into a strong tea and sweetened with sugar.

## CRESSES-Garden

ARE an excellent anti-scorbutic, and may be eaten plentifully in sallads. They attenuate and cut gross thick humours, and are good in obstructions of the viscera.

## CRESSES-Water

ARE also accounted one of the best anti-scorbutics in this part of the world. They have the same virtues as the garden-cresses, but stronger, and are likewise a very good sallad herb, especially in winter. Persons troubled with the scurvy will find great relief by frequently eating them.

## DANDELION.

This root, which grows in abundance in our fields, road-sides, and banks of hedges, is accounted an aperient, and is good in obstructions of the bowels and diseases of the skin, an excellent anti-scorbutic, and diuretic. Children that eat it in the evening experience its effects in the night, which is the reason of its being vulgarly called piss-a-bed. The young leaves are very good in sallads, and the French eat the tender leaves with bread and butter. Beneficent nature has in general made those things most common which are most useful, and this plant is an instance. It is excellent against obstructions of the viscera, and in the scurvy. It is also of great use in the gravel, operating powerfully, yet safely, by urine. The best method of taking it in a fit of the gravel is in strong decoction; for the other cases the lower part of the stalks blanched are best eaten in the way of sallad.

## ENDIVE.

The blanched leaves of this root are more tender and agreeable to the palate than the green. They are cooling, aperient, anti-scorbutic, and serve to temperate the heat of the blood and bilious humours. They are also good in the jaundice and bilious fevers, and make a good sallad, either with or without the addition of other herbs.

## FENNEL-Sweet.

This plant is diuretic, aperient, sudorific, stomachic, pectoral, and febrifuge. The root is numbered among the four aperient roots. The powder of the seeds is given from half a drachm to a drachm, with sugar in wine. The whole plant, as well as its seeds, is greatly cried up against dimness of the eye sight, especially for those who have hurt their eyes by reading in the night time; for this purpose the powder of the seeds should be taken every morning fasting with sugar. The essential oil is a great carminative, and from 6 to 12 drops on a lump of sugar is a dose.

## GARLIC

Is proper to warm and stimulate the solids, and to dissolve the gross clammy fluids, whence it is good in cold constitutions, and in moist asthmas, as well as all defluctions on the breast. It has been found very serviceable in the dropsy, for it will sometimes cure it without any other medicine. It may be

given alone, or in a decoction, or made into a syrup; but must be avoided in all inflammatory dispositions and hot diseases.

## GROUND IVY.

This valuable plant is opening, cleansing, discutient, and vulnerary. It is excellent for wounds and ulcers of the viscera, and is of great service in the beginning of a consumption. The dose of the tops reduced to powder is from half a drachm to a drachm twice a-day. It is also good against the gravel, as well as the cholic. Some prescribe it to those that make bloody purulent urine, and to dissolve clotted blood occasioned by falls. Many people infuse the dried leaves in malt liquor, and then give it the name of Gill Ale.

## GROUNDSEL.

COMMON GROUNDSEL is accounted emollient, and resolvent, and the juice given to two ounces, kills worms. By some it is accounted good in the jaundice, and even in spitting of blood. Boherahave recommends the juice mixed with oxycrate as a gargle in inflammations of the throat.

## HEMP-Agrimony.

Doctor Boherhave informs us, this plant is the constant medicine of the turf-diggers in Holland against scurvies, foul ulcers, and swellings of the feet, to which they are subject. Some prescribe a handful of the leaves and tops boiled slightly in a pint of whey or water against obstructions of the viscera and agues, especially when patients are inclinable to the dropsy. Many drink it like a tea several times a-day, and others give three ounces of the juice. Externally, the leaves and floweret tops boiled in wine are good against watery swelling, especially of the scrotum.

It grows in waters, and watery places, and is said to be hepatic, aperient, and vulnerary and the leaves have a very bitter taste, with a great degree of pungency.

## HOPS.

INDEPENDENT of their use in brewing malt liquor, their first shoots or heads (commonly called hoptops), are a very excellent vegetable, and by many reckoned not inferior to asparagus; they are also a gentle laxative, and good for obstructions of the viscera.

## HOREHOUND.

This useful plant has a very disagreeable, and strong smell; it grows near highways, and on the sides of fields in neglected places. It is aperient, and powerfully resolves viscid humours, and by some is accounted a specific in moist asthmas. Some affirm it as excellent to provoke the menses, strengthen the stomach, and to cure the green sickness, that is, if the tops are infused in white wine, and given for three days together. The dose in infusion, is from half a handful to a handful; the dried leaves may be given from a drachm to two. Tea made of the same is also much recommended for coughs and colds, and is likewise in great estimation when candied.

## HYSSOP

Has an acrid taste, and a strong aromatic smell. It strengthens the stomach, helps digestion, and promotes expectoration. It is also accounted a specific in the moist asthma. It is given in infusion or decoction, in water, wine, or ale, from a handful to a handful and half, as occasion may require.

#### LAVENDER.

THE narrow leaved lavender is cephalic, nervous, and uterine; for, by its aromatic, subtle, acrid particles, it stimulates the nervous fibres to an oscillation, and restores their tone. It dissolves thick humours, and renders them fit for motion. It is good in catarrhs, apoplexy, palsy, spasms, vertigo, lethargy, and trembling of the limbs. The dose of the flowers or seeds, is from a scruple to a drachm: or the infusion may be drank in the same manner as tea. The dose of the conserve of the flowers is half an ounce, and of the essential oil from two drops to six on sugar.

## LEEKS

Are not only a very wholesome pot-herb, but are also useful as a diuretic, and a drachm of the seeds in particular may be taken in a glass of white wine for that purpose.

## LETTUCE.

BOTH cabbage and coss are not only pleasant as a sallad, but are an excellent anti-scorbutic and cooler of the blood, and great benefit will be found by those afflicted with the scurvy if they frequently eat of the same while they are in season.

## LOVAGE.

This herb strengthens the stomach, helps digestion, discusses wind, attenuates gross humours, eases pains of the cholic, and is good in the asthma. It is looked upon as a specific against the jaundice, especially when it proceeds from a clammy bile. The dose of the root in powder is from half a drachm to a drachm, and of the seed from a scruple to half a drachm.

## MALLOWS-Marsh

Are very useful to abate the acrimony of urine, and in disorders of the lungs, hoarsenesses, coughs, and asthmas. They are likewise good for complaints of the intestines, a decoction of them being drank, or given in glysters. They are also good for softening hard tumours, and easing pain. The leaves are much preferable to the roots. Syrup of marsh-mallows is a medicine commonly known, and prescribed to render the urinary passage slippery to those who are troubled with the gravel. And an ointment of the same is an excellent emollient.

## MARJORAM-Wild

Is diuretic, and diaphoretic, and may be used in the manner of tea for the asthma, or a violent cough. The powder of the leaves and flowers, dried in the shade, is cephalic, and being taken as snuff will make the nose run considerably. It helps digestion, discusses wind, and is employed externally in baths for the feet.

Sweet marjoram has similar medical virtues, and is also much used as a sweet herb in many high flavoured dishes.

## MINT-Spear

Is stomachic, cephalic, and carminative, and is excellent in the loss of appetite, vomitings, and weakness of the stomach. It resolves coagulated blood, and eases pains of the cholic, and fluxes. It may be drank as a tea, especially when the leaves are dry: the infusion should be strong. Water-mint has similar properties. Horse-mint is good for worms and asthmas; and pepper-mint is well known for its use in cholics and cold diseases, its effects being almost instantaneously felt by the glowing warmth it causes throughout all parts of the body.

## MOTHER WORT

Is said to cure convulsions, open obstructions of the viscera, and to kill worms. It is also accounted good in diseases of the spleen, and hysteric affections. The dose of the leaves, in powder, is one drachm, and should be taken in wine. It is generally found wild near gardens from whence it has been thrown out. It promotes the menses, and is very useful against fits. The best way of using it is in the form of a conserve, made of the fresh tops; or it may be taken as a tea—but that is not pleasant.

## MUSTARD.

The seeds of white garden mustard are stomachic, anti-scorbutic, and good in hypochondriac diseases, as well as sleepy disorders. The common use of mustard is known to every one, and is very proper for people of a cold constitution, because it creates an appetite, helps digestion, and attenuates the food. The powder, or flower of mustard-seed, taken in wine, is excellent against the scurvy, and some affirm it will cure a quartan ague if it is taken in hot wine two hours before the fit comes on. Some apply mustard outwardly to cure the hyp-gout, and also lay it on the feet, mixed with other things, in

dangerous fevers. The white mustard is also used as a sallad-herb, particularly early in the spring, when its juices are reckoned in the greatest perfection. There are two or three sorts of this plant, but the white is thought the most useful.

## NETTLES.

The juice of nettles is recommended to stop the spitting of blood, and other hæmorrhages. The dose is from two ounces to four. Some make an infusion of the leaves like tea, to be given in the gout, rheumatism, stone, or gravel. Others make a kind of broth with the young shoots in the spring to cleanse the blood. The roots made into a decoction are said to be a good remedy against the jaundice, and to promote expectoration in an old cough, as well as in the asthma and pleurisy.

## OATS.

The uses of meal made from oats are very many. Bread made of the same is not only common in Scotland, but in the northern parts of England, and in the South it is in great esteem for pottage and other purposes. Those who feed upon it are

generally very healthy—a convincing proof that it yields good nourishment. Oatmeal blunts the acrimony of the humours, is cooling, and carries off acrimonious salts by the urinary passages. Flummery made with the same is used by many as a cooling diet in hot weather, and water-gruel is known every where for its inoffensive, and at the same time useful, properties.

## ONIONS.

THE common white onions, when boiled and mixed with honey, are good in disorders of the lungs, arising from a thick clammy phlegm. Many use them when roasted to ripen boils: likewise when bruised with salt they are good for burns and scalds, and for culinary purposes, their uses are too well known to be here described.

## PARSLEY.

Common parsley, besides its use at the table, is of service in medicine. The seeds are carminative, and good in cholics. A strong decoction of the roots work safely and powerfully by urine, and is excellent in obstructions of the viscera. It is also reckoned good for the gravel and dropsy.

## PARSNIPS,

INDEPENDENT of their well known nourishing properties as a vegetable, are likewise useful for many other properties. Both wine and sugar may be extracted from their roots; and if land is sown with them to feed cattle, they will cause them to yield abundance of milk, and cows, sheep, and lambs, will eat of them as freely as they do of their fodder in general.

## PENNY-ROYAL.

This is a plant of very great and well known virtue. It is excellent against obstructions of the menses, and may be taken for that purpose in the distilled water, or the juice pressed from the plant, or in infusion. It is also aperient, hysteric, and good for disorders of the breast, and for inveterate coughs, and rheums, and some recommend it for the whooping coughs. It is also useful in all obstructions of the viscera, and against cholics and sicknesses of the stomach. A conserve of the tops of pennyroyal acts as a diuretic, and has done great service in cases of the gravel and jaundice. It is generally taken as a tea, or the juice sweetened with sugarcandy.

## POTATOES.

This well known and useful root, independent of the pleasure we derive from it at table as a vegetable, is highly valuable for other purposes. A wholesome bread can be made by boiling these roots, rubbing them through a sieve, drying them before a fire, and then mixing the same with flour, and working it like other bread, which will be both light and nutritious; and in Germany, and other parts abroad, they make sallads and cheese of potatoes.

#### PRIMROSES.

A JUICE made of the leaves and flowers of primroses, and equally mixed with milk, have been
known to cure an inveterate head-ache when every
thing else has failed. A decoction of the roots is
very good for a swimming of the head; and a palsy
on the left side has been cured by making use of a
fomentation of spirit of wine, in which primroses
have been boiled. The juice, if pressed out and
snuffed up the nose, will occasion violent sneezing,
and a great discharge of water, without the least
danger. It is also thought good for the night-mare.

## RADDISH-Garden.

This well known root is a good sallad vegetable; an excellent anti-scorbutic, particularly in the spring, as they are then tender and full of juice. They work by urine, and are said to be a sweetener of the blood, and good against the scurvy; but they will not agree with every stomach. The expressed juice is reckoned good for the gravel. The dose is four ounces, to be taken for four days in the morning fasting.

#### RADDISH-Horse.

The uses of this root is almost innumerable. It is eaten scraped, as a substitute for mustard, to promote the digestion of aliments, and to create an appetite. The distilled water is given to four ounces against the scurvy, and gravel, and to cleanse the blood. The expressed juice of the roots and seeds, mixed with honey, and taken in a morning fasting for some time in whey, cleanses the stomach, kidneys, and lungs; it cures coughs and inveterate hoarsenesses, provided they are not dry, or attended with spitting of blood. It is said to be excellent against the scurvy, dropsy, and rheumatism, if continued for some time. The dose of the root in powder is from one scruple to two; of the

fresh root in decoction, from half an ounce to an ounce, and of the juice a spoonful. The root may be scraped, and eaten at meals discretionary.

## ROSEMARY.

BOTH flowers and leaves of this plant are made use of in medicine, and are used both internally and externally. They strengthen the brain, are good against the palsy and epilepsy, as well as obstructions of the viscera; they restore the tone of the solids, and cut and attenuate gross humours. The water wherein the flowers and leaves are steeped for a night, is good for the whites and jaundice, and strengthens the memory and sight. Hungary water is made from the flowers, cups, and young leaves of this plant, after they have been digested in spirits of wine, and the spirit distilled off.

The dose of this is a small spoonful in a glass of water. The conserve of the flowers is cordial, stomachic, and cephalic, and the dose is from a drachm to half an ounce. Boherhave looks upon the essential oil to be the best remedy against the epilepsy, and a few drops of it are to be given in wine; the usual dose of this is five or six drops. Rosemary is a shrub of very considerable virtues. It is excellent in all nervous disorders, against vertigoes, dizziness of the head, and trembling of the limbs.

#### RUE.

THE leaves of rue, when in perfection, are inciding, attenuant, and discussive; therefore are proper, as they have a stimulating quality, to quicken the circulation of the fluids, to dissolve gross humours, and to open obstructions of the glands. Boherhave had so high an opinion of it, that he affirmed nothing could be more proper to promote perspiration, and to cure the hysteric passion, and the epilepsy. An extract made with the rectified spirit contains the whole virtue of the rue. The dose of the juice is to two ounces; but the leaves are best to those that can eat them, or they may be taken in powder from a scruple to a drachm, or an infusion may be made and drank as tea. There is no better way of taking rue than in a conserve made of the fresh tops beaten up with sugar; in this form, it is excellent against hysteric complaints arising from suppressions of the menses, and taken for a continuance against the epilepsy. The juice of rue, expressed with white wine, and taken in very small doses, is a remedy for that troublesome disease the night-mare; and an infusion of it taken for a continuance of time is greatly recommended against disorders of the eyes.

#### SAFFRON.

The parts of this flower used in medicine are the three long stamina, or chives, of a reddish flame colour. Saffron is endowed with great virtues; it refreshes the spirits, is good against fainting fits, and palpitation of the heart. It strengthens the stomach, helps digestion, cleanses the lungs, and is good in coughs. It is also said to open obstructions of the viscera, and is good in hysteric disorders. The dose must be taken in moderation, for if too large, it produces heaviness of the head and sleepiness. A few grains is commonly a dose, though some prescribe from a scruple to a scruple and a half.

## SAGE.

SAGE is a cephalic herb, very good against the apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, and trembling of the limbs. Used as a tea, it is good against any of the aforesaid disorders. It is likewise good for disorders of the brain, head, and nerves, to promote the circulation of the fluids, to strengthen the stomach, and promote digestion; and for this purpose, there is no better way than the common one, of taking it in tea. In this manner, drank in large quantities, it is also diaphoretic, and good in feverish disor-

ders. It is said, that the Chinese wonder we should buy their tea when we have so much sage of our own, which they take to be more excellent. And it was held in such high estimation among the ancients, that they have left us a Latin verse which signifies—"Why should a man die, whilst he has sage in his garden." As to outward applications, the leaves and flowers are often used in fomentations to strengthen the nerves, and to disperse swellings of wounds. It also makes an excellent cooling drink in the summer, with the addition of a little lemon juice.

## SAINT JOHN'S WORT.

The common St. John's wort is celebrated for many virtues, and is not neglected in regular practice. A decoction of it is good to wash ulcers; and an oil, made by infusing the flowers in olive oil, is much recommended against pain, and as a balsam. The flowers give their latent red colour very beautifully to the oil in this preparation. An infusion of the fresh tops is good in the jaundice—it operates by urine. The expressed juice of the fresh tops is good against spitting of blood. The powder of the tops carefully dried is recommended against worms, the gout, and agues. It resolves

coagulated blood, promotes urine, and the menses, and expels gravel. It is also much esteemed by many against hysteric affections, melancholy, and even madness. The dose of the floweret tops in decoction, or in infusion, is a handful; sometimes the leaves and seeds are prescribed to a drachm. It is useful in curing wounds both inwardly and outwardly, and for voiding blood by urine.

#### SAVORY—Summer

Is principally used as a pot-herb; but it has virtues that might recommend it as a medicine. It is good in disorders of the head and nerves, and against obstructions of the viscera. The tops, when in flower, possess the principal virtue.

The Winter Savory has similar virtues

## SCURVY-GRASS.

This plant is so eminent for the cure of the scurvy, that it is thence named in our language. The juice is taken in the spring—and no way is better. Some make an infusion of it, which has also a great deal of virtue: as likewise the method of brewing it in ale. A conserve of the fresh tops is another very good way of taking it.

The scurvy, under various forms and appearances, is so common in this kingdom, and the virtues of this plant are so sovereign against it, that its use cannot be too much recommended. In spring, when the herb is in season, the juice should be used. After this, the conserve, so long as it retains its virtue; and, when it is not to be had in other forms, a weak beer brewed with it will be very serviceable. It is a method by no means to be used instead of the others, but has its effect when they cannot be had. To have any considerable efficacy, the malt liquor must be in itself small: it must be strong of the herb, and used for the common drink.

Scurvy grass mixed with sorrel, or some such acid herb, and eaten occasionally as a sallad, is likewise beneficial not only for the scurvy, but in recent obstructions of the viscera, the green sickness, and some sort of asthmas; also for scorbutic disorders of the mouth, the gums being rubbed with the juice, or held in the mouth as a gargle. The dose of the leaves for decoction, is a moderate handful: and of the juice, from one ounce to three.

#### SNEEZE WORT

Grows common on damp ditch banks, and flowers in August. The leaves powdered, and snuffed up the nose, occasion sneezing, and are excellent against inveterate head-aches. The young tops are of a sharp but pleasant taste, and may be eaten in sallads.

#### SORREL.

This herb is much used in sallads as an anti-scorbutic. The medical virtues are to cool and quench the thirst, and the decoction is a serviceable drink in fevers. It is excellent against the scurvy. Many people make a mixture of sorrel and scurvy grass against this disease with success, and a few leaves chopped up with other small sallad herbs, is agreeable to the palate of many, and very wholesome for the above complaints.

#### STRAWBERRY.

INDEPENDENT of their grateful flavour as a fruit, they are highly beneficial in many other respects. The fruit is cooling to the body, and of great service in fevers; they tend to expel small gravel,

and will remove concretions, or tartar from the teeth. The leaves are cooling and diuretic. An infusion of them is good in stranguaries; and, when made stronger, in the jaundice. Powdered, they are useful in dysenteries; and a decoction of them, sweetened with honey, is an excellent gargle for sore throats.

## SUCCORY.

Succorr, when young, is used by many as a sallad. It is reckoned good to resolve thick clammy humours, and to strengthen the solid parts, as well as to temperate the hot intemperies of the viscera, for which reason it has been given in recent obstructions of the liver, and against the jaundice. The juice taken in large quantities, so as to keep up a gentle diarrhæa, and continued for some weeks, has been found excellent against the scurvy and other chronic disorders. The dose of the juice is four ounces.

#### TANSEY.

The leaves of tansey have an acrid, bitter, aromatic taste, and are looked upon as stomachic, febrifuge, and sudorific; and both leaves and seeds have always been accounted good to kill worms.

Some give the juice to three or four ounces, in the cachexy, green sickness, and dropsy, in which last case it has succeeded, when other medicines have been tried in vain. The seeds of tansey may be used instead of worm-seed, but they are not so efficacious.

#### THYME.

THERE are several species of this herb, but all have the same virtues, and may be used indifferently in medicine. They are said to strengthen the brain, and to attenuate and rarify clammy humours. They help digestion, and may be of some service in shortness of breath: but they are chiefly used in the kitchen as pot-herbs. Thyme is a good aromatic; it strengthens the stomach, disperses flatulencies, and does service in nervous complaints. The best way of taking it is in infusion. If it were not so common at our tables, it would be more regarded as a medicine.

#### TREFOIL.

THE distilled water of the common meadow trefoil is good for disorders of the eyes, and more especially to allay their inflammation.

#### TURNIP.

A well known wholesome root, used more for food than medicine, but not without its virtues in that respect. The roots, as eaten at table, are celebrated as anti-scorbutics; if eat frequently, and for a length of time, they are very nutritious and softening to the lungs; and externally they are recommended by way of poultice, boiled soft with bread and milk, against swelling of the breasts. They are accounted emollient, and, as such, proper to abate the acrimony of sharp humours. It is related, that a person having a cough, which proceeded from too free a use of the juice of lemons, after having tried many medicines without success, was cured of the malady by drinking the decoction of turnips. When cut in slices raw, and sugar placed between, the juice drawn therefrom, and administered in colds, and when a cough is troublesome, has been found very efficacious to many.

#### GREAT VALERIAN-Wild.

This is a plant of very great virtues. The root possesses them in the highest degree; and it should be gathered before the herb rises into a stalk, and dried for use: after this it may be given in powder or tincture. It is excellent against nervous complaints; it cures inveterate head-aches, tremblings, palpitations of the heart, vapours, and all that train of miserable disorders included under the name of Nervous. It is also good in hysteric cases, greatly promoting the menses. Epilepsies have been cured solely by this medicine. The root is bitter, styptic, and has a disagreeable smell. It is also accounted good for the asthma, and all kinds of convulsive disorders. It may be taken in decoction, from two drachms to half an ounce; and, in substance, from one drachm to two. It should be taken up in the spring, before the branches appear, and should be dried in the shade.

# VERVAIN

Is a plant of great virtue, though under general neglect; it is good against disorders of the nerves, and is superior to most things in the cure of inveterate head-aches. For this purpose the tops should be dried and powdered, and taken for a considerable time. The juice boiled to a syrup, with honey, is excellent against coughs. The infusion, in manner of tea, is good against obstructions of the viscera, and particularly the spleen. An infusion of it in wine for a night, is reckoned good for the

jaundice, if four ounces are taken of it in a morn ing for some time.

# VIOLET-Common.

The flowers of this species should be used, and no other: they are cooling, emollient, and gently carthatic. As they lose a great part of their virtue in drying, and are not to be had fresh except in the spring, the best method of using them is in the form of a syrup.

This, when carefully made, is very pleasant, and has all the virtues of the flowers. It is excellent, mixed with oil, to keep children open; and in the same form it may be given with great success against habitual costiveness in grown persons, taking a small dose every night. It is also good in coughs and hoarsenesses. The seeds, dried and powdered, work gently by stool and urine. They are excellent in the gravel, and in nephritick complaints in general. The leaves are emollient, and used in decoctions for glysters. Too large a dose of the seeds will occasion vomiting.

#### VIPER'S GRASS.

The root of this plant is accounted good both for food and physic, for it is said to strengthen the stomach, and to promote perspiration and urine. Some take the boiled root to be very good food, and affirm it agrees with all ages and sexes. The juice of the root taken to three ounces in a morning fasting. Boherhave affirms it to be good in hypochondriac diseases, and to open obstructions of the viscera.

### WATER DOCK.

The leaves of this plant are styptic and bitterish, and the root is also very bitter. Scorbutic complaints of very long standing have been greatly relieved, if not totally eradicated, by taking a decoction of the roots of water dock. It is usually made by boiling a pound of the fresh root in six English pints of water till about one third of it be consumed. The dose is from half a pint to a whole pint of the decoction every day. In most cases where the patients have found benefit from the same, it has been made stronger, and drank in larger quantities. The safest way, however, is for the patient to begin with small doses, and increase them both in strength and quantity, as he finds his stomach will

will bear it. It must be used for a considerable time. Some have taken it for many months, and others have used it for years, before they were sensible of any benefit, but were nevertheless cured by it in time.

#### WORMWOOD.

Wormwood has always been looked upon as a valuable medicine to promote the heat and circulation of the blood, and to recover the oscillation of the fibres while sluggish, by which means the gross humours are attenuated and brought back into the common road of circulation. It restores the debilitated functions of the viscera, and is an excellent stomachic. It is good in the dropsy, green sickness, cachexies, and agues, which last it has often been known to cure. It also, by its great bitterness, is of some service against worms, by restoring the mucilaginous humours, in which their eggs are contained; however, in all hot diseases, and in inflammatory dispositions, it is not safe. The dried flowery tops, when reduced to powder, may be given from a scruple to a drachm, though it is seldom prescribed in substance, but in bitter wines often. When infused in wine, it will be ready in a night's time. When this plant is burnt to ashes, and dissolved in water, a lixivious salt may be obtained

from it, by evaporating it to a dryness. It is of a reddish colour, and is by many calcined over again, but then it will be much lessened in its virtues, which are in a great measure owing to the essential oil contained therein. It is a good febrifuge, and has been given very successfully against tertian agues. The dose is from a scruple to half a drachm, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of liquor, and should be repeated several times a-day.

# CORIANDER.

The seeds are good against flatulencies, and of a cordial nature, and are greatly recommended by their agreeable taste, and may be eaten with safety by taking a small pinch at a time.

## YARROW.

YARROW is found common by way-sides, and flowers in June. It is possessed of great virtues, though too much neglected. It is excellent against overflowings of the menses, and hæmorrhages of all kinds; as also in loosenesses, attended with bloody stools. The best way of taking it is in a strong decoction.

#### ANISE-Common.

THE seeds are an excellent mild carminative, good in cholics, flatulencies, and indigestion. May be taken the same as coriander seeds.

#### PILE-WORT.

The roots of pile-wort are cooling and softening. They are an excellent remedy in the pain of the piles, bruised, and applied to the part—hence they obtained the name. A decoction of them in red wine is also excellent in the same disorder when they bleed too much. A cataplasm made of the roots, and laid on scrophulous tumours, has been known to do great service; and, inwardly, a strong decoction is good in the jaundice.

# COWSLIP.

Cowslips are good against disorders of the nerves. The root has the principal virtue; the country people boil this in ale, and give it in giddinesses of the head with success. The juice of it, mixed with vinegar, is also used to snuff up the nose against head-aches; it is less violent than the juice

of the primrose root, but very well answers its purpose. The flowers of the cowslip are of a gently narcotic quality: they are made into a conserve and syrup for this purpose, and may be given where other medicines of the same quality would be dangerous; they mitigate pain, promote perspiration, and dispose gently to sleep. The juice of cowslip leaves and milk, drank every day for a fortnight, and afterwards every other day for a month, is a remedy for inveterate head-aches.

#### CROWFOOT.

Crowroots in general are acrid and caustic, some more so than others. This acrid quality resides in their juice. Some have but little of it, and these may be taken internally as fresh gathered, and others become mild when dried. A tincture may also be made from some of the common species that has no bad qualities. In the first state, the roots and leaves of the round rooted kind may be used outwardly with success on many occasions. Their juice takes away warts. The roots and leaves bruised together, and applied to swellings, will act as a caustic, and make way for the instruments of surgery. In violent head-aches, when the pain is confined to one spot, they have the greatest effect

imaginable. A plaster is to be laid on, with a hole in the middle. A small quantity of the herb and root bruised, and wet with the juice, is to be laid on the bare place, and this is to be covered with a larger plaster. In this manner of application, a few leaves will do the business. Care must be taken not to let it come near the eyes, for it will cause violent inflammations. In the gout, the bruised leaves and roots have been used with great success. We have also accounts of cures by them in the plague, by raising blisters with them, and keeping them open in the manner of issues. The distilled water of the roots, and a tincture made from them in wine, are recommended for the plague internally. An infusion of the Ivy leaved Water Crowfoot, in wine, with alder tops and sage, is recommended strongly by some in the dropsy, and other disorders arising from obstructions of the viscera, and in the scurvy.

# MOTHER OF THYME

Is excellent against nervous disorders. An infusion of it made and drank in the manner of tea is pleasant, and is an excellent remedy for head aches and giddiness, and other disorders of that kind. It certainly cures that troublesome disease

the night-mare. A gentleman afflicted terribly with that complaint took a strong infusion of it by way of remedy, and was free from it many years. Afterwards the disorder returned, but always gave way to the same remedy.

#### SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

This plant is an instance of a very great and important truth, that Providence has made the most useful things most common, and that men therefore neglect them. Few plants have greater virtues than this, which is yet utterly disregarded. A decoction of the dried herb is a gentle and safe astringent, good in fevers attended with diarrheas, and inferior to few things against an habitual purging. The juice of the leaves is cooling and astringent; two spoonfuls of it, with one of red wine, are excellent against overflowings of the menses. A strong decoction of the fresh plant is good against loosenesses, attended with bloody stools, and against spitting of blood. Such and so useful is this common plant, trampled every where under foot, as if possessed of no qualities.

#### HORSE BEAN.

The garden bean is nothing more than the horse bean, improved from time to time by careful management, and others are again the same kind of variations from that. Beans are a very wholesome food, and are also serviceable in medicine. The whole bean, ground to flour, with its shell, and taken internally by way of medicine, is found to be an astringent of a useful kind. Diarrheas of the worst sort, and even dysenteries, have been cured by it. It is also good against the diabetes. A poultice of bean flour externally, is used in swellings; and the inside of the fresh shells rubbed on warts will take them off. The same method of using them will also take spots off the face.

# LIQUORICE-Common.

LIQUORICE is a celebrated medicine, and it deserves all that has been written of it. We see it principally in three forms, the fresh root, the dried root, and what is called the juice. This last is a strong decoction of the root boiled to a firm consistence. The fresh roots are in general the best for use. It is excellent to take off the acrimony of the humours on many occasions. In coughs it is

a sovereign remedy, approved by long experience; and it promotes expectoration at the same time that it thickens the juices. It is also good in nephritic complaints from the same principle. The ancients looked on it as a remedy both against thirst and hunger. It will take off the common sensations of both for a time: but it is an error to suppose it can supply the place of food and drink in their effects. It was directed by the old physicians to be sucked frequently by persons in dropsies, to abate their thirst, and prevent their drinking too often; and this is singular, that whereas the sweet of sugar, in whatever form, makes persons thirsty afterwards, the sweet of liquorice, which is at least equal to it, does not. This is particular: but experiment will at any time shew it to be perfectly true.

A kind of beer may be brewed with liquorice in the place of malt, and it will have a considerable strength and an agreeable flavour.

# LILLY OF THE VALLEY-Common.

THE common lilly of the valley is an excellent medicine in nervous cases. The flowers have the principal virtue. They may be taken in infusion, but the best way is in conserve: they are thus good

against head-aches, and all nervous complaints. Dried and powdered, they act as snuff, and do great service in inveterate disorders of the head.

#### ASPARAGUS

Is a plant of great virtues. The shoots, as we eat them at table, operate powerfully by urine, but the roots much more. A decoction of them is excellent against the gravel, and they also open obstructions of the viscera.

#### CLARY-Garden.

This plant is cordial and inciding. It is good against flatulencies and indigestions, as also in nervous complaints, head-aches, and lowness of spirits. A conserve of the tops of this plant warms the stomach, and operates as a cordial. A distilled water of it has also the same effect: but it must be of the spirituous kind, for it does not fully give its virtues to water. It has been a custom to add the leaves to wine in the making; they give it a cordial virtue, and not a disagreeable flavour.

#### HOUSELEEK.

Houseleek is cooling and astringent; outwardly it is excellent for sore eyes, the juice being pressed out and mixed with cream. It is also a famous remedy for corns, wetting them well with the juice, and then covering them with a piece of the skin of the leaf. Internally it is cooling in fevers, and is particularly good in those attended with sharp diarrhœas. A cooling ointment may be made of the bruised leaves boiled in lard, which will answer all the purposes of the unguentum populneum.

#### WATER GERMANDER.

This plant is celebrated as a sudorific, and has a place in some of the principal compositions of the shops. It has the credit of being an excellent medicine in malignant and pestilential fevers. To this purpose it is to be given dried and powdered. The juice pressed out with white wine is good in obstructions of the viscera; and it is said, if given alone, to be a remedy against worms in the intestines.

#### EYEBRIGHT-Common.

Exergent is famous against disorders of the eyes. In common inflammations of the eyes, the custom is to use the fresh expressed juice, by washing the eyes with it twice a-day, and wearing a piece of silk over them. In worse disorders, the whole herb, dried and powdered, and taken for some months, (half a drachm twice a-day) is recorded to have done great service; and there are well attested accounts of people who have been restored to sight by using the same.

#### DEAD NETTLE-White.

The whole of this herb is subastringent. The roots dried and powdered are good in fluxes: but the principal virtue is in the flowers; these are at once subastringent and balsamic. A conserve made of them with sugar is excellent against the fluor albus. It is a family medicine, but very well deserves to be received in the shops. Many great cures have been performed in this troublesome and obstinate complaint by this conserve, and a decoction of comfry root.

#### SPEEDWELL\_Little Smooth.

A DECOCTION of the whole of this plant is a powerful diuretic, and deobstruent; it is good in jaundices, and in the beginning of dropsies. A slight tincture of it, drawn by infusion, is a sudorific, and good in fevers. Its juice boiled into a syrup, with honey, is excellent in asthmas, and other disorders of the lungs; and, used outwardly, in form of an ointment, is good against the itch, and other cutaneous disorders. The decoction of it made very strong, and given as a glyster, with the common additions of oil and sugar, is of prodigious efficacy in the tormenting pains of the nephritic cholic. And an infusion of the leaves, drank in the manner of tea, is greatly recommended as a strengthener, and cure for barrenness; but it must be taken for some time in this manner. To these virtues may be added, that it is placed foremost by many writers in the class of vulneraries, and a provocative to copulation.

## COMFRY.

This is a plant of great virtues. It is cooling, agglutinant, and subastringent. A conserve of the roots cures the fluor albus. A decoction of the fresh

root is excellent in coughs, and soreness of the breast. The root, dried and powdered, is good against sharp loosenesses, and those attended with bloody stools.

#### FIGWORT.

This is a famous remedy for the Evil; the method is to take a strong decoction of the roots daily for a length of time. These long and tedious cures are less certainly to be judged of than those performed more speedily; but there seems great authority to believe, that this is a powerful and excellent medicine. In some places there is a custom of brewing a drink with a portion of this herb among it, and the root is celebrated for its virtues against the scurvy. When fresh, it gives the beer a most disagreeable taste, but this is not much perceived when used dry. It is famous also, both inwardly and outwardly, against the piles. The singular form of the tuberous parts about the root have led people to think of it as a remedy in this disorder, because they are supposed to resemble those swellings, and experience has shewn, the plant has the virtues they imagined. A strong decoction of the root is good against all foulnesses of the skin, the itch not excepted; it should be taken inwardly, and the parts washed with some of it, also warm. An ointment is made in some places, of the leaves, boiled in lard, and used for the same purposes; but the decoction, or a poultice made from the fresh root, boiled soft with bread and milk, will answer the purpose better.

It is common in woods, and in damp shady places. The whole plant has a strong disagreeable smell, especially when in flower, which is in July.

#### DITTANY-White.

THE tops of this plant have a reddish hairiness, and there is a resinous matter about them which sticks to the finger on touching them, and has a very fragrant smell. This resin is so inflammable, that if a lighted candle be brought near the stalk of the plant, so that the flame touch any of the resin, the whole takes fire in an instant, and goes off with a remarkable explosion. The plant will not be destroyed by this, but will recover its resinous matter again in a few days, and the experiment may be repeated with success. The bark of the root contains the principal virtue of the plant, and our druggists keep it, but they often sell it old and decayed, and no root sooner loses its virtue. It is a cordial and sudorific when dried. The ancients esteemed it a sovereign remedy against poisons

and venomous bites; it is in esteem in some places as a diuretic, and deobstruent, and against worms. If we used it more frequently when fresh, and possessed of all its virtues, we should value it highly.

# PIONY—Dwarf.

THE roots o. piony are celebrated, and with great reason, against diseases of the head and nerves. Those of the male piony are best. The common practice of those who sell herbs and roots in our markets, is to bring the roots of the female in their place, but the difference will be known by the description here given. The male piony, as less beautiful, is the least cultivated; but in those places where the roots are propagated for the purposes of medicine, no other should have admittance. Beside being good in nervous cases, it is excellent in obstructions of the liver, and very considerable cures are recorded to have been performed by it. The best way of giving it, is in the powder of the root, fresh dried; twelve grains is a dose, and will do great service in all nervous complaints, headaches, and convulsions. It will alone cure that disagreeable disorder the night-mare. There is an opinion, that being hung about the necks of children, it will prevent the convulsive disorders to

which they are liable in cutting their teeth, and hence arose the practice of anodyne necklaces. The opinion, however slightly founded, is as old as Galen: he names a girl who was kept free from the epilepsy eight months by wearing a piony root about her neck, and immediately was seized with the disease on dropping it. There are many authors who confirm the same account, and conceive it to be an excellent medicine taken inwardly, and accordingly recommend it to be brought more generally into use.

# CENTAURY—Little

Is an excellent stomachic; its taste is bitter, but not unpleasant; it promotes an appetite, strengthens the stomach, and assists digestion. For its good properties it may be called the English Genitan. It is also excellent in obstructions of the viscera, in the jaundice, and against worms. The best way of giving it is infusion, to which may be added lemon peel, and cardamomums.

## PIMPERNELL.

PIMPERNELL is a celebrated cordial and sudorific, and the red flowered, or common kind, has most virtue.

An infusion of the fresh plant is excellent in slight feverish indispositions, never, or very rarely, failing to promote perspiration, and throw off the complaint. The whole plant, dried and powdered, is good against the epilepsy. There are well authenticated accounts of this terrible disease being absolutely cured by it.

A decoction of it is much used in some places in the first stages of consumptions.

# THROATWORT—Cluster-flowered.

The root of this plant is astringent. A decoction of it in water, with a little red wine, is excellent against the falling down of the uvula, and is a very good gargle for many disorders of the throat: from thence it obtained its name. Dried and powdered it acts as an astringent in the bowels, and is good against diarrhæas, especially such as are attended with bloody stools.

An infusion of the root of the Nettle leaved Throatwort, sweetened with honey, is a good gargle for some mouths. In general, all the species have the same virtue, the Great Throatwort in the principal degree, and the nettle leaved kind next.

#### BUCKBEAN-Common.

This is a plant deservedly celebrated for its virtues; it is diuretic and deobstruent in a great degree, and has a bitterness extremely serviceable to the stomach. It is good in dropsies, the jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, and in intermitting fevers. For dropsies, the best method of giving it is to express the juice, after bruising the plant, with a little white wine. In the scurvy, a strong infusion, taken twice a-day for a continuance, is of great effect; and some give it in the gout in the same manner. For intermitting fevers it should be dried carefully, and powdered; half a drachm is a dose.

## MULLEIN.

Mullern is a powerful restringent, and the common white kind possesses the virtue in a greater degree than any other species. The root dried and powdered is good in dysenteries: fifteen grains for a dose. The juice of the leaves, boiled into a sirup with honey, is excellent in coughs and other disorders of the lungs. The juice of the root, expressed with red wine, is good against overflowings of the menses; and alone, it is a sovereign remedy in spitting of blood. A poultice made of the tops

and young leaves of mullein is excellent for the piles, and the juice is by many recommended for the tympany.

## BUTTERWORT-Common.

COMMON BUTTERWORT has considerable virtues, both inwardly and outwardly, but is not much known out of the places where it grows, because it can neither be kept well in our gardens, nor brought fresh to market. It is to be found in the north of England upon boggy ground, and flowers in June. The whole plant, bruised with white wine, and the juice expressed, and taken thick as it comes from squeezing, is a rough but useful medicine in dropsies. A sirup made of the juice of it has the same virtue, but in a milder degree. It is also a good purge, and operates likewise by urine. The people of Yorkshire make an ointment of the leaves and hogs lard, with which they dress chops and injuries in their cows udders: this has led them to use it for hurts and sores upon themselves; and it stands, upon experienced report, as an excellent vulnerary. Those to whom we owe the knowledge of it, thence called the plant the Yorkshire Sanicle.

#### TOAD FLAX-Small Red.

THE common toad flax is a plant possessed of virtues too many to be neglected. It has its uses, both inwardly and outwardly, and in both kinds very worthy of notice. The whole fresh herb, boiled in ale, is a country purge; it operates briskly, and also promotes urine. The fresh herb bruised, with some white wine, is a stronger purge, and sometimes works by vomit. An infusion of the whole herb, root and all, just before it gets into flower, works very powerfully by urine. In either of these forms it is excellent against dropsies: in the beginning of that disease the infusion is the best method of giving it; when it is more advanced, the country decoction in ale is proper; and when the disease is violent, and the constitution can bear it, the expressed juice, in the manner before-named, with white wine, is best of all. The juice of the leaves is excellent against inflammations of the eyes. The juice is also good for cleansing old ulcers. A decoction, or strong infusion, of the tops, taken morning and evening, cures the jaundice. An ointment, or poultice, made with the leaves of the common toad flax, is excellent for the piles. The several other species of toad flax, both English and foreign, possess the same virtues, though most of them in a lesser degree.

#### CELANDINE

Is an excellent medicine against obstructions of the viscera. It operates both by stool and urine, and is good in the jaundice and obstructions of the spleen. The root, beat up with sugar, into a conserve, is the best way of giving it for this purpose. It is also a cordial and sudorific, and for this use an infusion is best. The root should be cut into slices, and boiling water poured on it, and this should be drank warm in bed; it promotes perspiration, and throws out any thing to the skin. juice is famous in obstructions of the liver. The juice, used both inwardly and outwardly, is also strongly recommended in disorders of the eyes. The root, dried and powdered, is a balsamic, and subastringent, and is given against bloody fluxes, and in other hæmorrhages; half a drachm for a dose.

## PLANTAIN-Broad Leaved.

Plantain is astringent, cooling, and healing. A decoction of the entire plant is good for disorders of the ureters. The root, dried and powdered, is to be given half a drachm for a dose, and is very serviceable against loosenesses with sharp and bloody stools. The juice is good against spitting of blood,

and against overflowings of the menses. The leaves bruised, and used outwardly, cleanse and heal old ulcers.

# DITTANDER-Common.

The whole of this plant has a violently acrid taste, from whence the common people call it pepper-wort. The leaves chewed bring water into the mouth, and cure the tooth-ache. Externally it is good against the sciatica, and other stubborn pains. A slight infusion of the fresh tops of the plant cut small, works powerfully by urine, and brings away gravel. In this form also it is no indifferent medicine against scorbutic complaints.

## GROUND PINE.

This is an excellent medicine in nervous disorders. It is a powerful diuretic, and promotes the menses. The tops, dried and powdered, are recommended against the gout, and there are well authorized accounts of great cures being performed by them in the sciatica.

#### HOGS FENNEL

Is an unpleasant, but very valuable medicine. A syrup made of the juice of the root with honey is excellent in asthmatic cases. A decoction of it operates by urine, and is good against obstructions of the viscera. It is also good, applied outwardly, for head-aches.

#### ERYNGO-Common.

The root is an excellent medicine in disorders of the breast and lungs. The confectioners preserve it with sugar, and that way it has great virtues. It is also given in decoction. It operates by urine when given in this manner, and is good against inward obstructions, and also in the jaundice,

## CUCKOWPINT-Common.

This is a very powerful and excellent medicine. It operates by urine, and is good against the gravel. A piece of it bruised and laid upon the tongue, has restored the speech in paralytic cases; and a conserve of it, made with two thirds of sugar, has done eminent service in the scurvy, and in rheumatisms. The virtues of it are less known than they should

be, from this single circumstance, that it is commonly used dry. It loses all its efficacy with its juice, and this the taste manifests. Nothing is more acrid than the fresh root, but when dry it is insipid.

#### ELECAMPANE.

The root of this plant is an excellent pectoral, and possesses many other virtues. It is subastringent and diaphoretic. It is given with most success in coughs, and disorders of the lungs, and is no way better eaten than when candied. It grows wild in pasture grounds in Yorkshire, and many other places, and flowers in July.

# FOXGLOVE-Common.

Foxgetove is a plant possessed of very considerable virtues, more known among country people than in the shops. It is a powerful emetic, and in a smaller dose a very brisk purge; it often works both ways, and sometimes with great violence, but this is owing to ill management. Many excellent medicines, as they are found to be, in the hands of skilful persons, would fall under this censure if given in the same random manner. The people in

the west of England use it most. They boil a handful of the leaves, or three or four clusters of roots, in ale, and give it according to the patient's strength. They cure quartan agues with it, and many other obstinate complaints. We have also accounts of epileptic fits, of long continuance, being cured by it; but the operation in this way is too rough for any but those who are very hardy. It would be right to try the root, dried and powdered, in a moderate dose, for it is very improper that a medicine of so much power should be disregarded at home, while we send to the remotest parts of the earth for others of the same qualities. An ointment made of the leaves is recommended for cutaneous foulnesses, and in many places they make an ointment also of the flowers in May butter, which is greatly recommended in strumous cases. The Italians are so fond of it on these occasions, that they have a proverb, which says-" Foxglove cures all wounds." Many plants of less virtue are more celebrated, and there is none that deserves a fairer trial. It is common on barren pastures, and on dry banks, and flowers in August. The root is composed of a multitude of thick and tough fibres, of a pale green colour, and bitter taste.

The effects of this plant in that kind of dropsy, which is termed anasarca, where the legs and thighs are much swelled, attended with great diffi-

culty of breathing, is truly astonishing. In the ascites, accompanied with anasarca, of people past the meridian of life, it will also sometimes succeed. The method of administering it requires some caution, as it is liable, in greater doses, to induce very violent and debilitating sickness, which continues one or two days, during which time the dropsical collection, however, disappears. One large spoonful, or half an ounce, of the following decoction, given twice a-day, will generally succeed in a few days. But in more robust people, one large spoonful every two hours, till four spoonfuls are taken, or till sickness occurs, will evacuate the dropsical swellings with greater certainty, but is liable to operate more violently. Boil four ounces of the fresh leaves of purple foxglove, (which leaves may be had at all seasons of the year) from two pints of water to twelve ounces, and add to the strained liquor, while yet warm, three ounces of rectified spirit of wine.

# SOUTHERNWOOD-Garden.

Is a powerful diuretic, and is good in hysteric cases. The best way of using it is in a conserve made of the fresh tops, beat up with twice their weight of sugar. It is well known as an aromatic shrub, and cultured in most gardens.

#### MUGWORT.

MUGWORT is an excellent medicine in hysteric complaints, and in all obstructions of the viscera. It is best made in infusion. It grows common by way-sides, and flowers in August.

#### CHICKWEED.

The young shoots and leaves of chickweed, when boiled, can hardly be distinguished from spring spinach. They are also deemed refrigerating, and nutritive, and an excellent food for persons of a consumptive habit of body.

# STRAMONIUM.

This valuable plant, the virtues of which has but recently been known in this country, is highly salutary in asthmatic cases. The best method of using it, is by cutting it small, and smoking it in a pipe either with or without other tobacco. The saliva, if possible, should be swallowed, which has been known to alleviate the most distressing paroxysms of the asthma. It is also good for coughs and consumptions, as has been proved by many

labouring under those distressing complaints. In short, it is now so generally known for its medical virtues, that no person labouring under any of these dreadful maladies, ought to hesitate a single moment if they wish for the restoration of their nealth to try the experiment.

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Of the Diseases mentioned in this volume; also the name of the Plant, Herb, or Root, useful to cure, or alleviate the same.

	Disease.	Herb.	(P.)	Disease.	Herb.	p.
-			-		and the same	-
A	gne	Betony	4	Blood, cool-	Lettuce	15
	Ditto	Hemp Agri-	13	er of	Dettuce	13
		mony		Ditto, coa-	Spear mint	17
	Ditto	Mustard	18	gulated		
	Ditto	St. John's Wort	27	Ditto, spit-	Nettles	19
	Ditto	Wormwood	37	ting of Ditto, to	al Parinipres	
	Ditto	Foxglove	60	cleanse	Horse raddish	23
	sthma	Burdock	6	Ditto, coa-	St. John's	
	Ditto	Coltsfoot	8	gulated	Wort	27
	Ditto	Horehound	14	Ditto, spit-	Shepherd's	
	Ditto	Hyssop	14	ting of	purse	42
	Ditto	Lovage	16	Ditto :	Mullein	54
	Ditto	Mallows	16	Ditto	Plantain	57
	Ditto	Marjoram	17	Bruises	Briony	5
10	Ditto	Nettles	19	Bilious hu-	Endive	10
	Ditto	Scurvy Grass	28	mours	,	
OB	Ditto	Valerian	33	Ditto, Fevers	Ditto	10
1	Ditto	Speedwell	48	Boils	Onions	20
	Ditto	Hogs Fennel	59	Burns	Ditto	20
	Ditto	Stramonium	63	Brain, to	Rosemary.	24
A	poplexy	Lavender	15	strengthen		1
-	Ditto	Sage Mint	26	Ditto	Thyme	32
"	ppetite	Little Cen-	17	Ditto, disor- ders of	Sage	26
	Ditto	taury	52	Body, to cool	Strawberrys	60
1933		cau, y		Breath,	Suawbellys	00
B	lood,	and the later of t		shortness of	Thyme	32
~	sweeten-	Balm	1	Breasts,	2117 210	1.7.4
1 1 3	er of	The state of the s		swelled	Turnips	33
D	itto, puri-	Brooklime	5	Ditto, sore	Comfry	48
	fier of	DIOUKIIIIe	5		The state of the state of	
I	itto, spit-	Groundsel	12	Cancers	Goose Grass	8
1111	ting of	O Touridade	1.3	Consumption	Coltsfoot	8

Disease.	Herb.	p.	Disease.	Herb.	p.
Consumption	Pimpernell	52	Digestion, to	Hyseon	
Ditto	Chickweed	63	help	Hyssop	14
Ditto	Stramonium	63	Ditto	Lovage	16
Cholic	Ground Ivy	12	Ditto	Marjoram	17
Ditto	Lovage	16	Ditto	Horse raddish	23
Ditto	Spear mint	17	Ditto	Sage	26
Ditto	Parsley	20	Ditto	Thyme	32
Ditto	Anise	39	Ditto	Centaury	52
Ditto	Speedwell	48	Diuretic	Leeks	15
Cough	Mallows	16	Dysentery	Strawberry	30
Ditto	Horehound	14	Diarrhœas	Horse bean	48
Ditto	Marjoram	17	Ditto	Throatwort	53
Ditto	Nettles	19	Diabetes	Horse bean	43
Ditto	Penny Royal	21	Dysentery	Mullein	54
Ditto	Horse raddish	23			
Ditto	Saffron	26	Eye-sight	Fennel	11
Ditto	Turnips	33	Ditto	Rue	25
Ditto	Vervain	34	Ditto	Trefoil	32
Ditto	Liquorice	43	Ditto	House leek	46
Ditto	Comfry	48	Eyes	Eyebright	47
Ditto	Mullein	54	Ditto	Toad flax	56
Ditto	Elecampane	60	Ditto	Celandine	57
Ditto	Stramonium	63	The state of the s	Margan	
Catarrh	Lavender	15	tion	Hyssop	14
Convulsions	Mother Wort	18	Ditto	Nettles	19
Ditto	Valerian	33	Ditto	Liquorice	43
Ditto	Piony Dwarf	51	Epilepsy	Rosemary	24
Cold	Turnip	33	Ditto	Sage	26
Ditto	Common	85	Ditto	Valerian	33
Ditto	violet	00	Ditto	Foxglove	60
Costiveness	Ditto	35	Evil	Figwort	49
Corns	Horse leek	46	Emetic	Foxglove	60
Dropsy	Agrimony	3	Fevers	Agrimony	3
Ditto	Betony	4	Ditto	Sorrel	30
Ditto	Blackberry	4	Ditto	Strawberry	30
Ditto	Brooklime	5	Ditto	Shepherd's	42
Ditto	Butcher's	5		Purse	
Ditto	Broom		Ditto	House leek	46
Ditto	Chervil	7	Ditto	Germander	46
Ditto	Garlic	11	Feet, swelled	Agrimony	13
Ditto	Parsley	20	Flux	Spear mint	17
Ditto	Horse raddish	23	Ditto	Dead Nettle	47
Ditto	Tansey	31	Ditto	Celandine	57
Ditto	Wormwood	69		Mother Wort	18
Ditto	Crowfoot	37	Ditto, fainting		26
Ditto	Liquorice	43	Flatulency	Thyme	32
Ditto	Speedwell	48	Ditto	Coriander	38
Ditto	Buckbean	54	Ditto	Anise	39
Ditto	Butter Wort	55	Ditto	Garden	45
Ditto	Toad Flax	56		Clary	
Ditto	Foxglove	160	Face, spots on	Horse bean	48

Disease.	Herb.	p.	Disease.	Herb.	p.
Gravel	Butcher's	5	Hysteric af-	St. John's	27
Flavel	broom	9	fections	Wort	- '
Ditto	Ground Ivy	12	Ditto	Valerian	33
Ditto	Mallows	16	Ditto	Southern-	62
Ditto	Nettles	19	The same of the sa	wood	02
Ditto	Parsley	20	Ditto	Mugwort	63
Ditto	Penny Royal	21	Hypochon-	Mustard	18
Ditto	Garden rad-	23	dria	and the second	10
	dish	1000	Ditto	Viper Grass	36
Ditto	Horse raddish	23	Head-ache	Primroses	22
Ditto	Strawberry	30	Ditto	Sage	26
Ditto	Common	2.5	Ditto	Savory	28
Ditto	violet	35	Ditto	Sneezewort	30
Ditto	Asparagus	45	Ditto	Valerian	33
Ditto	Dandelion	10	Ditto	Vervain	34
Ditto	Dittander	58	Ditto	Cowslip	39
Ditto	Cuckoo-point	59	Ditto	Crowfoot	40
Fout	Burdock	6	Ditto	Thyme	41
Ditto	Nettles	19		Lilly of the	
	St. John's		Ditto	Valley	44
Ditto	Wort	27	700	Garden	
Ditto	Crowfoot	40	Ditto	Clary	45
Ditto	Buck bean	54	Ditto	Piony Dwarf	51
Ditto	Ground pine	58	Ditto	Hog's Fennel	59
Freen sick-	The second secon	30	Hæmorrhage	Yarrow	38
ness	Horehound	14	Ditto	Celandine	57
Ditto	Seurge grace	28	Ditto	Celanume	104
Ditto	Scurvy grass Tansey	1000	Jaundice	Agrimony	3
Gums, sore		31	Ditto	Brooklime	5
Julia, sore	Scurvy grass	28	Ditto	Burdock	6
Heartburn	Camomile		Ditto	Groundsel	
Heart, palpi-		6	Ditto		12
tation of	Saffron	26	Ditto	Agrimony	13
Ditto	Valerian			Lovage	16
	valerian	33	Ditto	Nettles	19
Humours, to cleanse	Coltsfoot	8	Ditto	Penny Royal	21
Ditto	Charre		Ditto	Rosemary	24
Ditto	Cresses	9	Ditto	St. John's	27
Ditto	Lovage	16		Wort	
Ditto	Oats	19	Ditto	Strawberry	30
	Rosemary	24	Ditto	Succory	31
Ditto	Succory	31	Ditto	Vervain	34
Ditto	Turnips	33	Ditto	Pile Wort	39
Hoarseness	Mallows	16		Speedwell	48
Ditto	Horse raddish	23	Ditto	Centaury	52
Ditto	Common	35	Ditto	Buckbean	54
	violet	0.0	Ditto	Toad flax	50
Hysteric af-	Mother Wort	18	Ditto	Eryngo	58
	A STATE OF THE STA	AO	Intestines	Mallows	16
fections					LA
	Penny Royal Rue	21	Indigestion	Anise	35

Disease.	Herb.	p	Disease.	Herb.	p.
Itch	Speedweil	48	Night Mare	Primroses	22
Ditto	Figwort	49		Rue	25
2,111		1	Ditto	Thyme	41
Kidneys	Horse raddish	23		Piony dwarf	51
			Nervous dis-		1
Lethargy	Lavender	15	orders	Rosemary	24
Lungs	Mallows	16	Ditto	Sage	26
Ditto	Onions	20	Ditto	Savory	28
Ditto	Horse raddish	23	Ditto	Thyme	32
Ditto	Turnips	33		Valerian	33
Ditto	Speedwell	48	Ditto	Vervain	34
Ditto	Mullein	54	Ditto	Cowslip	39
Ditto	Eryngo	59	Ditto	Thyme	41
Ditto	Elecampane	60	Ditto	Lilly of the	44
Limbs, trem-	Lavender	15		valley .	
bling of	Lavender	10	Ditto	Garden Clary	45
Ditto	Rosemary	24	Ditto	Piony dwarf	51
Liver com-	Succory	31	Ditto	Ground pine	58
plaints			01		
Ditto	Piony Dwarf	51	Obstructions	Cresses	9
Looseness	Yarrow	38	Ditto	Dandelion	10
Ditto	Shepherd's	42	Ditto	Agrimony	13
	Purse	1	Ditto	Hops	13
Ditto	Comfry	48		Mother Wort	18
Ditto	Plantain	57	Ditto	Rosemary	24
Low spirits	Garden Clary	45		Rue	25
37			Ditto	Savory	28
Menses, to	Brooklime	5	Ditto	Scurvy grass	28
promote	Hanshound	14	Ditto	Viper's grass	36
Ditto	Horehound Mother Wort	18	Ditto	Crowfoot	40
Ditto		21	Ditto	Asparagus	45
Ditto	Penny royal Rue	25	Ditto	Germander Dandelion	46
Ditto	St. John's		Ditto		10
Ditto	Wort	27	Ditto	Piony dwarf Centaury	51 62
Ditto	Valerian	33	Ditto	Celandine	57
Ditto		38	Ditto	Hog's Fennel	59
Ditto	Shepherd's		Ditto	Eryngo	59
Ditto		42	Ditto	Mugwort	63
Menses, dis-				THE WOLL	0.0
charge of	Mullein	54	Piles	Brooklime	5
Ditto	Plantain	57	Ditto	Pilewort	39
Ditto	a a secondaria	58	Ditto	Figwort	49
Memory, to			Ditto	Mullein	54
strengthen	Rosemary	24	Ditto	Toad flax	56
4	St. John's	27	Palsey	Lavender	15
Melancholy	wort	21	Ditto	Rosemary	24
Madness		27	Ditto	Sage	26
Mouth, disor-	1	28	Pleurisy	Nettles	19
ders of	Scurvy grass	20	Perspiration,	1	25
Ditto	Throat wort	53	to promote		25
		1	Ditto	Viper's grass	86

	Disease.	Herb.	1	p.	Disease.	Herb.	12.
	Deveniention				Cover and	-	
	Perspiration to promote		-	52	Sores and Ulcers	Carrots	1
	Palpitation of	1	1		Ctone	100	
	heart	Valerian	1	33	Scalds	Nettles Onions	19
		Shepherd's			C	Lavender	20
	Purging	Purse	19	12	Spleen	Mother Wort	15
	Ditto	Butter Wort	5	55	Stone	Betony	10
	Ditto	Toad Flax	5	6	Spirits, to re-		1
	Paralytic	Cuckoo-poin	+ 5	9	fresh	Rue	25
	cases	Cuckoo-poin	1		Ditto	Garden Clary	45
	Ring-worms	Blackberry		4	Swellings of	Sage	
	Rheumatism	Horse raddis	12	3	wounds		26
	Ditto	Buckbean	5	4	Swellings	Crowfoot	40
	Ditto	Cuckoo-poin	5	9	Stranguary	Strawberry	30
	Stomach	Angelica	-	3	Sciatica	Dittander	58
	Ditto	Camomile		6	Skin, erup-	Figwort	49
	Ditto	Mustard	1	- 11	tions on Spleen		
	Ditto	Penny Royal		- 11	Sore throat	Vervain	34
	Ditto	Horehound	1	- 11	oore throat	Strawberry	30
	Ditto	Hyssop,	1.	- 11	Throat, in-	Groundsel	
	Ditto	Lovage	110	- 11	flamed		12
	Ditto	Spear mint	17	_	Throat, sore	Strawberry	30
	Ditto	Horse raddish	1 21	ıll	Tumours	Mallows	16
	Ditto	Sage	26	3	Trembling of		1700
	Ditto	Tansey	31	Ш	limbs	Sage	26
	Ditto	Thyme	32	11	Tooth-ache	Dittander	58
	Ditto	Viper's grass	36	1	Teeth, tartar,		1.00
	Ditto	Centaury	52	1	to remove	Strawberry	30
	Scurvy	Brooklime	5	1			
	Ditto	Goose grass	8	11	Ulcers of kid- nies	Agriman	
	Ditto	Cresses	9	11.	nies	Agrimony ,	3
	Ditto	Dandelion	10	11:	Ditto, of Legs	Blackberry	4
	Ditto	Garden rad-	23	Ш	Ulcers and	Carrots	т
	Ditto	dish Endive	100	Ш	sores		
	Ditto	Agrimony	10		Ditto Ditto	A	12
	Ditto	Lettuce	15				13
	Ditto	Horse raddish			Ditte	St. John's	27
		Scurvy grass	28	1	Ditto	m-10	
		Sorrel	30	1		mi	66
		Succory	31			Blackberry	57
		Turnips	33		Ditto, to pro-		4
	Ditto	Water-dock	36	-	mote	Butter Bur	6
	Ditto	Crowfoot	40			Chervil	7
		Figwort	49	I		Y	2
		Buck bean	54		litto acrimo	M-11	
		Dittander	58		nious	Mallows 1	6
		Briony	5	I	Ditto, ob-	Oats	
-	leepy disor-	Mustard	18		Structed	1.	9
	ders			1_	Ditto	Parsley 2	0

Disease.	Herb.	12.	Disease.	Herb.	p.
Urine, acri-	St. John's	27	Wind	Comomile	6
monious	Wort	1	Ditto.	Lovage	16
Ditto	Asparagus	47	Ditto	Marjoram	17
Ditto	Dandelion	10	Worms	Mother wort	27
Ditto	Toad flax	56	Ditto	Groundsel	12
Uvala, falling	Throatwort	53	Ditto	St. John's Wort	27
			Ditto	Tansey	31
Vertigo	Lavender	15	Ditto	Wormwood	37
Vomitings	Spear mint	17	Ditto	Germander	46
Vapours	Valerian	33	Ditto	Dittany	50
Venomous	Dittoner	50	Ditto	Centaury	521
bites	Dittany	150	Whites	Rosemary	24
As I have a		1	Warts	Crowfoot	40
Wounds	Brooklime	5	Ditto	Horse bean	43
Ditto	Ground Ivy	12		1 2000	100
Ditto	St. John's Wort	27	in Jean		1

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Blackberry	4	Garlic	11
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Butcher's Broom	5	Groundsel	12
Briony	5	Ground Pine	58
Burdock	6		
Butter Bur	- 6	Hemp Agrimony	13
Buckbean	54	Hops	13
Butter Wort	55	Horehound	14
		Hyssop	14
Camomile	6	Horse bean	43
Carrots	7	House leek	46
Chervil	7	Hogs Fennel	59
Clivers	8		
Coltsfoot	8	Lavender	15
Cresses, Garden	9	Leeks	15
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Coriander	38	Lovage	16
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Crowfoot	40	Lilly of the Valley, Comm	on 41
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Comfry	48	Mallows, Marsh	16
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Celandine	57	Mint, Spear	17
Cuckoo-point, Common	59	Mother Wort	18
Chickweed	63	Mustard	18
		Mother of Thyme	41
Dandelion	10	Mullein	54
Dead Nettle (White)	47	Mugwort	63
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With the second second		allalar grade and a second	
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	H. (130)		
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Fig. State of the	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	-

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