

The housekeeper's guide, or, Every man his own doctor : Containing many valuable receipts and prescriptions (approved of by the most eminent physicians), for the cure of the human body, &c.; to which is added a description of different kinds of baths, bathing, electricity, &c.; also a treatment of the cholera.

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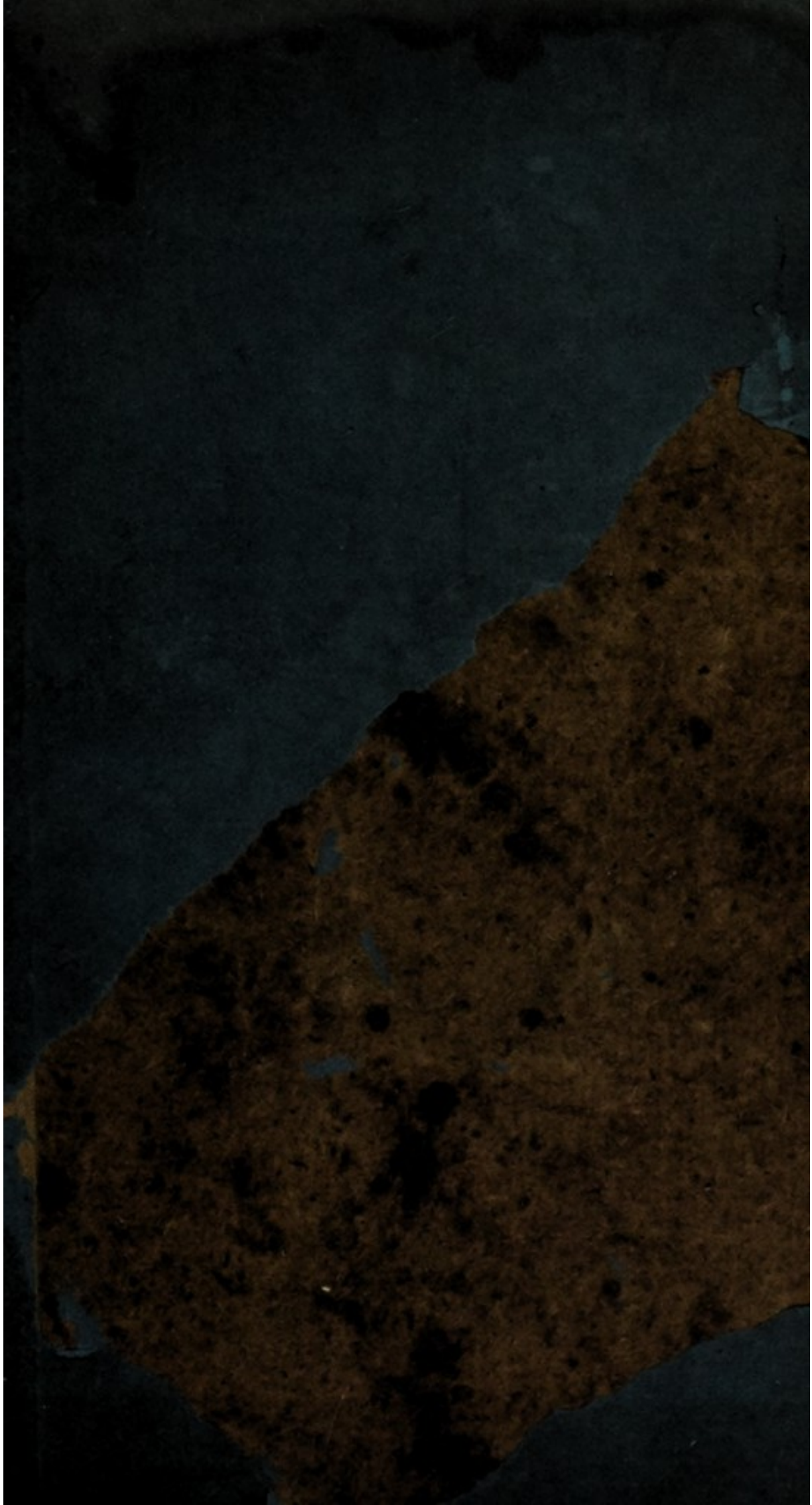
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THE
HOUSEKEEPER'S
GUIDE;

OR,

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR;

Containing many Valuable Receipts and Prescriptions,
(approved of by the most Eminent Physicians),

FOR THE

CURE OF THE HUMAN BODY, &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF BATHS,
BATHING, ELECTRICITY, &c.

ALSO A TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

Seventh Edition.

LEEDS: BY W. W. ROBINSON.

1837.

34984

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



PREFACE.



THE Author of this invaluable Work, in offering to the Public his Seventh Edition of "The Family Housekeeper's Guide," cannot refrain from expressing his gratitude for the extensive sale of his former editions. This work contains a great number of superior Prescriptions and Receipts, which will be found of incalculable benefit to Families, none of whom ought to be without a copy when it can be purchased at so cheap a rate. For want of a book of this description, many families have been subjected to very great inconvenience, personal injury, and even life has been endangered on account of it.

It behoves the head of every family to avail himself of all the help he can come at in cases of emergency, which require prompt assistance, and where medical aid

cannot immediately be procured. For the want of speedy help many patients have lost their lives, while others have been cripples the remainder of their days.

August, 1837.

HOUSEKEEPER'S GUIDE, &c.

Treatment of the Cholera.

For the cure of the premonitory Diarrhœa, or Bowel Complaint, the Calomel Pills, (*a*), the Castor Oil Draught (*b*), and the cordial mixture (*c*), with a diet of Arrow Root, thin Broth, and Rice, I have found, without exception, to succeed.

In the SPASMODIC STAGE of the Cholera—

1st. The Patient is to put on a flannel shirt or waistcoat, with long sleeves, and go to bed.

2nd. He is to be wrapt in a hot blanket.

3rd. Large stone-ware bottles, filled with hot water, and wrapped in a flannel, are to be laid to his feet and sides.

4th. One or two table-spoons full of common salt, dissolved in half a pint of warm water, is to be administered, and the

Patient's head is to be covered with the bed clothes, and on **NO ACCOUNT** is he to be permitted to rise.

5th. One table-spoon full of common salt, in cold water, is to be repeated every hour, till copious vomiting of yellow bitter **BILE** be produced, and a copious perspiration breaks out.

N. B. It has never been found necessary to repeat the salt and water more than three times.

6th. If the Patient complains of thirst, let him use plentifully of thin gruel, soda water, or even cold water, which instead of retarding, seems to promote free perspiration and the abundant discharge of **BILE**, upon which his safety depends.

7th. To remove the tenderness in the abdomen, and the sense of fulness in the head, from the violent effort to vomit, the application of a few leeches to the pit of the stomach and behind the ears, the following day, may be necessary; and the Calomel Pill (*a*), followed by the Castor Oil Draught (*b*), and the Saline Mixture (*d*), may be required to allay the febrile excitement which frequently ensues, as well as to carry off the vast accumulation of bile, which appears to be the cause of all the distressing and dangerous symptoms.

CAUTION.

Neither stimulants, such as Brandy, to restore the circulation, nor astringents, and Laudanum, &c. to arrest vomiting and diarrhœa, are to be administered, either in the premonitory stage or spasmodic stage of Cholera—it is a practice replete with danger.

The depressing passions, such as fear; the use of ardent spirits, which occasion congestion in the liver; excessive fatigue; indigestible articles of food, such as fish, raw fruit, and raw vegetables which irritate the stomach and bowels, are to be avoided as the only safe means of prevention.

(Signed) J. PIDDUCK, M. D.

87, *Great Russell-Street.*

July 25th- 1832

P. S. In persons of full habit, *Bleeding*, before the administration of Salt, may be necessary; but no case of this kind has occurred in my practice.



CALOMEL PILLS (a).

Take of Calomel from one to two grains, Powdered Rhubarb five grains. To be made into two pills, with Tincture of Rhubarb, and taken on going to bed.

CASTOR OIL DRAUGHT (b)

Take of Castor Oil, from one to two drachms, Mucilage of Gum Arabic and Mint Water, of each one table-spoonful. Mixed, to be made a draught, to be taken early in the Morning.

CORDIAL MIXTURE (c).

Take of Chalk jalap two large spoonfull, Cinnamon Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ one large spoonfull, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, one tea spoonfull, Laudanum, five drops. Mix, to make a draught to be taken after the operation of the Castor Oil, and repeated every six hours if necessary.

THE SALINE MIXTURE (d).

Take of Carbonate of Potass, one scruple, Mint Water, Common Water of each one table-spoonfull, Carbonate of Soda, five grains. Mix, to make a draught, which is to be taken with one table spoonfull of Lemon Juice in a state of effervescence, every four hours.

(Signed)

J. PIDDUCK, M. D.

87, Great Russell-Street.

July 25th, 1832.

PRESCRIPTIONS,

&c &c.

THE Prescriptions in this Book are computed for adults, excepting where they are otherwise expressed and are arranged by the following Table :—

TABLE OF WEIGHTS,

&c.

A Pound	contains	Twelve Ounces.
An Ounce	————	Eight Drachms.
A Drachm	————	Three Scruples.
A Scruple	————	Twenty Grains.
A Table Spoonful	————	Half-an-Ounce.



1 *Cure for Asthma.*

One quart of aqua vitæ, one ounce of anniseeds bruised, one ounce of liquorice sliced, half a pound of raisins stoned, then let them all steep ten days in the aqua vitæ, well covered up, after which time pour the same off into a bottle, then add two table spoonful of fine sugar to the same, and stop it very close for use.

2 *Pain and stitches in the side.*

Take of Rufus' Pill two scruples, volatile salts of hartshorn one scruple, oil of carroway seeds ten drops. Make them up into eight pills, and take one night and morning. Or drink a cup of tea made from the keys or seed of the ash tree.

3 *Sick headache.*

Of compound tincture of gentian three drachms, sal volatile one drachm, compound spirits of lavender one drachm. A tea spoonful or two may be taken in a draught of pure water with good effect, or in a cup of good tea: twankay green, brisk flavour is the best.

4 *Pain in the back.*

Of balsam of capivi one ounce; of this twenty to twenty-five drops may be taken in brown sugar night and morning.

5 *Liniment to rub the loins.*

Opodeldoc one ounce, tincture of cantherides three drachms, spirits of sal ammoniac three drachms, rectified oil of amber three drachms. Rub twice a day, keep warm, wear a flannel shirt.

6 *Palpitation of the heart.*

Of camphor mixture, one ounce a fluid drachm of the tincture of columba, and from ten to fifteen drops by measure of the tincture of foxglove.

7 *St. Anthony's Fire.*

Saint Anthony's Fire is a fever, attended with a red and painful swelling full of pimples, which afterwards turn into small blisters on the face, or some part of the body; the sooner the eruption takes place the less danger there is. Let your diet be only water gruel or barley broth, with roasted apples; take a glass of tar water warm in bed every hour, washing the part with the same.

8 *Indigestion, &c.*

Of the blue pill one drachm, divide it into twelve pills; one to be taken every night. Also take of the infusion of cascarilla bark, which is made by pouring boiling water on a certain quantity of the bark, three ounces, and carbonate of soda ten grains. To be taken twice a day.

9 *Bowel complaint.*

Take three pennyworth of isinglass, and simmer it down with a jill of water on a slow fire until it is dissolved, when done, add a little milk and sugar to make it palatable. Give the patient half a cup-full immediately, and a spoonful every hour afterwards.

10 *Strengthening plaster.*

Of oxyrosia take four drachms, paracensus four drachms, Burgandy pitch four drachms, red diminion two drachms, and dragon's blood two drachms. Melt all together. While hot, spread a portion of it on fine soft leather. This is commonly applied to sprains, fixed pain, and the like. Indeed it is a most excellent bracer.

11 *Balsam of life.*

Take gum Benjamin one ounce, strained storax, balsam of peru, balsam of tolu, myrrh, olibanum, angelica root, St. John's wort flowers, each half an ounce, and succotrine aloes one scruple; put them all into a pint of the spirits of wine, and let them stand for a week before the fire, stir them once a day until dissolved; then filter off for use. It is an admirable medicine for a great number of diseases, and greatly strengthens the whole body.

12 *Dysentry.*

Receive smoke of turpentine cast on burning coals; this cures also the bloody flux, or the falling of the fundament; or put a large brown toast into three quarts of water, with a drachm of cochineal powdered,

and a drachm of the salts of wormwood. Drink it all in as short a time as you can conveniently, this rarely fails to cure all fluxes, cholera morbus, and inflammations of the bowels.—Tried.

13 *Bloody flux.*

Apply a suppository of linen dipt in aqua vitæ, or drink cold water as much as possible, take nothing else till the flux stops ; or take a large apple, and at the top, pick out all the core, and fill up the place with a piece of honey comb, the honey being strained out, then roast the apple in embers, eat it, and it will stop the flux immediately.

14 *Windy cholic.*

Parched peas eaten freely, have had the most happy effect, when all other means have failed.

15 *To prevent piles.*

Wash the part daily in cold water.

16 *How to take off a wen.*

Take oil of origanum one ounce, rectified spirits of wine one ounce, spirits of turpentine one ounce. Mix and lay it on twice a day with a feather. Then take soft soap four ounces, corrosive sublimate finely powdered four drachms. Mix them well together. Spread a portion of it on fine linen, and apply it to the wen twice a day. This with proper attention, will soon destroy a wen of a moderate size, mole, or wart.

17 *Essence to dress wounds, &c.*

Take rectified spirits of wine two ounces ; compound tincture of lavender one ounce, oil of origanum four drachms. Rub or apply in a pledgit of lint twice a day. It is truly efficacious where no healing salve can be used, and is equal in goodness to the celebrated Whitworth's red rub.

18 *To make British oil.*

Oil of sulphur four ounces, oil of brick two ounces, Barbadoes tar one ounce, linseed oil three ounces. Mix. This will cure burns, scalds, or slight wounds, without any more help. Dress once a day.

19 *Heart-burn.*

Salts of tartar taken in a little water is a cure for the heart-burn; you may mix an equal quantity of magnesia with it, if you please.

20 *Decline of Life.*

Succotrine aloes one ounce; mix in one quart of British compounds. Drink a wine glass full every other day. The patient will find great comfort and relief.

21 *Hooping-Cough.*

Cochineal ten grains, salt of tartar one scruple, dissolve it in six ounces of water, and sweeten it with a little honey; for a child one year old, take one table spoonful, and more in proportion to the age.

22 *Sore nipples.*

Dress them twice a day with the following liniment, it will not disappoint the expectation; take spermaceti cerate, and balsam of Peru, of each three drachms.

23 *Essential oil of carraways.*

It is good against plague, poison, and melancholy: causeth rest, helps difficulty of urine, jaundice, dropsy, it breaks the stone, stops fluxes, and expels the wind, it comforts all the inward parts, it provokes the terms, and is powerful in removing all obstructions of the liver, spleen and lungs, causing a sweet breath, taking away asthmas, helping ulcers off the lungs, and causeth a good appetite; it is good in all diseases proceeding from cold, and any way afflicting the head

or nerves, as vertigos, catarrhs, megrims, and headaches, also deafness. Mix one drop with oil of almonds, and put into the ear every morning. The dose is six, seven, eight, or ten drops, in any convenient liquor, you may anoint outwardly with it, by mixing it with the oil of almonds. You may always get them at the chemists.

24 For sprains, &c.

Oil of swallows, the oil of peeteu, and the oil of turpentine, of each an equal quantity, mix them well together and anoint the painful parts.

25 To remove sickness.

Two drachms of salt of tartar, in three ounces of fresh lemon juice, strained, add of mint water and common water, two ounces of each, and of simple syrup one ounce.

26 How to make salve for all wounds.

One pound of hog's lard, three ounces of white lead, three ounces of red lead, three ounces of bee's wax, two ounces of black resin, and four ounces of common turpentine, all these ingredients must be put together in a pan, and boiled three quarter's of an hour, the turpentine to be put in before it is done enough, and give it a gentle boil afterwards; this is an excellent salve for burns, old sores, or ulcers, as it first draws then heals afterwards; it is excellent for all wounds, and ought always to be kept in your house.

27 Cure for corns.

Cut your corns at the decline of the moon, then take diacdon plaster, or a bit of wool, and place a bit of good soft soap in the middle of it. Apply it once or twice a day; this will, with perseverance, destroy corns of every description.

28 To rub swelled cheeks.

Of spirits of hartshorn two drachms, olive oil four

drachms, lavender water two drachms. Wrap up in soft flannel and keep warm.

29 *Expectorating emulsion.*

Oil of sweet almonds four drachms, salt of tartar two scruples, sweet spirit of nitre four drachms, pectoric elixir four drachms, and soft water half a pint: three table spoonsfull are a dose, morning and evening, when the lungs are painful and much oppressed with phlegm; this will produce an easy discharge.

Offensive breath.

This is owing to scurvy in the gums and putrified matter lodged in the hollow teeth. The following gargle stands in high esteem:—Take two ounces of cinnamon, six drachms of cloves, and six ounces of Florentine orrice root, nutmeg and mace; bruise and macerate them in a quart of spirits of wine or French brandy, during forty-eight hours. When used let it be diluted with water. Or chew every night a small piece of gum myrrh. Or chew every night and morning a clove, or a piece of orrice root, about the size of a bean; or rub the teeth with a piece of rag dipped in spirits of vinegar.

31 *Whitlow.*

This painful disease consists in an inflammation and swelling in the end of one of the fingers; the complaint generally proceeds from an injury of some kind, either the part has been pricked with a thorn, pin, or some sharp instrument. It may also proceed from any sudden change from heat to cold, which gives rise to inflammation. Sometimes the inflammation is so very violent, and the pain so great that the constitution becomes affected, and fever is the consequence. If the inflammation is very great, and the part exceedingly painful, three leeches may be applied, and the patient may take a dose of opening physic—such as fifteen grains of rhubarb powder, mixed with the same quantity of magnesia. This

may be mixed with half a wine glass of water, and swallowed. After the leeches have been applied, the finger may be held in water as hot as it can be borne for some time. Should the inflammation not subside, matter will most likely collect under the skin, and therefore poultices, composed of linseed meal, must be kept constantly on the part. This will draw the matter to the surface of the skin, when it must be let out by making an opening with a lancet or any sharp instrument; after the humour has been allowed to escape, poultices may be kept on the part till healed.

32 *Acidity of stomach.*

For this distressing complaint a powder taken occasionally, composed of ten grains of the powder of Columbia, with twelve grains of magnesia, is much recommended.

33 *Chilblain liniment.*

An ounce of camphorated spirit of wine, half an ounce of the liquid of subacetate of lead. Mix and apply them in the usual way, three or four times in the course of a day. It is very efficacious.

34 *Jaundice in children.*

Half an ounce of fine rhubarb, powdered; mix with it thoroughly, by long beating, two hands full of good and well cleaned currants, and of this give a tea-spoonful every morning.

35 *Weak ancles*

Hold the ancles in cold water a quarter of an hour, morning and evening.

36 *To prevent the toothache.*

Wash the mouth with cold water every morning, and rince them after every meal; or rub them often with tobacco ashes. When the teeth want cleaning rub them with ashes of burnt bread.

37 *Inward and bleeding.*

You may swallow a pill of pitch fasting; one pill usually cures the bleeding piles. For the violent bleeding piles boil juice of nettles slowly with a little sugar: take two ounces; it seldom wants repeating.

38 *Tape-worms.*

Mix a table spoonfull of Norway tar in a pint of small beer; take it as soon as you can in the morning fasting. It brought away a tape worm thirty-six feet in length.

39 *Obstruction of menses.*

Succotrine aloes one drachm, iron filings two scruple, precipitated sulphur of antimony half a drachm, calomel a scruple, oil of savine twenty drops, simple syrup enough for pills. Two to be taken every night.

40 *To prevent phlegm.*

A spoonfull of warm water to be taken the first thing in the morning.

41 *Fistulas.*

Wash muscle shells clean, then burn them to a powder, sift them fine, and mix them with hog's lard, spread it on clean wash leather, and apply it. It cured a person thought to be on the point of death.

N.B. It is also a cure for the piles.

42 *Ringworms.*

Apply rotten apples, or pounded garlick; or rub them with the juice of house leek; or wash them in camphorated Hungary water, or twice a day with oil of sweet almonds, and oil of tartar mixed.

43 *Chops in women's nipples.*

Apply balsam of sugar, or butter of wax,—which soon heals them.

44 *To prevent apoplexy.*

Use the cold bath, and drink only cold water in the fit, put a handful of salt in a pint of cold water, and if possible pour it down the throat of the patient, and he will quickly come to himself again; if the fit be soon after a meal do not bleed but vomit, rub the head, feet, and hands freely, and let two men carry the patient upright, backward and forward about the room. Medical aid should be had immediately if possible.

45 *Hooping cough.*

Musk julep six ounces, paregoric elixir half an ounce volatile tincture of valerian one drachm, mix them, and take two spoons full three or four times every day. Take milk of gum ammoniac and of small cinnamon water of each two ounces, tincture of castor two drachms, syrup of balsam half a drachm, mix them, and administer one spoonful soon after. Toward the decline of the disease a decoction of the bark in full doses may be prescribed to advantage. These medicines may be taken with success in a bad cough.

46 *Good Bitters.*

Gentian root two ounces, dried orange peel two ounces and a half, cochineal in powder half a drachm, proof spirits or brandy two pounds. Let them stand ten or twelve days, then decant off for use.

47 *Remedy for aches and pains.*

Friar's balsam and tincture of myrrh each one ounce, spirits of turpentine two ounces, good old strong ale dregs three ounces, mix them well together and bathe the afflicted parts of the body with it.

48 *To kill worms in the body.*

Half a glass full of brandy, and as much of fine sulphur as will cover a shilling, mix them well, then burn a bit of bread crust in the fire till it be black, chew the same in your mouth for five minutes, after which put it out, and then immediately take the above-mentioned medicine early in the morning.

49 *For a consumption.*

One handfull of horehound, and the same quantity of garden rue, with two pounds of coarse sugar. Put these ingredients into two quarts of water, boil them all together until they are reduced to one quart, then take three large table spoonsfull of the same early in the morning fasting.

50 *Eye water.*

Half a pint of the best brandy, two pints of spring water, and one ounce of the sugar of lead, mix them together and it is ready for use.

51 *To stop wounds from bleeding.*

Burnt leather, powdered, bole in powder, dragon's blood in powder, mix some spirits of wine with them, then lay it on with fine soft linen.

52 *To cure boils.*

Apply a little Venice turpentine, or an equal quantity of soap and brown sugar well mixed together, or a plaster of honey and wheat flower, or of figs, or a little saffron, in a white bread poultice. Also it is proper to purge.

53 *Scurvy in the gums.*

Make sage tea, and dissolve a little allum in it, in which dip a linen cloth, and rub your gums with the same. If you wish to make your teeth white, mix a little burnt allum with six spoons full of honey, and two spoonsfull of the juice of celandine, and rub your teeth with the same.

54 *Cancer in the mouth ; or, a sore throat.*

Juice of plantain mixed with rose water, and frequently wash your mouth ; if your gums are sore take gunpowder, roach alum, bole ammoniac, and honey, of each an equal quantity, mix them well together, and when you rub your gums with the same, let the rheum run out of your mouth.

55 *A cure for piles or sores.*

Eat rosemary and sage with bread and butter; and apply wheat flower and honey, by way of plaster.

56 *For inward bruises.*

Drink a strong decoction of cumfrey with bread and butter.

57 *How to cure a cough.*

Of almonds, (blanched) half an ounce, tincture of opium forty drops, syrup of tolu half an ounce; take two table spoonsfull twice a day.

58 *King's evil.*

Mix a little bole ammoniac in powder with some Venice turpentine, spread it on sheep leather, and apply it under the throat from ear to ear.

59 *For the ague.*

Drink the decoction of cammomile, well sweetened with treacle; take it when you are warm in bed, and sweat two hours.

60 *For scald or bruise.*

One quart of neat's foot oil, half a pound of red lead, two ounces of bee's wax, boil them three hours, stirring them well; then add to them one ounce of the oil of elder. Let it cool for use, and bathe the part afflicted with the same.

61 *Twisting of the guts.*

Many at the point of death, have been cured by taking one, two or three pounds of quicksilver, ounce by ounce.

62 *Obstructions.*

Anniseeds, carraway seeds, turmeric, flour of sulphur, cream of tartar and sugar, of each half an ounce; ferri carbonas, three drachms. Let all be finely

powdered and mixed. Take one spoonful in a little sugar and water, and drink a draught of penny-royal tea after the powders.

63 *Scurvy in the gums.*

Tincture of myrrh half an ounce, best bark two drachms, French bole and burnt alum of each a scruple, and of water six ounces. Wash your mouth with this lotion every morning, with a clean brush.

64 *Venereal*

Blue pill two drachms, to be divided into twenty-four pills; two to be taken at night and one in the morning; take gum tragacanth in powder, jalap in powder, purified nitre of each two drachms, made into twenty-four powders; take one twice a day in cold water. For scalding of the water take muriated quick-silver ten grains, dissolved in muriatic acid, twelve drops, then add compound tincture of lavender one ounce for a bottle. Twenty drops to be taken in a glass of water morning and night. N.B. You must be careful of colds. A lotion to wash the parts affected, three or four times a day; calomel two drachms, lime water eight ounces.

62 *To cure the toothache.*

Onion seed mixed with bee's wax, make into a small ball, put the ball when mixed together on a hot iron to melt the wax and seed, then cover it with a funnel, and let the fume go into the tooth, and it will effect a cure in two minutes.

66 *Weak eyes.*

A small lump of white copperas, say about the size of a pea, put it into a phial, holding about two ounces of water; carry this in the pocket and occasionally taking out the cork, turn the phial on the finger end, and thus bathe the eyes. This will effect a real cure in a short time.

67 *Quinsy or sore throat.*

Prepared kali, and pure nitre of each a scruple, cochineal five grains, pure water one ounce and a half, compound spirits of ammonia twenty-five drops. A draught to be taken every three hours.

68 *Gargle for quinsy.*

Water six ounces, honey one ounce, nitre one drachm and a half; mix them together. This cooling gargle may be used with great advantage.

69 *Nervous disorders.*

Peruvian bark one ounce, gentian root, orange peel, and coriander seeds of each half an ounce, slice the gentian root, and bruise the seeds and bark; boil the whole in four pints of water, and strain off for use, then add one jill of brandy. Take a wine glass half full in the morning and at noon.

Fifteen or twenty drops of elixir of vitriol, may be taken twice or three times a day, in two table spoonfulls of the above infusion. This expels wind, strengthens the stomach, promotes a good digestion, and abates the fever.

70 *To cure spitting of blood.*

If the patient be hot or feverish, bleeding and a small dose of nitre will be of use; a scruple or half a drachm of nitre may be taken in a cup of his ordinary drink twice a day. Elixir of vitriol one ounce; take twenty-five drops in a cupfull of tincture of roses, or linseed tea twice a day.

71 *A cough of any kind.*

Powder tragacanth one drachm, laudanum forty drops, syrup of white poppies two drachms, water six ounces. Take two table spoonfull twice or even three times a day.

73 *Coldness of the stomach.*

A spoonfull of the syrup of the juice of carduus

benidictus, to be taken fasting for three or four mornings ; or chew a leaf of cardus every morning, and swallow the spittle.—Tried.

73 *Pain in the stomach, &c.*

Swallow five or six corns of pepper for six or seven mornings.—Tried.

74 *Rickets.*

Wash the child in cold water every morning.

75 *The bite of a viper.*

Apply bruised garlic, or rub the place immediately with common oil. To prevent the bite of a viper, rub the hands with juice of radishes.

76 *Remedy for poisons.*

Give one or two grains of distilled verdigrease : it causes instant vomiting. If the poison be caused by arsenic, dissolve a quarter of an ounce of salt of tartar in a pint of water, then let him drink every quarter of an hour as much as he can until he be well. If poisoned by opium, take thirty drops of elixir of vitriol in cold water every quarter of an hour until the drowsiness or wildness ceases, or a spoonful of lemon juice. Or if poisoned with sublimate of mercury, dissolve an ounce of salt of tartar in a gallon of water, and drink largely of it. This will entirely destroy the power of the poison, if used immediately.

77 *Ruptures.*

Foment with aqua vitæ for two hours ; or, take agrimony, spleen wort, Solomon's seal, straw-berry root, of each a handfull ; pick and wash them well ; stamp and boil them two hours in two quarts of white wine in a vessel close stopt, strain, and drink a large glass of this every morning, and an hour after, drink another. It commonly cures in a fortnight. A good truss in the mean time is of great use ; and perhaps the only thing to be depended on.

How to proceed—First, place on a broad plank, slooping from the side of the bed to the ground, on this lay the patient on pillows, with his head downward, then foment the part for half an hour, with cloths four times doubled, steeped in cold water, gently touching it with your fingers; afterwards bind on it many times doubled, a cloth shaped like a triangle, wet in cold water; the gut is generally restored to its place in a few hours; if not, repeat the operation twice a day, and in two or three days the disease will be cured.

78 *Ruptures in children.*

Boil a spoonfull of egg shells, dried in an oven and powdered in a pint of milk, and feed the child constantly with bread boiled in this milk.

79 *Cancer tumour in the breast.*

Muriated quicksilver ten grains, muriated acid ten grains, spirits of nitrous æther one ounce; take fifteen drops in a little ground-ivy tea, night and morning. N.B. It must not be taken if pregnant.

80 *Ointment for cancer in the breast.*

Woodbine leaves, inner rind of elder, broad plantain leaves, sheep's dung, of each one handfull, and one pound and a half of fresh butter, put the leaves and dung along with the butter, into a pot, which place in the oven; when the leaves are crisp, strain the ointment into a pot, and rub the tumour three times a day. If not a confirmed cancer, a speedy cure may be expected.

81 *Worms in general.*

Quicksilver with sulphur one ounce and a half, seeds of santonicum half an ounce, jalap two drachms; honey enough for an electuary; take one tea spoonfull at night, and two in the morning.

82 *Worms in children.*

Calomel three grains, best rhubarb five grains, mix the powder in treacle; give it to the child and keep it warm.

83 *Pimples on the face.*

Muriated quicksilver twenty grains, dissolved in muriatic acid, bitter almonds half an ounce, blanched, water one pint. Wash the face once a day until the eruption disappear.

84 *Hoarseness.*

Mucilage of gum arabic two ounces, balsam of capivi half an ounce, elixir of vitriol three drachms, pure water six ounces. Take a table spoonful night and morning.

85 *Asthma.*

Emulsion of gum ammoniac four ounces, syrup of quills two ounces, mix them. In coughs, asthmas, and obstructions of the breast, one table spoonful of this julep may be taken three times a day.

86 *Jaundice.*

Succotrine aloes one drachm, assafœtida, precipitated sulphur of antimony, filings of iron, of each half a drachm, simple syrup enough for pills No. 24, two to be taken morning and night.

87 *Gravel.*

Dissolve three drachms of prepared natron, in a quart of cold soft water, and take one pint in the course of the day; continue this medicine for a few days, and you will find great relief.

88 *Gravel.—Another receipt.*

Best gum arabic two ounces, Venice soap half an ounce, rhubarb and jalap of each two drachms, balsam

of capivi enough to make an electuary. Take about the size of a nutmeg morning and evening.

89 *Gravel.—Another receipt.*

Tincture of balsam of Peru half an ounce, and spirits of nitre half an ounce. Thirty drops three times a day in brown sugar.

90 *Sore eyes.*

Æthop's mineral one ounce, jalap two drachms, cream of tartar half an ounce, flour of sulphur half an ounce, made into an electuary with honey. One tea spoonful at night, and two in the morning.

91 *Lotion for the eyes.*

White vitriol fifteen grains, spirits of wine two drachms, rose water one jill, Bathe the eyes with the lotion four or five times a day.

92 *Inflamed eyes.*

Leeches may be applied to the temples or under the eyes with good effect; the wounds must be suffered to bleed for some hours.

93 *Ulcers in the legs.*

It requires considerable skill to be able to judge whether or not an ulcer ought to be dried up in general, those which proceed from a bad habit of body should be suffered to continue open at least till the constitution be so far changed by proper regimen or the use of medicine, that they seem disposed to heal of their own accord. Of gum guaiacum and succotrine aloes each a drachm, precipitated sulphur of antimony, and vitriolated quicksilver of each a scruple, simple syrup enough for pills No. 24, two to be taken every night. Externally, take calomel two scruples, tar ointment one ounce. Dress the ulcer twice a day for some time, then to complete the cure, let a bandage be bound over the ulcer as

tight as it can be borne; of spermceti cerate six drachms, red lead one drachm, this to be applied. When the above ointment is done with, take muriatic quicksilver three grains, muriatic acid four drops, rose water six ounces, the lotion to be applied to the ulcer twice a day; the ulcer may be sprinkled now and then with calomel, or red nitrated quicksilver.

Take rose water one pint, sugar of lead one ounce, bathe the inflamed parts with this lotion twice a day.

94 *Sprains and bruises.*

One jill of vinegar, and saltpetre one ounce; dissolve the saltpetre in the vinegar, spirits of opodeldoc one ounce, sal ammoniac one ounce, tincture of myrrh one ounce, oil of rignum three drachms, mix them together for use, and bathe the part affected three or four times a day.

95 *Cramp at stomach.*

Ether two drachms, sal volatile two drachms tincture of guiacum two drachms, tincture of lavender two drachms, and tincture of opium one drachm; take one tea spoonfull in three table spoonsfull of ginger tea every four hours until the patient finds relief.

96 *Convulsion fits in children.*

Sal volatile one ounce, tincture of lavender one drachm. A child three months old may take three drops in three tea spoonsfull of its mother's milk, or sugar and water. When you find the child's stool green, or when it is full of pain, increase one drop at a time, as the child can take it. Older children may take three or four drops. It is good and safe.

97 *To stop a lax.*

Tincture of rhubarb one ounce, tincture of cinnamon one ounce, and tincture of laudanum twenty drops: take three tea spoonsfull every three hours.

98 *Vomiting draught.*

Ipecacuanha in powder, one scruple, water an ounce, simple syrup one ounce, and mix them. Persons who require a stronger vomit may add to the above half a grain, or a grain of emetic tartar.

99 *Dropsy.*

Rhubarb two drachms, gamboge, and precipitated sulphur of antimony, of each half a drachm, vitriolated quicksilver a scruple, and simple syrup enough for pills 32 in No. two to be taken night and morning.

100 *Dropsy.—Another.*

Balsam of Capiwi one ounce, spirits of nitre one ounce tincture of foxglove half an ounce, take thirty drops three times a day in brown sugar.

101 *Cancer in the breast.*

The brine that comes from butter when you wash it, bathe the tumour four times a day ; you must warm it for use.

102 *Fainting fits.*

Spirits of red lavender one ounce, and spirits of vitre two drachms ; take a tea spoon full in a little water when you find the fainting fit coming on, and add two drachms of the spirit ammonia foetid.

103 *Burns and scalds.*

White lead four ounces and a half, white wax half an ounce, goulard half an ounce, and butter half a pound ; melt the wax, then mix altogether, and give it a boil. Lay the ointment on the part affected five or six times a day.

104 *Piles.*

Old hay, boil it, put it into a close stool or a common chamber put, and steam the parts affected ; this is present relief, and never fails.

105 *Scald Head.*

Foxglove, both flowers and leaves, and hog's lard, pound together, bruise and boil them to an ointment; let the ointment be strong of the juice of the herb.

106 *Deafness.*

The juice of foxglove leaves, when bruised, and an equal quantity of the best brandy mixed; put two drops into the ear at bed time; and put into the ear a little fine cotton, steeped in the same syrup. It restored a person to his hearing after he had been deaf many years.

107 *Scurvy.*

China root one ounce, sassafras three ounces, sarsaparilla two ounces, guiacum shavings two ounces, juniper berries two ounces, hartshorn shavings two ounces, liquorice root two ounces, and Spanish juice one ounce; boil the whole in six quarts of water until reduced to four and a half; this medicine will purify the blood; take half a tea cup full three times a day.

108 *Rheumatism.*

Tincture of colchicum two ounces and a half; two teaspoon full to be taken twice a day in four teaspoon full of spring water, and every three times of taking one ounce of Epsom salts.

Durham mustard one ounce, sweet soap one ounce, Scotch whiskey one jill; mix it all together, put it into a mortar, and beat it to an oil, then put it into a bottle, let it stand by the fire all night, it is then ready for use. You must anoint the part affected before a good fire.

109 *Billious and liver pills.*

Blue pill one drachm, and extract of gentian one drachm; to be divided into twenty-four pills. Two to be taken at bed time.

110 *Nervous pills.*

Rhubarb and aloes of each one drachm, scammony one drachm, vitriolated tartar fifteen grains, Castile soap half a drachm, and syrup of ginger, as much as will form into pills.

The above pills are a mild effectual remedy for all disorders which originate in vitiated action on the liver and billiary organs, such as indigestion, loss of appetite, headache, heartburn, flatulences, spasms, costiveness, and affections of the liver. Take two pills at night and one in the morning.

111 *Gout pills.*

Gum guiacum one drachm, rhubarb one drachm, golden sulphur of antimony one drachm, aloes one drachm, Castile soap one drachm, and ginger half a drachm; made up with syrup of ginger into pills. Take two night and morning.

112 *Rheumatic gout.*

Tincture of colchicum one ounce. One tea spoonfull to be taken three times a day in a little gin and water, or ginger tea. This tincture will cure the gout in any part of the body.

113 *Pills for the Gout.*

Gum guiacum and camphor, of each a drachm, precipitated sulphur of antimony, and vitriolated quicksilver, of each a scruple, and syrup of ginger enough for pills No. 30. Two to be taken at night.

114 *Lotion for the Gout*

Rose water a pint, and sugar of lead two ounces, bathe the part affected with the lotion with a sponge, wrap it up with flannel, and keep it warm.

115 *Scurvy.*

Elixir of vitriol one ounce, and spirits of sweet nitre one ounce; take twenty-five drops of spirits of

nitre, and thirty drops of elixir of vitriol, in three table spoonful of goose grass tea twice a day until done.

116 *Scurvy*

Of quicksilver with sulphur two ounces, crude antimony two drachms, rhubarb two drachms, cream of tartar three drachms, and honey enough for an electuary; you may take about the size of a nutmeg night and morning

117 *Another for scurvy.*

Scorbutic eruptions are generally attended with a most troublesome itching, especially in bed, let the parts affected be bathed with the following lotion; sharp pointed dock root four ounces, the inner rind of elder four ounces, and broad plantain leaves three ounces; boil these together in six quarts of water to four, then strain off for use (slice the root) and bathe the parts affected night and morning

118 *Itch.*

Flour of sulphur one ounce and a half, nitre two drachms, quicksilver with sulphur one ounce, mixed with honey. The size of a nutmeg to be taken night and morning

119 *Ointment for itch.*

Two ounces of flour sulphur, crude sal ammoniac finely powdered two drachms, hog's lard or butter four ounces; if a scruple of the essence of lemon be added, it will entirely take away the disagreeable smell. The size of a nutmeg of this may be rubbed in twice or thrice a week at bed time

120 *Intermitting fever.*

Best bark one ounce, grains of paradise one ounce and salt of wormwood one ounce; mix all in three gills of strong sage tea; take a wine glass full three times a day.

121 *Erysipelas.*

Inflammation at the anus is very often mistaken for piles by people who are unacquainted with the disease; this complaint is attended with a most troublesome degree of itching, and often an ichorous discharge, it soon yields to the following ointment:— Of citron ointment, spermaceti ditto, of each equal parts, to be well mixed together in a glass mortar, and rub it over the affected parts two or three times a day; dissolve an ounce of Epsom salts in a quart of soft water, take a tea cup full every morning.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

122 *Decoction of logwood.*

Boil three ounces of the shavings or chips of logwood, in four pints of water, till one half of the liquor is wasted. Two or three ounces of simple cinnamon water may be added to this decoction. In fluxes of the belly, where the stronger astringents are improper, a tea spoonfull of this decoction may be taken with advantage three or four times a day.

123 *The strengthening fomentation.*

Oak bark one ounce, granite peel half an ounce, allum two drachms, smiths' forge water, three pints. Boil the water with the bark and peel to the consumption of one third; then strain the remaining decoction and dissolve the allum. This astringent liquor is employed as an external fomentation to weak parts; it may also be used internally.

124 *Yellow basilican ointment.*

Yellow wax, white resin, and frankincense, each a quarter of a pound; melt them together over a gentle fire then add, of hog's lard prepared, one pound. Strain the ointment while warm. This ointment is employed for cleansing and healing wounds and ulcers.

125 *Issue ointment.*

Mix half an ounce of Spanish flies, finely powdered, in six ounces of yellow basilican ointment. This ointment is chiefly intended for dressing blisters, in order to keep them open during pleasure.

126 *Ointment of lead.*

Of olive oil, half a pint, white wax two ounces, sugar of lead three drachms. Let the sugar of lead, reduced into a fine powder, be rubbed up with some part of the oil, and afterwards added to the other ingredients, previously melted to ether, continually stirring them till quite cold. This cooling and gently astringent ointment may be used in all cases where the intention is to dry and skin over the part, in scalding, &c.

127 *Ointment of sulphur.*

Take of hog's lard prepared four ounces, flowers of sulphur an ounce and a half, crude sal ammoniac two drachms, essence of lemon ten or twelve drops. Make them into an ointment. This ointment when rubbed upon the parts affected, will generally cure the itch. It is the safest and best application for that purpose, and when made in this way, has no disagreeable smell.

128 *Liniment for burns.*

Take equal parts of Florence oil, or of fresh-drawn linseed oil and lime water; shake them well together in a wide mouthed bottle, so as to form a liniment. This is found to be an exceeding proper application for recent scalds or burns. It may either be spread upon a cloth, or the parts affected may be anointed with it twice or thrice a day.

129 *Liniment for Piles.*

Take of emolient ointment, two ounces, liquid laudanum, half an ounce. Mix these ingredients with the yoke of an egg, and work them well together.

130 *Mercurial sublimate pill.*

Dissolve fifteen grains of the corrosive sublimate of mercury into two drachms of the saturated solution of crude sal ammoniac, and make it into a paste, in a glass mortar, with a sufficient quantity of the crumb

of bread. This mass must be formed into one hundred and twenty pills. This pill which is the most agreeable form of exhibiting the sublimate, has been found efficacious, not only in curing the venereal disease, but also in killing and expelling worms, after other powerful medicines have failed. For the venereal disease, four of these pills may be taken twice a day, as an alterant three, and for worms two.

131 *Purging pills.*

Of succotrine aloes, and Castile soap, each two drachms; of simple syrup a sufficient quantity to make them into pills. Four or five of these pills will generally prove a sufficient purge. For keeping the body gently open, one may be taken night and morning: they are reckoned both deobstruent and stomachic, and will be found to answer all the purposes of Dr. Anderson's pills, the principal ingredient of which is aloes.

132 *Jaundice.*

Castile soap, succotrine aloes, and rhubarb, of each one drachm. Make them into pills with a sufficient quantity of syrup or mucilage. As their title expresses, these pills are chiefly intended for the Jaundice, which with the assistance of proper diet, they will often cure. Five or six of them may be taken twice a day, more or less, as is necessary to keep the body open. It will be proper, however, during their use to interpose now, and then a vomit of ipecuhana, or tartaric emetic.

133 *Stomachic pills.*

Take extract of gentian two drachms; powdered rhubarb and vitriolated tartar, of each one drachm; oil of mint thirty drops; simple syrup a sufficient quantity; three or four of these pills may be taken twice a day, for invigorating the stomach, and keeping the body gently open.

134 *Strengthening pills.*

Take soft extract of the bark and salt of steel, of each a drachm—make into pills. In disorders arising from excessive debility, or relaxation of the solids, as the chlorosis, or green sickness, two of these pills may be taken three times a day.

135 *Blistering plaster.*

Take of Venice turpentine six ounces ; yellow wax two ounces ; Spanish flies in fine powder three ounces ; powdered mustard one ounce. Melt the wax and while it is warm, add to it the turpentine, taking care not to evaporate by too much heat. After the turpentine and wax are sufficiently incorporated, sprinkle in the powders, continually stirring the mass till it be cold. When the blistering plaster is not at hand, its place may be supplied by mixing with any soft ointment a sufficient quantity of powdered flies, or by forming them into a paste with flour and vinegar.

136 *Warm plaster.*

Take of gum plaster one ounce, blistering plaster two drachms. Melt them together over a gentle fire. This plaster is useful in the sciatica, and other fixed pains of the rheumatic kind : it ought, however, to be worn for some time, and to be renewed at least once a week. If this is found to blister the part, which is some times the case, it must be made with a smaller proportion of the blistering plaster.

137 *Wax plaster.*

Take of yellow wax one pound ; white resin half a pound ; mutton suet, three quarters of a pound. Melt them together. This is generally used instead of the Melilot plaster. It is a proper application after blisters, and in other cases where a gentle digestive is necessary.

138 *Carminative powder.*

Of Coriander seed half an ounce, of ginger one drachm, nutmegs half a drachm, fine sugar a drachm and a half. Reduce them into powder for twelve doses. This powder is employed for expelling flatulences arising from indigestion, particularly those to which hysteric and hypochondriac persons are so liable. It may likewise be given in small quantities to children in their food when troubled with gripes.

139 *Saline laxative powder.*

Take of soluble tartar and cream of tartar, each one drachm, purified nitre half a drachm. Make them into a powder. In fevers and other inflammatory disorders, where it is necessary to keep the body gently open, one of these cooling laxative powders may be taken in a little gruel, and repeated occasionally.

140 *Sudorific powder.*

Take purified nitre and vitriolated tartar, of each half an ounce, opium and ipecacuanha, of each one drachm. Mix the ingredients, and reduce them to a fine powder. This is generally known by the name of Dover's Powder. It is a powerful sudorific. In obstinate rheumatisms, and other cases where it is necessary to excite a copious sweat, this powder may be administered in the dose of a scruple, or half a drachm. Some patients will require two scruples. It ought to be accompanied with the plentiful use of some warm diluting liquor.

141 *Worm powder.*

Take of tin reduced into a fine powder an ounce; Æthiop's mineral two drachms. Mix them well together, and divide the whole into six doses. One of these powders may be taken in a little syrup, honey,

or treacle, twice a day. After they have been all used the following anthelmintic purge may be proper.

142 *Purging worm powder.*

Take of rhubarb, a scruple, scammony and calomel of each five grains. Rub them together in a mortar for one dose. For children the above dose must be lessened according to their age. If the powder of tin be given alone, its dose may be considerably increased. The late Dr. Alston gave it to the amount of two ounces in three days, and says, when thus administered, that it proved an agreeable anthelmintic. He purged his patients both before they took the powder and afterwards.

143 *Powder for tape worm.*

Early in the morning the patient is to take, in any liquid, two or three drachms, according to his age and constitution, of the root of the male fern, reduced into a fine powder. About two hours afterwards, he is to take of calomel and resin of scammony, each ten grains, gum gamboge six grains. These ingredients must be finely powdered and given in a little syrup, honey, treacle, or any thing that is most agreeable to the patient. He is then to walk gently about, now and then drinking a dish of weak green tea, till the worm is passed. If the powder of the fern produces nausea, or sickness, it may be removed by sucking the juice of an orange or lemon. This medicine, which had long been kept a secret abroad for the cure of the tape-worm, was some time ago purchased by the French King, and made public for the benefit of the people.

144 *Volatile fetid tincture.*

Infuse two ounces of assafœtida in one pint of volatile aromatic spirit for eight days, in a close bottle, frequently shaking it; then strain the tincture. This medicine is very beneficial in hysteric disorders, especially when attended with lowness of spirits and faintings. A tea-spoonfull of it may be taken in a glass of wine, or a cup of penny-royal tea.

145 *Tincture of black hellebore.*

Infuse two ounces of the root of black hellebore, bruised, in a pint of proof spirit, for seven or eight days; then filter the tincture through paper. A scruple of cochineal may be infused along with the roots, to give the tincture a colour. In obstructions of the menses, a tea-spoonfull of this tincture may be taken in a cup of cammomile or pennyroyal tea twice a day.

146 *Sacred tincture, or tincture of hieira picra.*

Take of succotrine aloes in powder, one ounce, Virginian snakeroot and ginger, of each two drachms. Infuse in a pint of mountain wine, and half a pint of brandy, for a week, frequently shaking the bottle; then strain off the tincture. This is a safe and useful purge for persons of a languid and phlegmatic habit; but it is thought to have better effects, taken in small doses as a laxative. The dose, as a purge, is from one to two ounces.

147 *Compound tincture of senna.*

Take of senna one ounce; jalap, coriander-seeds, and cream of tartar, of each half an ounce. Infuse them in a pint and a half of French brandy for a week; then strain the tincture, and add to it four ounces of fine sugar; this is an agreeable purge, and answers all the purposes of the elixir salutis, and of Daffy's elixir. The dose, as a purge, is from one to two or three ounces.

148 *Tincture of Spanish flies.*

Take of Spanish flies, reduced to a fine powder, two ounces; spirit of wine one pint. Infuse for two or three days, then strain off the tincture. This is intended as an acrid stimulant for external use. Parts affected with the palsy or chronic rheumatism, may be frequently rubbed with it.

149 *Tincture of the balsam of Tolu.*

Balsam of tolu an ounce and a half; rectified spirits of wine a pint. Infuse in a gentle heat until the balsam is dissolved; then strain the tincture. This tincture possesses all the virtues of the balsam.—In coughs, and other complaints of the breast, a tea spoonful or two of it may be taken in a bit of loaf sugar. But the best way of using it is in syrup. An ounce of the tincture, properly mixed with two pounds of simple syrup, will make what is commonly called the balsamic syrup.

150 *Paregoric Elixir.*

Of flowers of benzoin half an ounce, and of opium two drachms. Infuse in one pound of the volatile aromatic spirit, four or five days, frequently shaking the bottle, afterwards strain the elixir. This is an agreeable and safe way of administering the opium. It eases pain, allays tickling coughs, relieves difficult breathing, and is useful in many disorders of children, particularly the hooping cough.

151 *Acid elixir of vitriol.*

Aromatic tincture one pint, and oil of vitriol three ounces. Mix them gradually, and after the fæces have subsided, filter the elixir through paper, in a glass funnel. This is one of the best medicines for hysteric and hypochondriac patients, afflicted with flatulencies arising from relaxation or debility of the stomach and intestines. It will succeed where the most celebrated stomachic bitters have no effect. The dose is from ten to forty drops, in a glass of wine or water, or a cup of any bitter infusion, twice or thrice a day. It should be taken when the stomach is most empty.

152 *Camphorated spirit of wine.*

Dissolve an ounce of camphor in a pint of rectified spirits. This is chiefly employed as an embrocation

in bruises, palsies, the chronic rheumatism, and for preventing gangrenes. The aforesaid quantity of camphor, dissolved in half a pound of the volatile aromatic spirit, forms Ward's *Essence*.

159 *Spirit of Mindererus.*

Of volatile sal ammoniac any quantity. Pour on it gradually distilled vinegar, till the effervescence ceases. This medicine is useful in promoting a discharge both by the skin and urinary passages. It is also a good external application in sprains and bruises. When intended to raise a sweat, half an ounce of it in a cup of warm gruel may be given to the patient in bed every hour till it has the desired effect.

154 *Vinegar.*

Vinegar is a useful medicine, both in inflammatory and putrid disorders. It cools the blood, quenches thirst, counteracts a tendency to putrefaction, and allays inordinate motions of the system. It likewise promotes the natural secretions, and in some cases excites a copious sweat, where the warm medicines called alexipharmic, tend rather to prevent than salutary evacuation.

Weakness, faintings, vomitings, and other histeric affections, are often relieved by vinegar applied to the mouth and nose, or received into the stomach. It is of excellent use also in correcting many poisonous substances, when taken into the stomach; and in promoting their expulsion, when received into their blood.

155 *Vinegar of roses.*

Of red roses half a pound, and strong vinegar half a gallon. Infuse in a close vessel for several weeks, in a gentle heat, and then strain the liquor. It is principally used as an embrocation for headaches, &c.

156 *Vinegar of Squills.*

Of dried squills two ounces, and distilled vinegar two pints. Infuse for ten days or a fortnight in a gentle heat; afterwards strain the liquor, and add to it about a twelfth part of its quantity of proof spirits. This medicine is good in disorders of the breast, occasioned by a load of viscid phlegm. It is also of use in hydropic cases for promoting a discharge of urine. A dose is from two drachms to two ounces, according to the intention for which it is given. When intended to act as a vomit, the dose ought to be large. In other cases it must not only be exhibited in small doses, but also mixed with cinnamon-water, or some other agreeable aromatic liquor, to prevent the nausea it might otherwise occasion.

157 *Allum whey.*

Boil two drachms of powdered allum in milk till it is curdled; then strain out the whey. This whey is beneficial in an immoderate flow of the menses, and in a diabetes, or excessive discharge of urine: the dose is two, three, or four ounces, according as the stomach will bear it, three times a day. If it should occasion vomiting, it may be diluted.

158 *Mustard whey.*

Milk and water, of each a pint, bruised mustard seed, an ounce and a half. Boil them together till the curd is perfectly separated; afterwards strain the whey through a cloth. It is the most elegant and by no means the least efficacious method of exhibiting mustard. It warms and invigorates the habit, and promotes the different secretions. Hence, in the low state of nervous fevers, it will often supply the place of wine. It is also of use in the chronic rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, &c. By adding a little sugar it will be rendered more agreeable:—the dose is an ordinary tea cup-full four or five times a day.

159 *Astringent bolus.*

Allum in powder fifteen grains, gum kino five grains, syrup a sufficient quantity to make a bolus. In any excessive flow of the menses, and other violent discharges of the blood, proceeding from relaxation, this bolus may be given every four or five hours, till the discharge abates.

160 *Diaphoretic bolus.*

Gum guaiacum in powder ten grains, flowers of sulphur and cream of tartar of each one scruple, simple syrup a sufficient quantity. In rheumatic complaints and disorders of the skin, this bolus may be taken twice a day. It will also be of service in the inflammatory quinsy.

161 *Mercurial bolus.*

Calomel six grains, conserve of roses half a drachm, make a bolus. Where mercury is necessary this bolus may be taken twice or thrice a week. It may be taken over night, and if it does not operate, a few grains of jalap will be proper next day.

162 *Rhubarb and mercury bolus.*

Best rhubarb in powder, from a scruple to half a drachm, of calomel from four to six grains, simple syrup a sufficient quantity to make a bolus; this is a proper purge in hypochondriac constitutions, but its principal intention is to expel worms. Where a stronger purge is necessary, jalap may be used instead of rhubarb.

163 *Pectoral bolus.*

Spermaceti one scruple, of gum ammoniac ten grains, salt of hartshorn six grains, simple syrup as much as will make them into a bolus; this bolus is given in colds and coughs of long standing, asthmas, and beginning consumptions of the lungs. It is generally proper to bleed the patient before he begins to use it.

164 *Purging bolus.*

Jalap in powder a scruple, cream of tartar, two scruples. Let them be rubbed together, and formed into a bolus, with simple syrup. Where a mild purge is wanted, this will answer the purpose very well. If a stronger dose is necessary, the jalap may be increased to half a drachm or upwards.

165 *Emollient clyster.*

Linseed tea and new milk each six ounces. Mix them; and if fifty or sixty drops of laudanum be added to this, it will supply the place of the Anodyne clyster.

166 *Laxative clyster.*

Milk and water of each six ounces, sweet oil or fresh butter, and brown sugar, of each two ounces; mix them together; and if an ounce of Glauber's salt, or two table spoonsfull of common salt be added to this, it will be the purging clyster.

167 *Carminative clyster.*

Cammomile flowers an ounce, anniseeds half an ounce. Boil in a pint and a half of water to one pint. In hysteric and hypochondriac complaints this may be administered instead of the Fœtid Clyster, the smell of which is so disagreeable to most patients.

168 *Oily Clyster.*

To four ounces of the infusion of cammomile flowers, add an equal quantity of Florence Oil. This clyster is beneficial in bringing off small worms lodged in the lower parts of the alimentary canal. When given to children, the quantity must be proportionally lessened.

169 *Starch clyster.*

Jelly of starch four ounces, linseed oil half an ounce. Liquify the jelly over a gentle fire and then mix the oil. In dysentery, or bloody flux, this clyster may be administered after every loose stool, to heal the ulcerated intestines, and blunt the sharpness of corroding humours. Forty or fifty drops of lau-

danum may be occasionally put to it; in which case it will generally supply the place of the astringent Clyster.

170 *Vinegar clyster.*

This clyster is made by mixing three ounces of vinegar with five of water gruel; it answers all the purposes of a common clyster, with the peculiar advantage of being proper either in inflammatory or putrid disorders, especially in the latter.

RECEIPTS.

171 *To take stains out of silk.*

Take sop-wort (an herb of that name), bruise it then strain out the juice, add a little black soap; mix them well to a moderate thickness. Rub over the stained or spotted place; wash it out with warm water allow it to dry; repeat it twice or thrice, it will effect your wishes.

172 *For removing grease from silks.*

Essence of lemon three drachms, rectified oil of turpentine one drachm; mix and apply it with a linen cloth

173 *To take spots out of linen.*

Take two spoonfulls of the juice of onions, and as much of lime juice; wet it two or three times, as often drying it by the fire; wash it immediately in a good lather and it is done.

174 *To take iron moulds out of linen.*

Dissolve the powder of burnt allum in the juice of lemon; wet the place with it, dry it with the back of a spoon, in the fore part of which is a live coal, and in doing it five or six times the iron mould will wash out.

175 *Removing stains from woollen cloth.*

To two ounces of spirits of wine put one ounce of French chalk, and five ounces of tobacco pipe clay, both in fine powder; make this mixture into rolls, let them dry. This composition is to be applied by rubbing the spot, either wet or dry, afterwards brushing the part rubbed therewith.

176 *To clean black clothes.*

Clean the clothes as mentioned in the last receipt, then boil one ounce of ground logwood a few minutes in a quart of water, put to it a bit of soda, about the size of a horse bean, then strain it. Lay the clothes on a table, brush them with the hot liquid all over till they are well wet, let them dry, brush the logwood dust out; brush them again with hot water, on the surface of which put a few drops of olive oil—care must be taken not to have too much oil on the surface of the water at once. When the oil is wasted put a few drops more. This operation must be done uniformly in the direction of the nap or grain of the cloth. Hang them up to dry, and they will be a beautiful black.

177 *To clean blue clothes.*

Pound some indigo, and dissolve it in a little sulphuric acid; when properly melted, dilute it with eight times its weight of water; put to it as much soda as it will melt with effervescence, give the clothes a good brushing with this liquid, afterwards brush them with clean water, then with a little oil, as in the black clothes.

178 *To clean drab clothes.*

Take of pearl ashes four ounces, quick lime twelve ounces, mix them together with boiling water, then pour upon the mixture four quarts of cold water; stir it up, and let it stand twenty-four hours it will be fit for use. Clear it off and bottle it. Use it with a brush, hot water and soap.

179 *To stain wood mahogany colour.*

Two ounces of madder, one ounce of fustic, boiled in a quart of water, make a light mahogany stain; a darker stain may be obtained by using an ounce of logwood instead of the madder, brushing the stained wood over with a weak solution of potash.

180 *To beautify mahogany.*

Use the following liquid: into a pint of cold drawn linseed oil, put four pennyworth of alkanet root, and two pennyworth of rose pink in an earthen vessel; let it remain all night, then stirring it well, rub some of it over the tables with a linen rag; when it has lain some time rub with linen cloths.

181 *Black ink.*

Take four ounces of the best blue galls of Aleppo, which break in a mortar but not too small; put to them a quart of clear rain or river water, in a jar which stir every day for a month, keeping it in a warm situation; then take an ounce of green copperas (or less if good) to strike the colour, and after one day add about an ounce of gum arabic, to which may be added a little clear allum, and it will be fit for use. A greater quantity of ingredients will make more than a proportionate quantity of ink. To keep it from moulding put in a little salt, and also a glass of brandy or spirits to keep it from freezing.

182 *Black ink for writing on linen.*

Lunar caustic one hundred grains, gum arabic three drachms, sap green one scruple, rain water one ounce, mix the whole in a bottle. Previously wet the linen where the marking is to be, with one ounce of subcarbonate of soda, dissolved in two ounces of rain water. Let it dry, and then write with the above with a clean hard pen.

183 *Waterproof blacking.*

Take one pound and a half of treacle, one pound of ivory black, four ounces of fuller's earth, soaked in

water, rubbed smooth, four ounces of oil of vitriol, stir the whole together, then put to it four ounces of sweet oil, (or two ounces of butter and two ounces of oil,) and two ounces of linseed jelly. When used mix it with water to the consistence of cream, lay it on thin, brush while damp.

184 *To make cheap shoe blacking.*

Of ivory black four ounces, three ounces of coarse sugar, a table spoonfull of sweet oil, a pint of small beer, with half a spoonfull of oil of vitriol, mix them gradually cold.

185 *Harness maker's Jet.*

A drachm of indigo, quarter of an ounce of isinglass and soft soap, four ounces of glue, one pennyworth of logwood raspings, one quart of vinegar, and a small quantity of green vitriol; boil the whole together over a slow fire till reduced to a pint; a small quantity is then to be taken on a clean sponge, thinly applied to the harness or boots, taking care that they are previously well brushed. This composition saves a vast of trouble to coachmen and grooms.

186 *To clean boot tops.*

Take one ounce of oxalic acid, to which put a pint of milk, and a pint of soft water; these should be boiled and poured over the acid while hot.

187 *Cream for boot tops.*

Take one ounce of oxalic acid, four drachms of powdered allum, two drachms of cake saffron; dissolve them in a quart of rain water; sponge the tops therewith, and the leather will appear like new.

The house and laundry maid will be benefited by the above, in expelling iron moulds, ink spots, and paint, if oxalic acid and water be used alone.

188 *Superior ginger beer.*

One ounce and a half of well bruised ginger, one ounce of cream of tartar, one sliced lemon, one

pound of white sugar; put these ingredients into an earthen vessel, and pour upon them a gallon of boiling water; when cold put to it a table spoonful of yeast; let it stand till next morning, then skim and bottle it; keep it three days in a cold place.

189 *To preserve the colour of flannel*

Put into a pail, and pour boiling water on them letting them lay till cold, the first time of washing.

190 *To clean tin covers.*

Get the finest whitening, in large cakes; mix a little of it powdered with the least drop of sweet oil, and rub well and wipe clean; then dust some dry whitening through a muslin rag over, and rub bright with dry leather to prevent rust.

191 *To take the black of polished stoves.*

Rub them well with some of the following mixture on a bit of broad cloth; take soft soap, mixed to a good consistence with emery.



DIFFERENT BATHS AND BATHING.

Other medical writers of eminence having succeeded Dr. Buchan in treating on the above important objects, it has been thought advisable to enlarge on this subject from the experience of some of the best practically informed physicians. It is an opinion generally accredited as incontrovertible, that the warm bath is not only relaxing, but renders the body more subject to the influence of cold; whereas it can be demonstrated that the use of the warm bath, employed discretionally, acts in an opposite direction, and is really a tonic. The use of the bath among the ancients, for the purposes of cleanliness and health, was universal. They are in the same general use with the moderns,

who possess a decided advantage over their progenitors, the baths being better understood, and the diseases of the human frame accurately developed, so as to lay down almost certain rules when bathing is useful or injurious. An air bath is that in which the naked body is for a time exposed to the air, and which is recommended by Dr. Franklin as a substitute for the cold bath.

The affusion of cold water on the head has been practised from time immemorial among the Brahmins. Captain Williamson in his oriental field sports, says that he has frequently observed his servants, when attacked with fever, to drink cold water in abundance, and apply wetted cloths to their heads, with great success. The former has generally lowered the pulse considerably, by throwing out a strong perspiration; while the latter has given immediate local relief.

The benefit derived from the cold bath in certain disorders, such as the locked jaw, epilepsy, hydrophobia, insanity, &c. depends upon its being used in the paroxysm of convulsion. A Brahmin on board the Princess Amelia East Indiaman, in Diamond Harbour, in a remittent fever, with epilepsy alternately, jumped overboard. Being pursued by an aligator, he swam with great vigour till he was taken on board. He was immediately rubbed and put to bed; every bad symptom was abated, he fell into a profound sleep, and a profuse perspiration was followed by a speedy and permanent recovery. Dr. Currie also mentions a case of furious insanity, in which during the fit, the lunatic was five different times thrown into the bath, where he became perfectly calm, and was discharged soon after perfectly cured.

N. B. In the warm bath, the immersion should not exceed ten minutes, and be in the evening; after which the patient should go into a warm bed; but where the object is not to excite perspiration, it will be proper between breakfast and dinner.

RECEIPTS FOR COWS.

192 *How to dry a cow of her milk.*

Roche allum and common allum of each four ounces, dragon's blood half an ounce, turmeric one ounce. To be given in one quart of old milk, repeat it once in two days; if needful draw two quarts of blood. Cow not to be milked any more.

193 *Cleansing draught after calving.*

Juniper berries three ounces, round birthwort two ounces, fenugreek one ounce, spermaceti eight ounces, flowers of sulphur one ounce, common antimony one ounce, saffron half an ounce, treacle eight ounces. Mix, and divide it into two doses; each to be given in a quart of warm ale, or pennyroyal tea, once a day. Moist food, warm water, and a dry hovel will be necessary

193 *Mawbound, or stoppage in the bowels*

Caster oil and Epsom salts, of each eight ounces, ginger, in powder, one ounce. To be given in two quarts of warm water, and repeated in eight hours, if the animal swell so much that life is despaired of introduce a pen-knife between the haunch bone and the last rib on the left side, into the paunch; this will give immediate relief

195 *A drink when hurt with calving.*

Spermaceti two ounces, Castile soap one ounce, Irish slate two ounces, diapente one ounce, tincture of opium six drachms. Give it in a quart of pennyroyal tea.

196 *Remedy for skit or scouring.*

Take indian rhubarb, in powder, two ounces and a half, tincture of opium two ounces and a half, bole ammonia, in powder, two ounces and a half, pre-

pared chalk ten ounces, ginger, in powder, five ounces, gum arabic in powder, two ounces and a half, dragon's blood, in powder, two ounces and a half; mix, and divide it into five doses; boil one pound of logwood shavings in twelve quarts of water, until reduced to ten; then give the beast one dose and one quart of liquor, every morning successively. To be kept up at hay alone for a month, and to have but two gallons of warm water in a day and a night. Warm mashes of corn will much facilitate the cure.

197 *Red water, bad water, jaundice in cows, &c.*

Roche allum four ounces, Glauber's Salt four ounces, nitre four ounces. Give it in a quart of water, Or balsam of capivi one ounce, mixed in the yolks of two eggs, Roche allum four ounces, green copperas, one drachm, Castile soap two ounces, Venice turpentine half an ounce, nitre one ounce. To be given in a quart of warm whey or water gruel, and to be repeated every twenty-four hours until cured.

198 *Milk fever*

Of black hellebore half an ounce, capsicum three drachms, juniper berries bruised three ounces, balsam of capivi one ounce, mixed in two yolks of eggs. To be given in two quarts of balm or cammomile tea and repeated every twelve hours. Good nursing and warm covering are very necessary.

NOTE,—The following glisters may be conveyed into the calf bed with good effect:—Of new milk three pints, rum one pint, balsam of capivi one ounce, previously mixed in two yolks of eggs: Bleeding is necessary.

199 *Moan, heart-fellon, fellon in the back and joints and sudden loss of milk*

Grains of Paradise, salt of tartar, and Castile soap, of each two ounces, saffron four drachms, tumeric and gentian of each two ounces, treacle eight ounces:

divide it into two doses; give one every day in a quart of good warm ale, till the moaning abates.

200 *Green oils,*

Olive oil one jill, blue vitriol, in very fine powder one ounce, verdigrease two drachms, oil of regnum two drachms, spirits of wine one ounce, spirits of turpentine one ounce. These oils will cure foul or other wounds in a beast's foot.

201 *Foul in the foot.*

Let the foot be washed clean with warm urine, then take red lead four drachms, red precipitate one drachm, spirits of turpentine sufficient to form an ointment. One or two dressings commonly effects a cure, provided the standing is dry.

202 *Scud, or sore eyes in cows.*

Wash the eyes with a strong lather of Castile soap.

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FOR HORSES.

203 *Cholic or gripes.*

Rectified spirits of wine one ounce, tincture of gum guaicum one ounce, tincture of opium three drachms. Give in a pint of warm ale. This, in all common cases, will assuredly be found efficacious. If the horse should not be well in two hours repeat it; or give the following:—Lenitive electuary four ounces, soluble tartar six drachms, tincture of senna three ounces, tincture of jalap one ounce, in a pint of warm ale. The following glister may be used to advantage: spirits of nitre three ounces, Castile soap two ounces, anniseed powder one ounce, opium one drachm, in a pint of warm

204 *Diarrhætic ball.*

Barbadoes aloes ten drachms, Indian rhubarb two

drachms, cream of tartar one ounce, ginger half an ounce, and syrup of buckthorn sufficient to make the ball.

205 *Cure sore shoulders.*

Three gills of vargas, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, two ounces of oil of vitriol, and two ounces of extract of lead.

206 *To expel worms and botts.*

Take bay salt two ounces, gentian one ounce, white hellebore half a drachm, oil of savine two drachms; to be given in a pint of warm water at night; and the following purge to be given next morning:—Barbadoes aloes eight drachms; jalap, ginger, Castile soap, of each two drachms; make into a ball with honey. Warm water and gentle exercise are necessary during the purging.

207 *Oils for slight bruises, strains, &c.*

Opodeldoc two ounces, camphorated spirits of wine two ounces, Goulard's extract one ounce, oil of origanum two drachms. Rub twice a day. This is an excellent embrocation for the above purpose.

208 *Cordial balls for hard riding, &c.*

Venice treacle six drachms, anniseed powder four drachms, saffron two drachms, oil of anniseeds one drachm, honey sufficient to make the ball. Draw one quart of blood. Repeat the ball morning and evening until the fever abate.

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FOR SHEEP.

209 *Foot rot.*

Compound tincture of myrrh four drachms, sulphuric acid an ounce, Goulard's extract four drachms. With a knife let out the matter, and put a few drops into the wound. Melt a little white pitch into the hole.

510 *Shepherd's bottle at lambing time.*

Spirits of turpentine, spirits of wine, each three ounces, nitre in powder one ounce, white vinegar six ounces, blue vitriol in powder one ounce, treacle half a pound. Mix in a pitcher at home. When the ferment is over, bottle it, convey a quantity into the matrix, or part injured at the time of lambing; if a gangrene is likely to ensue, there is nothing better.

211 *Rot in sheep.*

Let out the matter take oil of vitriol an ounce, Goulard's extract two drachms. Mix and drop a few drops into the wound: melt a little white pitch into the hole, to keep out the wet. It will soon be well.

212 *Skit or scouring.*

Tincture of opium one ounce, compound spirits of lavender one ounce, compound tincture of Benjamin one ounce.

213 *White oils for sheep when lambing.*

Vinegar one pint, spirits of turpentine four ounces, spirits of wine two ounces, spirits of sal ammoniac one ounce, Goulard two drachms, oil of regnum one drachm. Mix together in a bottle for use. These oils are good for strains, bruises, or wounds in cattle.

214 *Scab in sheep.*

A decoction of tobacco, or ointment of quicksilver; either one or the other will remove the complaint. These matters to be used at the discretion of the careful shepherd.

215 *To kill lice on foals, calves, &c.*

Stavacre four ounces soft soap three ounces, hot water two quarts. Let it stand warm in a pitcher two days, strain it off. Wash the beast all over: it will be very efficacious, will not salivate him, have neither smell nor dirt, and will not fail the practitioner.

ON ELECTRICITY.

In the application of this powerful remedy, the following hints may be of service, as they are the result of actual experience, and not of speculation; 1. Electricity is attended with pernicious effects in active or asthenic diseases: 2. It is hurtful when, together with relaxation and debility, an uncommonly high degree of excitability in the organs of sensation is felt, as well as in those of voluntary motion; and 3. If a perpetual impulse of the fluids, arising from local irritation, prevail in any particular part of the body. In this case, electricity has a direct tendency to generate congestions, or the local accumulation of humours. In atonic collections of matter it is frequently found of service, when the great vital activity of the solids alone is capable of resolving the stagnations; but it is certainly detrimental, if the mechanical power of resistance in the solid parts must at the same be raised; and if the accumulated matter must be previously diminished, before it can be dissolved.—Hence the application of electricity has sometimes been highly beneficial in promoting a regular return of the menses; but it has also in certain cases, been attended with injurious effects. It is further of considerable advantage in passive or asthenic diseases, particularly in cases accompanied with a diminished susceptibility of stimuli in the organs of sensation and motion; provided that such disorder at the same time be manifest from the periodical returns of uncommon muscular action, or by occasional excess of the sensitive faculty in any particular part. Lastly, the mode of imparting the electric fluid deserves more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it; and we ought never to communicate violent shocks, where less powerful ones might answer the purpose.

Deafness, except when it is occasioned by obliteration, or other improper configuration of the parts, is either entirely or partly cured by drawing the sparks from the ear with the glass tube director, or by drawing the fluid with the wooden point.

The tooth ache, occasioned by cold, rheumatism or inflammation, is generally relieved by drawing the electric fluid with a point, immediately from the part and also externally from the face.

Swellings in general, which do not contain any matter, are frequently cured by drawing the electric fluid with a wooden point.

Inflammations of every sort have occasionally been relieved by a very gentle electrization; but, if far advanced, its tendency is rather to promote suppuration.

In inflammations of the eyes, the throwing of the electric fluid, by means of a wooden point, is often attended with great benefit; the pain being quickly abated, and the inflammation being generally dissipated in a few days.

The gutta serena has sometimes been cured by electrization; but at the same time it must be confessed it has proved ineffectual in many such cases, in which it was administered for a long time, and with all possible attention.

Cutaneous eruptions have been successfully treated with electrization; but in these cases it must be observed, that, if the wooden point be kept too near the skin, so as to cause any considerable irritation, the eruption will be caused to spread more; but if the point be kept at about six inches distance, or further, if the electrical machine be very powerful, the eruptions will be gradually diminished, till they are quite cured.

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