Helps for suddain accidents endangering life / By which those that live farre from physitions or chirurgions may happily preserve the life of a poore friend or neighbour, till such a man may be had to perfect the cure. Collected out of the best authors for the generall good.

Contributors

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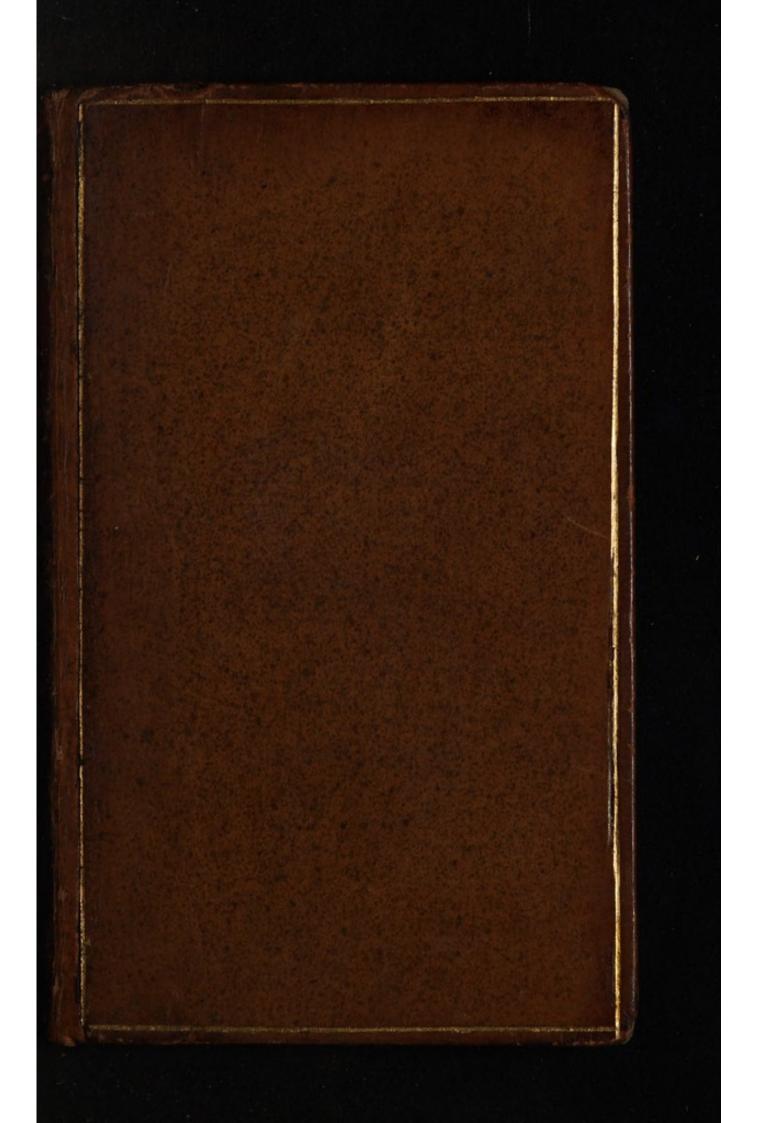
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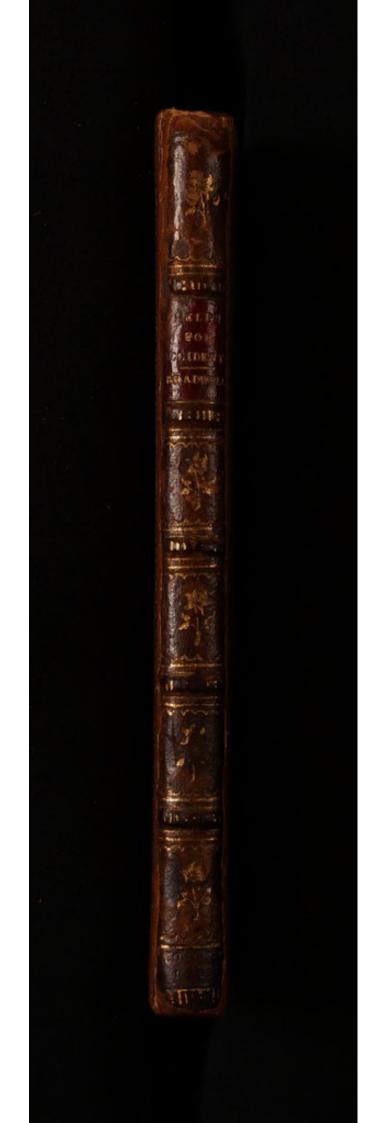
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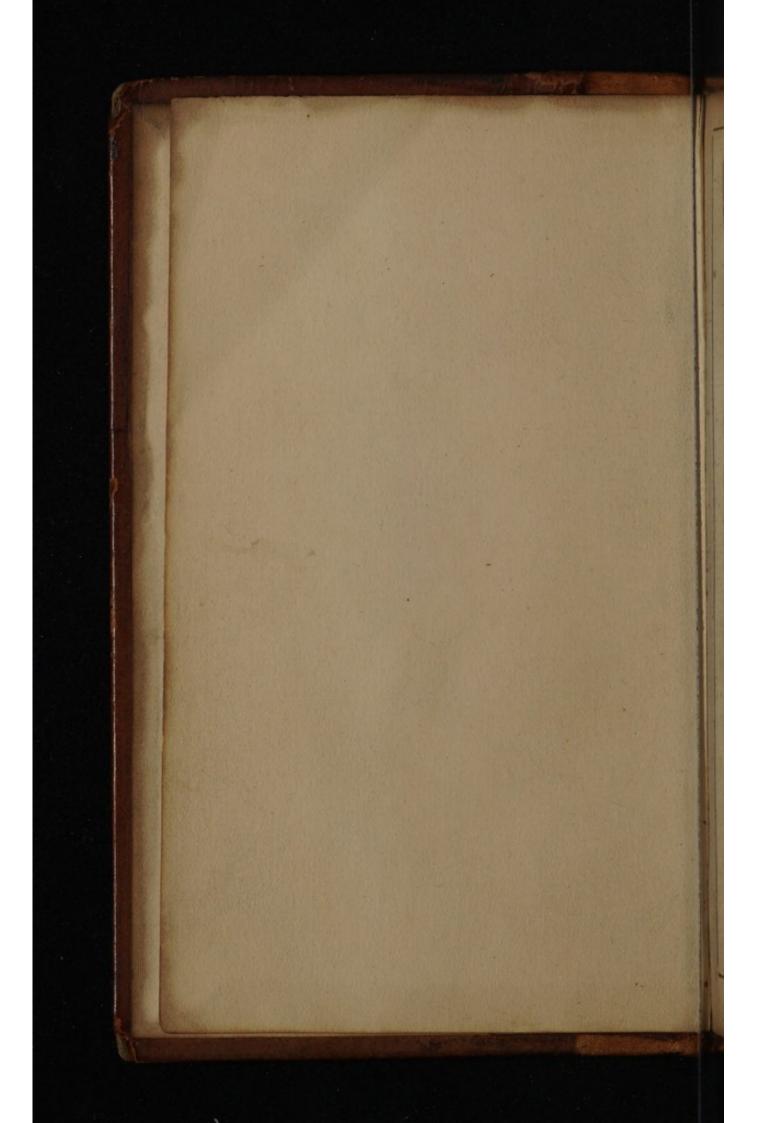






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HELPS

SVDDAIN ACCIDENTS

Endangering Life.

Those that live farre from
Physitions or Chirurgions
may happily preserve the Life
of a poore Friend or Neighbour, till such a Man may be
had to perfect the Cure.

Collected out of the best Authours
for the generall Good,
By Stephen Bradyvell.
Physition.

Printed by Thomas Pvrfoot, for T.S. and are to be fold by Henry

Overton in Popes-head Alley. 16 3.

28955 LISTARY nole, that it is farre if on in metolis noinly stube field edit to be bette stubb Physician. Printed by Tnouns Puntoors for T. S. and are to be fold by Hemy

Overon in Parestond Alley. 1 6 3-3.

To the Charitable. READER.

Hou, that imitating the Good Samaritan, hast newer a hand, but what is ever ready to helpe thy grieved Neighbour. Take thou this little Labour, to make thy Charitic A 2 grea-

The Epistle

greater. And know, that the maine motiue which made my Pen for this work, was my observatio of Man; who is called A little World, or (if you will) A Globe in plano; delineated with all those faire & fruitfull Kingdomes of vertues, and sweet proportions which beautifie both Minde, and Body. Yet withall, those boundlesse Oceans of fatall Accidents (whose mercilesse and suddain billowes threaten Still to confound him) make him but A World of Miseries. Times Footmen ranne not

to the Reader.

not so fast on their sandy arrands, as mischances in full careers rush upon us. All the loyes we possesse by day (if they hold it out) vanish with the day. All our Gloryes are Sunne-beames but of a water th shining. Our Clocks of Health seldome goe true; those of Death, more certaine than beleeved. Wee are owners of no content but sleepe; and yet even that bleffing is subject to distraction: for our very Dreames doe often proue Diseases, and affright us. Nor doe these uncertaine leffer

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ot

The Epistle

certaine winds blow down Signe-posts onely, blast the Common fort alone: But from head to foote, the Statues even of PRINCES are fometimes riven with these thunders. To bring a Catalogue of all those Great Ones Histories testifie to haue died by Poylo, Drowning, and other Accidents in this Treatise specified; would make this Præface (like the Cates of Mindus) too bigge for this Booke. Let it suffice, that not onely the Sunne and Moone oft suffer Eclipses; but all the leffer

to the Reader.

lesser Starres in their brightest glories are often clouded with Mischances. We see then on what a ticklish needles poynt our Pleasures dance; and when they fall off, with what a nimble foote Calamities leape into their places. Let it not then be held a worthlesse Worke to bring defensiue furniture against such Suddain Incursions. And if the Cedars for all their wealthy tymber be sometimes over-turned with Tempests: haue not the lower Trees that fill the Land with fruit (the Hus-

The Epistle

Husbandmen I meane) much more neede of succour in such stormes? It is their way chiefly that I strew with these flowers of Recovery. If others gather some, and finde their sweetnesse, I hope their vertues will teach such vertuously to loath Ingratitude. For the Poore (whose wants double their Paines, and yet their Paines-taking makes their natural strength easily repayrable) I haue brought casie and common Medicines. But before the Rich (whose pampered lines make -sull.

to the Reader.

makemischances more disficult, both to be endured and cured) I haue layd open Remedies of richer value.

In all which I have here and there stucke some Observations of mine owne.
The Worke is but little; but my Labour was the greater so to compile it; that as every one may need it, so every man may be able to buy it. I have likewise written it in a plaine stile, that every one also may understand it. Hoping therefore that these my Labours shall
(by

The Epistie to the Reader.

(by Gods blessing) be benesiciall to thee, of what estate or degree soever thou art; I rest

> Ready with my best skill to doe thee all healthfull

STEPH. BRADVVELL.



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Poysons eaten or drunke.

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as are hurt by Inward Poy
Sons.

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Amore Particular way of Cure;

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HELPS

CHAP-

The Contents &c.

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CHAP

HELPS



HELPS

SVDDAIN ACCIDENTS.

CHAPTER I. Prevention of mischiefe by Poysons eaten or drunke.



[verse Physicke Authors have invented various rules to prevent Poyfoning, by suspecting their food and company: But those are all

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foning the minde many times with causlesse jealousies, till the passions breake out into fore afflictions of ones owne felfe, and contagious infections of some others purer reputations. Therefore (that I may be no abertor of other mens errors) my counsell shall be; First, and principally to relieupon the provident mercy of God to watch over and keepe us; And in the fecond place, to rest upon the use of good Antidotes onely. Such as are, Mithridate, Andromachus or London-Treacle, Confectio Alkermes, and Confectio Liberans. These are alwayes ready in every well furnished Apothecaries shop.

Common Antidotes.

Of any of which, you may take every morning fasting the quantitie of a Hasell nut: and that either either simply by themselues, or else in some Broth, or Posset drinke: or, if your stomacke through coldnesse and ill digestion require it, in white Wine sweetned with a little Sugar. Or els use the plaine, but anciently applauded Antidote.

Take two Walnuts, two Figs cut in two, twenty leaves of Rue, and a little Salt. Beate all together in a Morter to a pulp, and eate it in the morning fasting. In prayse of which these Verses were written.

Armatusq; cibo tali, quascunq; ve-

Quilibet insidias sibi tenderet hand metuchat.

He that with such a Poyson-proofe.
was arm'd,

Fear'd not that day by Poyson to be

B 2 Avicen

Mithridates And tidote. Another way.

Avicen makes it thus.

Take of Walnut kernells two parts, dryed Figs and Salt, of each 5, parts, and of dryed Rue twentie parts. Of which Rhasis saith that it will make one vomit up any unwholfom food received that day after it.

You may also apply this Outward Medicine, which is an ap-

proved one.

ly drawne out of the Oven, make it hollow in the middle of the crummy side, and fill it with Treacle and Vineger, while it is hot apply and tie it to the Navill. It both preserveth the body; and draweth out the venom (if any be within) be it of what kinde soever. I have an excellent Antidote of mine owne, if any will be pleased to come to mee for it.

The Authors Antidote.

CHAP-

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CHAPTER II.

A generall way of Curing such as are hurt by inward Poysons.

TF any be Poysoned, Aetius (Tetrab.4.Serm. 1.cap.47.) saith it wil appeare by these

fignes.

Not long after the taking of it, there will come either a suddain coughing, or vomiting of bloudy and stinking stuffe, or trouble in making water, or some paine within the body, or vehement heat, or gnawings within the stomacke or guts, or els some suddain numbnesse: also prickings in the slesh, trembling of the limbs, Hicket or Yex, Convulsions or Cramps; breakings out of the skin into blisters, biles

How to knowifone be poyloned or no.

B 3

or

or scabs; filthy spots, or foule and unnatural colour of the skin; swelling either all over, or els of some part of the body; streitnesse of breath, much filthy vomiting, and in those vomits somtimes the very plain appearance of some part of the Poyson. If any of these (saith he) happen to a healthy man suddainly upon his meate, this man is to be judged infected with Poyson.

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And then must this course toi-

lowing be observed.

First, you must endevour to setch the Poyson out by the same way it was taken in. As, if it were eaten, or drunke; by vomit: If in a Glyster or Suppositorie; by a Glyster againe it must be purged out. If by a Fume, by a cordial Persume it must be encountered, and conquered. If by the mouth

mouth it were received, wharfoever kind of Poyson it be, before it be digested further than the stomacke (if it may be time enough found) give the partie a great draught of some fat broth; or Oyle and childs urine; or els Sweet Butter and Water, with two or three spoonfulls of the juice of Radishroots in it. Giue one of these bloud-warme, to make him vomit. If the first vomit fayle, giue the second, and so the third if the second fayle. And if they worke not of themselues quickly, provoke them further by putting the finger into his throat, or a feather dipped in ranke Oyle, or in Oyle of Linfeed.

But if it have gotte into the guts (which will appeare by the gnawings and gripings) give him a B 4 sharpe Vomits.

Helps for

A Glyfter.

sharpe Glyster. As

Take Mallows, Violet leaues, Mercurie, Beets, of each a handfull; Anifeeds, Fenell-feeds, Carawayseeds, of each a spoonfull bruised: The flowers of Violets, Bugloss, Borrage, Damask Roses, and Camomill, of each balfe a handfull. Boyle all well in a sufficient quantitie of fayre Water. Then strayn it; and to three quarters of a pint of the liquor, put an ounce of Diacatholicon, and three drams of Diacolocynibis. Three ounces of Honey and a knifes poynt-full of Salt. Mix all together, and giue it Lukewarme:

And if, while it is yet in the stomacke, a vomit or two, or at the most three bring not away the Poyson (which will appeare by the ease the partie receiveth) then give him a strong Purgation,

fuch

T

These Purging Medicins may be had at the Apotheraries.

fuch as this:

Take of Mallowes, Violet leanes, of each one handfull. The flowers of Violets, Borrage, Bugloss, Damask Roses, of each halfe a hand-.full. Aniseeds, and fenell seeds bruised, of each halfe a spoonfull. Liquorice scraped and sliced a quarter of an ounce. Boyle all together in a sufficient quantitie of halfe Water halfe white wine. Then having strayned it, Take a quarter of a pint of the liquor; to which put Hiera of Coloquintida and Diacatholico, of each three drams; Syrup of Roses solutine, and Syrup of Wormwood, of each halfe an ounce, or a little spoonfull. Mixe all well together, and give it as a Purgation.

Those that are of good abilitie may have this Masse of Pils made by

A Purging Potion, Pills.

Helps for

by someskilfull Apothecary for them, to keepe by them against a time of need.

- Rs. Aloës rosata unc. ij.

Myrrha extracta cum aq. vita

drach. vj.

extracti croci drach.iij. rhabarbari electi drach.ij.

agarici trochiscati drach.j. ss. turbith albi & gummosi drach.j.

scammonij rosati scrup.ij. s.

Ambra grifea scrup. ij.

moschi grana x.

Cum syr.ros. soluti.q. s. fiat Massa.
Take at once the weight of six

pence or nine pence, as need requireth; being formed and rowled into Pills of a fit bignesse for the

Patient to swallow.

If it be a Childe, or a weake body; make a quarter of a pint of plaine Posset-ale, wherein is boyled a few sweet Fenell seeds bruised:

A Gentle Potion for

weak ones.

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bruised: adding to it an ounce of the blacke pulp of Cassia fiftula. Mixe all well together, and let the partie drinke it off.

If there be torments in the guts, this may be given in way of a Glister also, adding onely some

course Sugar.

In this case likewise, when the venom appeareth much and violent, you must give a Glyster besides the Purgation; yea Glyster upon Glyster, as soone as one ceaseth to worke giving another, (though they be twety in a day) till all complaints cease. That is, till neither evill taste, smell, vomitings, or gripings within the body remaine, to shew that any reliques of the venom are yet left.

If the stomacke and guts complaine of a burning heat; to qualisie

A milde Glyster.

Note.

A Supposi-

torie.

Helps for

lifiethe stomacke, drinke Posset-Ale boyled with sweet Fenchlseeds, and mixed with Casia, as before-said; and for the guts, this Suppositorie following. dyft fore,

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Take of Hiera of Coloquintida ij. drams: alittle Salt, and a suffi-

cient quantitie of Honey. Heate them together softly on the fire, till the lump come to a sufficient hardnesse; then rowle it up in forme of a Suppositorie, and annoynting it with Sallet-oyle, or

sweet-Butter, administer it.

VVhat is to be done after Purging. Now, when by Vomits, Glysters, Suppositories, and other Purging Medicines before described,
the venemous matter appeareth
drawn away; in that the body
feeleth no more of those torments and troubles it was before
afflicted with: then let the partie
drinke a draught of warme milke
mixed

mixed with Honey. And if sharp Glysters have been often used before, lethim take also one Glyster of milke and Honey; or of some fat broth to wash away the reliques of the sharpnesse and biting qualitie left in the guts and stomacke.

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In the meane time, to defend the braine, heart, and liver from infection of the venemous vapours that will hasten to those noble parts; Take Conserve of Borrage-flowers, Mithridate, and London-Treacle, of each a like quantitie: Mixe them well together, and spread all thicke upon a peice of Leather of a hand-breadth every way, and lay it well warmed betwixt the Paps.

Takealso, of Red Roses three handfulls; Sage, Betony, Rosemarietops. A Plaster.

A Fomen-

tops, Rue, Wormwood, of each a handfull; Tormentill-roots, and Gentian-rootes, of each clensed and sliced thin, halfe a handfull. Boyle all these in a sufficient quantitie of white wine, halfe water, till a third part be boy.

led away.

In this liquor dip woollenclouts, then wring out the liquor from them, and apply one cloth reasonable hot to the mould of the head; and another all over the stomach. And when these clouts wax dry, dip them againe in the same liquor well warmed, wring them, and apply them as before.

Thus, having rid the body of all evill Acccidents; you must roote out all the reliques of poyson yet left behinde, lest they remaining still, beget as dange-

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rous, though not so suddain or violent an issue. Therefore, then betake your selfe to Antidotes. Such as are named in the first Chapter, for Prævention; but their Dose must be doubled. In way of Cure, these also that follow are especially commended against all kindes of Poysons whatsoever. Viz.

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The Hoofe of an Oxe cut into parings, and boyled with bruised Mustard-seed in white Wine and faire Water.

The Bloud of a Malard drunke fresh and warme: or els dryed to powder, and so drunke in a draught of white Wine.

The Bloud of a Stagge also in the same manner.

of Betony boyled together in white Wine. Or,

Take

Antidotes against any kinde of Poyson.

A way of

described

lus.

by Mathio.

Helps for

Take ij. Scruples (that is, fortie graines) of Mithridate; of prepared Chrystall one dram (that is, threescore graines) fresh Butter one ounce. Mixe all well together: Swallow it down by fuch quantities as you can swallow at once; and drinke presently upon it a quarter of a pint of the decoction of French Barley; or so much six shillings Beere. Of this I have had

happy proofe.

There is also another excellent course to be taken (besides all these) by those of abilitie, and that is; Take a found horse, open his belly aliue, take out all his entrayles quickly, and put the poysoned partie naked into it, all saue his head, while the body of the horse retaines his naturall heate: and there let him sweat well.

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This may be held a strange course: but the same reason that teacheth to divide line Pullets and Pigeons for Plague-sores, approve the this way of Sweating as most apt to draw to it selfe all poysons from the heart & principall parts of the Patients body. But during this time of Sweating, he must defend his braine by wearing on his head a Quilt thus made.

Take Cynnamom, Nutmegs, Clones, all the Saunders, of each halfe an ounce.

nd

he

it,

Roots of Angelica, Tormentill, white Dittany, and Valerian, of each one ounce.

Dryed Sage, Rosemarie, Balme, of each halfe a handfull; and of Red-Rose leaves dryed two handfulls. Make all these into a grosse Powder, and Quilt them up in Sarsnet

A Nightcap to preferue the Braine.

Ayre,

Sarfnet or Calico; and let it be so big as to cover all the head like a Cap: Then binde it on fast with a Kerchief.

What Diet he is to ule.

His meate.

In all this time, the Patients dyet is not the lest to be thought upon: which must be new Milke from the Cow, fresh Butter, Sallet Oyle, fat Broths of Mutton or Veale, or of fresh Beefe. For fat things stop the vessels, & hinder the course of the Poyson to the principall parts. In his broths also boyle these hearbs; Burnet, Buglosse, Borrage, and wilde Tyme.

Ayre,

He must reside in a cleare ayre, or els haue the Ayre rectissed with persumes, and those must be temperate and milde, not too sull of sume, lest they suffocate his Spirits. I need not set downe any; every one knoweth the use

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of Rose-water, Iuniper, Rosemary, Bayes, and Frankincense: Let him be ever smelling to Rosemary rubbed in ones hand; to Iuniper-berries a little bruised, Lemons stuck with Cloues, Myrrh, Storax, or Lignum Aloës.

He must sleepe little: for sleepe draws the venom to the center of the body; but watching drives

it to the outward parts.

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As for Thirst; let him beare it as much as he can: But if it afflict past sufferance, let him drinke (now and then) new milke turned with Vinegar into Posset-drinke.

Sleepe.

Drinke.

C 2 CHAP:

evil Til

CHAPTER III.

Amore Particular way of Cure; wherein is touched the eating of Mushroms, Muskles, and Perewinckles.

Distinction of Poylons.

Hough I intend not to discover the particular nature of every Poyfon (which might be a way to instruct evill minds in evill purposes) yet without some distinction, I shalltake much pains to little purpose. Therefore this generall difference must be made knowne; namely, that there are Poyfons both Hot and Cold: and their Cures are as different as their Complexions.

Therefore, if the Poyson taken,

In Hot Poylons,

be hot (as will appeare by the hear Acci-

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Accidents that will follow; viz.

Bitings, Prickings, and Gnawings
within; extreame Heats, Burnings,
inflamations and Hot Swellings Inward or Outward) Then the Glysters must be gentle. As thus,

of each two handfulls; French
Barley one handfull, Camomillflowers halfe a handfull. Boyle
them in a sufficient quantitie of
faire water, till the third part of
the water be boyled away. Then
strayne it, & to three quarters of
a pint of the strayned liquor, put
an ounce of Diacatholicon (or for
the richer sort, an ounce of Cassia
Fistula newly drawne) and three
ounces of Course Sugar (or else

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little Salt.

Eate fat Broths, with coolehearbs boyled in them, as, Bor-

Honey of Roses two ounces) and a

C3 rage,

A Gentle Glyfler

Diet,

rage, Bugloss, Violet leanes; & likewise French Barley; with juyce of Lemons, the tartnesse being taken off with Sugar or Honey; as also Sorrell so corrected.

Giue the Patient leaue to sleep, if he can; but enforce it not.

And for his Antidotes, use Mithridate mixed with Conserve of Roses. Or els

Take of Diamargariton frigidum, one dram; of Oxymel simplex one ounce, and Carduus water three sunces. Mix them together, and let him drinke it.

In all other poynts keepe him

as is taught before.

But if the Poyson be of a Cold nature, which will appeare by coldnesse within or without, or both; numbresse, fullnesse, dulnesse, and drouzinesse. Then use Vomits, sharpe Glysters, and the

like,

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Sleepe.

Antidotes.

Cold Poylons. like, as are appointed in the precedent Chapter.

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e,

Keepe him from Sleeping.

Make him neeze often with powder of strong Tobacco blowne up into his nose with a quill: or if the Tobacco alone will not doe it; mix a little powder of Euphorbium with it.

Rub his Brest, Sides, Backe, and Limbs with warme woollen Cloaths.

Speake much to him, and enforce him to stirre his body as much as may be.

Endevour also to make him Sweat: to which purpose you may use this Medicine following. Take one dram of Gentianroote in fine Powder, with two or three graynes of Bezoar-stone. Giue it in a little draught of

Carduus Posset-drinke made with

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white wine and a little Vineger. Give it hot, and cover him well with cloths, ordering him so before, in, and after sweating, that he take no cold; neither eate, nor drinke in five or six houres after.

Let his Antidotes be Andromachus or London-Treacle.

With his meate, boyle Garlicke, Onions, Balm, and Sweet Fenel-seeds. And let him endure Thirst as long as he possibly can.

In all other things, order him as occasion shall serue or require, according to the prescriptions

in the Chapter before,

Some, out of wantonnesse, and apish imitation of Strangers, have learn'd to eate Mushroms, commonly called Toadstools: which is an excressence of the earths superfluitie, not voy do fa venomous qualitie; though some are lesse

Antidotes.

Meate and Thirst.

Mushroms.

lesse hurtfull than others, and to some constitutions, little or nothing at all apparantly offensive.

Iknew a Mountebank in DevonShire, that perswaded many to the
use of them; whereof two (the
one a young man, and the other a
woman) to the hazard of their
liues were over-taken with his
Cookery. To the young man, I
gaue this Medicine, two drams of
Hens-dung dryed and powdered;

ger, of each halfe a quarter of a pint, with halfe an ounce of Home, All mixed together he drank it, vomited, had also two stooles, and so recovered. The woman, being his mother, and seeing me use the dung, cojured me to give her some other Medicine that was more cleanly. Whereupon I made her go to her well warmed!

bed:

A Storie teaching the Cure.

bed; & then gaue I her a draught of Posset-ale wherein Penyroyall was boyled, to which I put a little Aqua Vita and Salt Peter: Shee hereupon did Sweat abun-

dantly, and recovered.

Muskles & Perewinckles.

Others there are, that out of an Antipathy to their Constitutio, are directly poysoned if they eat Muskles: others againe are in the like case with Perewinckles. I haue seene some with Muskles fwelled, and spotted all over. In which case, after a Vomit, and a Glyster (fuch as are before described in the second Chapter) I gaue this Antidote following.

I tooke Terra Sigillata (for want of terra Lemnia, which Laccount the better) and Iuniper berries, of each a like quantitie; made them into fine Powder: And of this Powder I tooke the weight of

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halfe a dram, & with a sufficient quantitie of fresh Butter, made a Bolus or lump, which the Patient swallowed: and after the third time (which was done every 12. houres)he recovered. And infine dayes was perfectly well.

CHAPTER IIII.

Serpents or VV ormes crept into the Body.

Hough it happeneth very rarely; yet somtimes it hath so fortuned, that some lying asleepe on the grasse with their mouth open (as many doe sleepe so) have had a Snake, some an Est, one had a Slow-worme crept in at his mouth into his Body: Any of these will much torment a man; but especially the last: Because therefore, I have

A Snake, Eft, or Slowworm crept into the ftomacke. haue knowne many take delight to sleepe on the grasse in the fields; and since such an accident may happen, I thought it not amisse to teach a helpe for the same.

While it is yet in the Stomach, labour by vomiting to cast it out. If that prevayle not, Take the juice of Rue mixed with your own wrine: and drinke a draught of it: and it need require, drinke diverse of these draughts one within an houre of another.

Marcus Gatinaria commended the sinoake of burnt old shooes received in at the mouth through a Funnell: Telling of a man that had in vaine tryed many other Medicines; and with the use of this, avoyded a Viper downeward. This Mizaldus recordeth in Centur. 8. Num. 94.

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A Viper.

A Horfe-

Some enforced through great thirst in the heat of Summer to drink of any water next to hand, have in their greedinesse swallowed a Horse-Leech which being in the throate, and finding it selfe in a placefull of such food as it loved; fell to sucking of bloud there; which must needs be a great torture to the Partie. For which Accident, I finde in Authenticall Authors these Remedies following.

The juice of Willow leaves drunk, hath the property of vexing that creature; making him let goe his hold; and so the partie, enforcing himselfe to vomit, may cast it out. Assa fetida dissolued in Vineger, & the throat therewith gargled (if it be not gone downe into the stomach) will doe the like. But if it be gone downe so

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low, drinke a draught of white wine wherein Garlicke is boy-led. Or els, Take halfe a dram of Aloës Succottina powdered in a draught of white wine or worm-wood Beere.

Earewigs.

If an Earewig or other like creature chance to get into the Eare; Blow the smoake of Tobacco through a pipe into the eare. Or, Take the juyces of Wormwood and Southernwood, of each a like quantitie; mixe them, warme them, and drop a little into the Eare.

CHAP. V.

Poysonous Humours spurting or dropping out of the wounded bodies of venomous creatures, and lighting upon a Mans bare skinne.

Hus haue some been outwardly poysoned. My selfe selfe while I was a Student in Cambridge, was so hurt by the spurting of a venomous humour from the body of a great Toad into my face, while I pashed him to death with a brickbat. Some of the moysture lighted on my right eye, which did not a little endanger it, and hath made it ever fince apt to receive any flux of Rheume or Inflamation. Others I have knowne to receive like harme from a Spiders juice. Theskin that it toucheth fwelleth and groweth red and paincfull. Themischiefe of this, may be prevented by presently washing & bathing the place for halfe an houre or an houre with the juyce of Rue, and the distilled water of St. Iohns Wort, or with Plantaine water, mixed with Andromachus-Treacle, & a drop or two

Bliftering of Gnats, Ants, and Nettles. two of Oyle of Anise-seeds.

Hereunto I may add the Stinging & Blistering of Gnats, Ants, and Nettles.

low this Accident; yet we may avoyd the temporary trouble: By fomenting the place with the juyce of Lavender Cotton: or els annoynting it with Sallet Oyle and Wood ashes. Or,

Take Nettle-seeds and Anise seeds, of each a like quantitie, bruise them, and steepe them in Sallet Oyle in a glasse with something a wide mouth: set it in the Sunne in Summer time for a month together. Annoynt the place with it. Oyle of Anise-seeds will doe it also.

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CHAP. VI.

Certaine Generall Notions for the Helpe of such as are Stung or Bitten by venomous Beasts.

A Sthere are divers kindes of Creatures that sting or bite venomously; so are the mischiefes different that breake forth from their venomous natures. For the Hornet hath a more venomous Sting than the Bee or Waspe. So the Biting of the Adder (which is a kinde of Viper) or of the Slow-worme (which some also call the Blind-worme) is more dangerous, than of the Est, or Shrewmouse.

As for the Snake, I know by experience, that he hath neither What Beafts are most venomous.

Age; Flace of living,

More or

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Sex;

The Snake doth no harme.

Living are more venomous than dead Bealts.

More or leffe venomous by Sex: Age; Place of living.

sting nor tooth to offend with; Mo though his likenes to the Adder other at first fight, hath long deterred more people from fo neare acquain- ofth tance, as to take notice of his in-heha nocencie.

Likewise the Stings and Teeth lerge of the living Creatures are more A pernicious than those of the gend dead: because native heate, that and s ministreth spirit to the venom. time maketh the venomous fubstance An more thin and subtle; as also are n more active and piercing.

Furthermore, the Female of e-more very kinde is more fierce, and quality more dangerously venomous, man than the Male: the young, than cold the old: And those that live in To rockes, mountaines, and dry pla more ces, than they that breed in fens moores, marishes, & such moys by a grounds.

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Feeding.

Moreover, those that seed upon other venomous Creatures, are more pernicious upon the eating of that food; As the Adder when he hath eate a Toad. And require stronger Antidotes and in greater quantitie than others.

Also, at the time of their enthe gendering, they are more curst, at and full of poyson, than at other

m times.

And in Summer time, all these are more deadly, than in Winter: For the venomous hidden is more deadly, than the manifest qualitie; the thin, than the thicke matter; and the hot, than the cold temperature.

To which we may adde, the more or lesse aprnesse of disposition & constitution of the body by any of these so offended. For those men or women that are of

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Time of the Yeare.

Aptnesse of the Body offended. a hot temperament; having many and great veynes outwardly apparant, and thereupon their pores more open; are much more apt to receive the venomeuen speedily to the Liver and Heart: than those, that (being of a cold constitution) have small veynes, and streit pores, through which the poyson hath but slow passage.

Fasting makesthese Accidents the more dangerous. Lastly, those that are stung or bitten while they are yet fasting, and their stomach empties are in more danger than they that are full fed. For when the veyns and vessels are empty, they doe greedily sucke in any matter that is administred; yea, though nature abhorre the qualitie, because at that time shee mindes onely the supply of quantity (as is apparent in those that are extreame thir-

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stie; for they will drinke a great draught before they regard or finde the tafte) whereas those that have fed, & filled the veynes to the satisfaction of quantitie; their vitall spirits are thereby made the more strong, and able to resist and repell the siercenesse of the venomous qualitie.

With these few generall Notions, I haue thought good to acquaint such, whose understandings are able to make use of them; that they may lend their helping hand to those that need them, with the more judgement

Wash the walls with the bus

and dexteritie.

CHAPTER VII.

The Generall Method of Prepenting, and Curing all venemous Stingings and Bitings.

Preventi-

PRevention is onely two wayes: By having an eye to all places where they are likely to be abroad: And by driving them from the place of a mans habitation.

All venomous Creatures are driven from the house by these fumes and washings following.

Fume your roomes with the smoake of Harts-horne shavings, burnt in a chasing-dish or fire-panne: or the shavings of sheepes hooses: or the parings of old shooes.

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of any beast boyled a little in water: or the decoction of Rue or Wormwood: or Assa fætida: or Coloquintida boyled in water.

But in the Cure; The first thing is to pluck out the Sting, if there be any: and presently after, annoynt the place with Honey: If with that it affwage not. Mixe Mithridate with your Honey, & annoyt it againe: or Honey and Treacle of Andromachus. If the prick or wound be large enough, wash it with urine, or falted water, or sharp Vineger, or els with white wine: in any of which, difsolue Mithridate or old Treacle of Andromachus; which being mixed together, heate it good & hot, and so wash the place well, rubbing it as hard as the patient may endure it, to draw the venom from running inward.

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Actuall Cautery. Some doe presently burne the wound with a hot Needle or Bodkin: and it is the best way, both to consume the venomous matter before it goe further, and also to keepe the orifine open, which must be so kept, till there be no likelihood of venom left

in the affected part.

Vpon this burning, there will grow a crustie scab, round about which the place must be scarristed with the sharp poynt of a Penknise, that the corrupted bloud may have issue. And when the scab is grownedry, you must annoynt it with fresh Butter alone, or fresh Hogs grease mixed with it, & having so loosened it, take it off. All which time, the part must be often washed with such a mixture as I præscribed before: And round about the wound, over all the

the swelled part lay a Playster made of Turpentine, Wax, blacke Pitch, and Pitch of Burgundie: And into the wound put some Lint dipped in Vnguentum Basilicon, mixed with a little burnt Alum, to keepe the wound open.

But if the hurt be in the face, the actuall Cauterie or hot yron must not be used, for seare of leaving a scarre and blemish in the face for ever after. Therefore in stead of that way; let some body presently sucke the wound with his mouth: which also is very good; but it must be done with these Caveats.

First, the sucker must take heed he have no sore, blister, nor rawnesse in any part of his mouth, tongue, gummes, throat, or lips; for then he endangereth himselfe, by sucking venomous matSucking of the wound.

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to sucke: Take a Pullet or Cockerell, bare his rump, and rub the fundament well with Salt; then hold it close to the wound, holding his beake closed with your hand, and giving him breath but now and then, onely to keepe him aliue; and his fundament will draw out the venom. If one die, take another; and so continue till one of the creatures outliue the labour. Then may you bee sure the venom is cleane

Some apply Horseleeches to the wound, if it be very small. But sometimes it is so big, (as when an Adder or Slow-worme hath entred many teeth; or when a mad dog hath made it) that the fundament of such a creature before named cannot compasse it. Then take a Pullet or a Pigeon, and

drawne out.

Application of Pullers.

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and divide it aliue, and apply it (while it is full of lifes heat) upon the wounded and grieved place (which must be scarrified beforehand) that the vitall heate of that creature may draw the venom through the scarifications. Let it be therefore bound on, and kept there, till it be even cold; and then apply another, and so another; till (by asswaging of all paines, and fwelling without, as also by the quietnesse and quicknesse of the spirits within) the patient appeare freed from all poylonous offence. Then apply Garlicke fryed with sweet Butter or sallet Oyle: to make fure that no remainder of mifchiefe be behinde: for it is an excellent outward Medicine against all both Stingings and Bitings that are venomous. When

Suddain Accidents.

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When all this is done, and now it is fure that all the venom is perfectly drawn forth; If the wound be big, it must be healed up with some good Balsam as a greene wound. But if it be but a pricke, it will soone heale it selfe, so it be but kept from the ayre.

But besides these outward Helpes, the Patient must take in-ward Antidotes also. And of such I have spoken in the sirst Chapter. This is sufficient for the generall course; Now wee must come to a more particular way of Cure.

CHAP. VIII.

Stingings of Hornets, Bees, and Wasps.

S deaue nor their sting in the place,

How to heale the wound.

OFBees

place, but when they doe, the first course is to picke it out. And then, if it be a Hornet, as it is the more dangerous, so there must be the more care had of it.

Stinging of Hornets.

If the Sting will not easily be gotten out, lay to it a poultis made of leaven, wood-ashes, and sallet Oyle mixed together. Or bath it with Childes urine good and hot. And when it is out, wash the wound with a little water & falt mixed with the juice of Rue. Then burne it, or els sucke it as was fayd before: and after that, apply to it a little lint dipped in old Andromachus Treacle mixed with Honey; and over it, as also overall the swelling, lay a poultis made of fresh Cow-dung mixed with Barrowes greafe, or sallet Oyle.

Of Bees & Wasps.

Bees, and Wasps, though they

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seldome endanger life, yet they swell and enflame the part stung by them, and cause a great deale of paine, which fomtimes is followed by a Feavor; therefore it is necessary to find a Cure for it. And some constitutions receive also deadly mischiefe by such stinging. As somethirtie yeares agoe appeared by the Lady Walsingham, wife to Sir Francis Walsingham Secretarie to Queene Elizabeth: who (as I have often heard it related by my Father, who was her Physition) being stung in the hand by a Wasp at dinner times the venom presently swelled up all her arme to her shoulder, and thence to her throat: that, had not speedie meanes beeneused, and (as God would) her Physition bin there present, it was thought, shee would

would have dyed within lesse than an houre.

First therefore, the Sting is to be taken out, as is said, and presently the place to be annoynted with Honey, and covered from the ayre. If this prevaile not (as with the most it doth) burne it, or sucke it: and applie Treacle of Andromachus or Mithridate mixed with Honey. Or, for the poorer fort, fresh Cow-dung or dogs dung mixed with fallet Oyle. And, if need be, give the partie someinward Antidote; such as have beene before commended. Or els for present speed, Take Garlicke boyled in white wine, or Grong ale. Or els, the feeds and roots of Lillies boyled in Beere. Or the feeds of Mallowes boyled in water, and white wine, with a little Vine-

Not

Not long agoe I saw a young man stung in the eye-ball with a Bee, while he was too closely

looking into the doore of the hiue: But the Bee left not her

sting there. Vpon the place, I

applyed this Playster. I tooke a

handfull of Carduns benedictus newly gathered, pounded it in a morter

very fine, and mixed it with the

white of an egge, so spreading it upon a pledget of flaxe, I laid it to the eye,

and as it waxed dry, renued it twice.

This Playster of Carduus is excellent to recover the eye if any

venomous juice be spurted into

ir, or if the eye be hurt by a corrupt ayre, which the common

people call blafting: It easeth

paines; taketh away bloudy fpots in the eyes; and is good

for all burnings in, or about the

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Stinging in the Eyeball-

A Playster of Cardous.

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Bitings of Spiders. To this, let me adde the bitings of Spiders; the garden ones are the worst: for they are of the kinde of Phalangia. The Inward Antidote for them, is, a draught of New milke, wherein the inner meate of River Crabs is boyled. Or, a spoonfull of the braines of a sheepe boyled in water and Vineger. Outwardly, apply the Cobweb of the same Spider, binding it on with a fine linnen rag.

CHAP. IX.

Bitings of Adders, Slowwormes, Efts, the Shrew-Mouse, and other such venomous Beasts.

Bitings of Adders, Slowworms, or Efts. R Emembring what I sayd before in the sixt Chapter, to begin the Cure.

The

The flesh of the same beast that biteth, boyled, or rosted, as they dresse Eeles, and inwardly taken, helpeth much. Or a dram of Gentian root powdered & drunke in a little draught of white wine. Or halfe a dram of Terra Sigillata in the same kinde of wine. Or els the same wine with Opoponax and Aristolochia rotunda.

Outwardly, the best thing to be applied is the sless of the same beast that did the hurt, pounded in a morter, and applied in manner of a Poultis. Or a Poultis made of Cocks-dung and Vineger. Or an old Walnut beaten with Salt, an Onion, and a little Honey, and applied. Or take Peny-royall and Fenell, of each a like quantitie, boyle them in water and white wine, & bathe the place with the liquor. Or els

Bitings of the bluew-

drop into the wound the liquor that sweateth out of the greene ashen wood while it burneth on the fire. Or Oyle of Bay and oyle of St. Iohns Wort, of each a like quantitie. Or els a little Ture mixed with a little salt spread on a peice of Leather, and applyed playster-wise. This is for the Adder, Slow-worme, or Eft.

Bitings of the Shrew-Moule. Now the Shrew-mouse is a little kinde of mouse with a long
sharpe snout, and a short tayle;
It liveth commonly in old ruinous walls: It biteth also very
venomously, and leaveth soure
small perforations, made by her
soure foreteeth; To cure her biting; her sless roasted and eaten
is the best inward Antidote, if it
may be had. Otherwise, a dram
of the seeds of Agnus Castus beaten and steeped in white Wine.

Or

of

Or els some of the other Antidotes described at the beginning
of this Booke. And outwardly,
apply her warme liver and skin,
if it may be had. Otherwise Rocket-seeds beaten into powder, and
mixed with the bloud of a Dog.
Or els the teeth of a dead man
made into fine powder.

CHAP. X.
The Biting of a Madde Dogge.

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A Lthough in this our countrey of England, I have neither seene nor heard of any such terrible dangers happening to people by a mad-dogs biting, as in other Regions: yet I have seene Dogs mad. But the care that hath been used for prevention, hath perhaps hindred the sight of those Accidents E 3 which

which old Authors have so laboriously Commented upon. And besides that, the temperature of our Climate keepeth the Dogges of our Countrey from prooving altogether fo pernicious as in Gracia and Arabia. For Aetius saith that the mad Dogs are worst in intemperate Climates, where the Winters cold & Summers heate are extreame. Tetr. 2. Serm. 2. cap. 24. Howfoever, I will set downe a briefe course of helpe, to prevent the incurablenesse of the mischiefe; as I have it from the best Authors.

The cause of a Does Madneffe.

This kinde of madnesse proceedeth from blacke Cholerick juices wherewith a dogge more than other Beasts aboundeth. For he is of temperament hot and drie; as appeareth by many

proofes.

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proofes. As first, by his continuall eager appetite (being alwayes hungry) and greedinesse in devouring any filthy offalls; Flesh putrified, stinking, and full of Maggots; whether it be raw, & perhaps buried under ground; or any other way rotten and infectious. Also they will drinke of any durtie puddle, or stinking ditch - water : which kinde of drinke wondroufly encreafeth blacke choler. And besides this, at two seasons of the yeare especially are Dogges most subject to madnesse; which is the surest of all arguments: namely, in the height of Summer, and in the depth of Winter. By Summers fervencie their bloud being over-heated, turneth into burnt choller: And through Winters extreame cold, the same bloud E 4

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The Signes that a Dog is madde.

You shall know a Dog to be madde, by these signes. He is affraid of Water, and at the fight of it, trembles and briftles vp his necke; his eyes are fiery and glaring; he runnes to and from, and reels this way and that way, like one that is drunke; hee holds downe his head, gapes with his mouth, lils out his tongue (which is blackish, or evill coloured)slavers at the mouth, and his nose runneth: he snaps and bites at every thing in his way, but barkes not at all; he couches his eares, carries his tayle betwixthis legs. Other Dogs (though bigger than he) flie from him at the smell of him. He takes no notice of any friend, neither spareth to bite his

his owne Master: and being gone out of the house, never repayreth backe againe to it (unlesse by chance) for he knowethno place

aright.

Whosoever therefore is bitten by fuch a Dog, must presently be looked to. And if the Dog that hath bitten, have passed by so suddainly, that sufficient notice could not betaken of him: Then dip a little bread in the bloud of the wound, and offer it to some other Dog that is not madde; and if he refuse to eare it : there is cause of suspition.

Ortakea Wallnut-kernell pilled, bear it in a morter, then steep it in the bloud of the wound; and giue it to some Poultry mixed with their meate. If they die the day after, it is counted a fure figne that that biting was of a Madde Dogge.

The Symptoms or Accidents that follow fuch Bitings.

The partie so bitten findes no alteration in himselfe for diverse dayes after. For this biting is no more painful than as a wound, nor doth any fuch livellings or otherSymptoms follow presently vpon it; as in the bitings of Serpents. But after some time, the bitten partie begins to grow melancholy; and to have strange & unwonted fancies in his mind, talkes to himselfe, and useth foolishgestures: for now the power of the poyson having crept up into the braine, corrupteth the imagination. His sleeps are broken with terrors; and he leaues all company, choosing out solitary walkes. If till this time there could be no certain knowledge. Now it is high time to begin a speedy helpe.

Incurable.

For when once he comes to barke

barke like a Dogge, to hate the light, and fight of all shining metalls and looking glasses; as also to seare water, & all other kindes of liquors (which Symptoms at last doth follow such bitings hitherto uncured) he is held to be past cure. But so long as he knoweth his owne face in a glasse, and is not frighted at it: or may be drawnero drinke water; he is (by Avicen and others) accounted curable.

As soone therefore as any one upo these signes suspecteth himselfe bitten by a Madde Dogge, let him presetly repayre to some learned Physicion, or at least to some well experienced Chirurgion (for such extraordinary cases are beyond ordinary skills) if such may be had. Otherwise let some discreet man read carefully

Curable.

Reade the

7. Chap.

fully this Treatise, and ponder the method very diligently; especially this Chapter, which teacheth thus to begin the Cure.

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Labour forthwith to draw the contagion out of the wound by cupping-glasses; application of Pullets or Pigeons that lay eggs, scarifications, Leeches, & drawing medicines; as in the 7. Chap. I haue discoursed. If the wound be so small that it bleedeth not; scarifie the place, and with a cupping-glasse draw out the bloud; or burne it with an hot iron, or els (if the patient will not endure the hot iron or actuall cautery) apply a potentiall cautery, or an eating Medicine s as Sublimate mixed with some cold thing, that it may be lesse painfull: as for example.

An excellent Caufticke.

Take of Sublimate two drams, of

them and drie them together, and make them into a fine powder. Apply some of this, and when the scabby crust (or escar) is grownedry upon the place, take it off with a little sweet butter, or with sweet butter, pitch, & the white of an egge mixed together.

When it is come off, fill the orifice with the powder of Mercurie and Roche Alum, or els use Mercurie mixed with a little Knguentum Basilicon. Which Mercurie is an excellent thing, not onely to keepe the wound open, but also to draw the poyson outward. The wound must be kept open fortie dayes at least: In which time, the juice of Sorrell is to be applied hot every night and morning; and the decoction (or broth) of the same hearbe, or

One way of Cure.

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at least of meate boyled with the same, must be drunke by the patient every morning fasting. Actions saith, he knew an olu man that cured this disease often, with this medicine onely.

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Galens way.

Or els you may dissolue a little Andromachus Treacle in white wine or Aqua vita; and dipping a little lint or ragge in the warmed mixture, rubbe the orifice as hard as the patient can endure. This also is commended for an excellent Medicine; but then you must apply vpon it Honey and Turpentine mixed with an Onion or Garlicke beaten into the forme of a Poultis. And Galen appointeth this Playster following to bee applyed to the wound. Take of Vineger a pint and a quarter, Opoponax three ounces, Tarre one ounce. Boyle away the Vineger, Vineger, and make it a Playster. And this is highly commended

by the Author.

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In the beginning of this mifchiefe wee must neither purge nor let bloud, for then wee shall draw the venom from the circumference to the center, which is dangerous to life. Yet both these meanes may be used afterward; if by continuance of time, and neglect in the beginning, the venoni haue spread it selfe into all the vessels. In the meane time, we must set upon it with apt Antidotes. As with Garlick boyled in white Wine, and drunke fasting; which resisteth the poyfons entrance into the principall parts. Or,

Let him drinke this draught every morning Take the powders of Myrrhe and Gentian roote, of

each

each one dram; the powder of River-Crabs (or Crayfishes) two drams. Mixe them in a fit quantitie of white Wine, and drinke it. Or,

After Galens way, thus.

burnt River-Crabs, fine parts of Gentian roote powdered, and one of Frankincense powdered. Mix them together, and give a spoonfull of it in a draught of Spring-water. These Antidotes are thus to be continued fortie daies together; and that in the beginning, before the feareth water: for after that, the quantities must be doubled. The powder of Crabs is made thus.

A Famous Medicine. Take River-Crabs, or Crayfishes, (for Sea-Crabs are naught for this use) in the height of Summer, when the Sunne is in Leo, and the Moone a little past the full. [But Rasis will have

The cure

Thereafor

of Hydro-

phobia.

phobia.

baue it, when the Sunne is in Aries.

[Others in Cancer; it seemes a similitudine] I will not dispute the choyse: but the first is the most generally accepted, from Galen]

These being gotten, must be put alive into a Copper vessell, and burnt on the fire to ashes. Then beate them in a Morter, searce them, and so reduce them into a sine Powder.

Another Author, called Iohanmes Stockerus, both in this, and in
all other kindes of venomous bitings, affirmeth, this course following, never to have deceived

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Take Gentian roote powdered, and Treacle of Andromachus, of each one dram, every morning fasting for three dayes together, and the Patient must fast five houres after. If he feele himselfe disposed to sweat, let him order himselfe

Stockers way of Cure,

selfe in his bed for it, and sweate as much as he can, or is able to beare.

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To the wound, in manner of a Playster, applie Garlicke, Rue, and Salt pounded together in a Morter. And so much for the way of Cure in the beginning.

When he beginneth to be affraid of water, he hardly admit-

teth of any Cure.

Now the reason of this Hydrophobia or feare of water is generally held to be, That the venom
abusing the Phantasie, makes the
partie affected to have horrid imaginations of water. But some
special Authors (having found
by experience that the drinking
of cold water causeth Convulsions in such over-dryed and parched stomacks) conclude that it
is extreame paine & torture procee-

The cure of Hydro-phobia.

The reason of Hydro-phobia.

Stockers way of

Firemayne

ceeding from that drinking that fo terrifieth them from it. And this also is the reason why those that feare water are counted incurable.

Therefore the water that is forced into them ought to be at first very warme, and the partie must by degrees be brought to drinke it colder and colder; so likewise the Baths that they are to be cast into, ought to be in like temper, to avoyd all cramps and Convulsions both inward and outward. Neither must there be any Bath used at all (according to Oribasius) till twentie dayes after the biting, at the soonest.

This Hydrophobia (or feare of water) beginneth not at any certaine time after the Biting. For most comonly it followeth fortie dayes after; in some, seaven

F 2 moneths;

moneths; in others a whole yeare after. Againe in some it commeth within a fortnight after: According to the strength or weaknesse of the constitution of him that is bitten. For some bodies strength is able to resist the venom farre longer, when others weaknesse sinkes under it much sooner. Some haue their pores more streit to keepe out, others more open to let in the venom. Also some haue their bloud and humours more pure (and therefore leffe apt to infection) others more impure and corrupt; therefore more eafily turned into venom.

The mayne Remedie. The maine generall Remedie is by Celsus & others held to be, Casting of the Patient into the Water before he be aware of it; and this to be done every day

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for many dayes together: (For that which he feareth is the onely Medicine to cure him). In doing this, if he cannot swim, after he hath swallowed a good quantitie of the water, take him out againe. But if he be skilfull in swimming, hold him under water a little while till he haue taken in some prettie quantitie; For thus both his extreame thirst and feare of Water will be foonest cured. But let him not be long deeper than his nostrills, least hee be suffocated. If the Cramp or any Convulsion take him; as soone as he is out of the water, bath him all over with Sallet Oyle good and warme; which, as it will take away that Accident, so will it also stop the pores of the skin, and keepe the waters cooling quality from going

The Authors Invention.

ing out againe too suddainly. My selte (upon the sight of a picture of the Water-Torture in Amboyna) have conceited this invention. Let the Patient bee bound fast to some post or stake, and tie about his necke a linnen cloth doubled and cast into the forme of a hollow Bason (as you would make him looke like the signe of St. Iohn Baptists head in a platter) the cloth must first be dipped in Oyle and Waxe well mixed rogether, that it may hold water like a Bason: Then let one with an Ewer or Pitcher poure water gently into the cloth, till the water rise up to his nostrills, where through it may enter into his body (if he will not open his mouth) whether he will or no. Keepe the Water still at that height with continuall foft pouring

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ring in, til he hath drunke a good draught: onely sometimes forbeare so much as to maintaine his breathing. Thus haue I out of a wicked weed sucked Honey for Health; and from an inhumane torture extracted ease in a grievous sicknesse. This is the helpe without which is no help; for this case is held incurable without drinking of water.

Yetthis is not all that must be done: For if the partie be Plethorick (that is, too full of good bloud, which will appeare by his high colour, and his big and full veynes) he must be let bloud in the Liver-veyne, according to the discretion of the Artist. If Cacochymick (that is, full of corrupted Humors) he must be purged with Sena, Epithymum, Fumoterra, Mirobalans, Elaterium,

Evacua-

Blacke

Blacke Helebor, and the like; or with Hamech, Diacatholicon or Diacolocynthis; with white wine, wherein is decocted also rootes of Fenell and Parsley, of medow-grasse, water Lillies, and of Flower-Deluces, and such like diureticke simples: For the provocation of urine isalso in this case very behoouefull.

This only I set downe to make the cure compleat; but I doe not reduce the Purgatives into form; because by this time there is leafure enough to finde out a Physition.

Now in the last place the Patients Dyet commeth to be obferved. And such sicke ones must feed something liberally; for hunger is very hurtfull to such as suffer under venomous wounds. In the beginning of this disease,

Salt

Diet for those that are bitten with a mad Dogge, 10

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Salt meats, and sharp Sauces are good, as Sorrell, Vineger, and Verjuice; alfo Garlicke, Onions, and Leekes, for by their helpe the mad venom is hindred from creeping into the noble parts. Fatrie and simie meats also are to be chosen, because they stop the passages, and mouths of the vessells, that they may not easily let in the poyson. His drinke must be stale middle Beere; And of Wines, Sherrys, and Graues-Claret or White are the best. But aftereight, or at the farthest fifteen dayes are past, let his sauces be of a more temperate qualitie, tending rather to moyst than drie; and fuch as are proper to refift melancholy; as pickled Gelly-flowers, Broom-buds, Capars, Asparagus, and such like. In his Broths boy le Beets, Violets, Succorie

corie and Endine, Parsley, and Fennell-roots; Anise seeds and Fenellseeds, and such other simples that provoke urine, (which as I fayd before are very profitable in this case) Also Sweet Wines, as Muscadine, Canarie, and High-Countrey whitewine. Sometimes also (to please the pallat; let him licke of Oxymel simplex, Syrrup of Citrons, or Syrrup of Lemons. He may also eat River-Crabs or Cray-fishes either raw or buttered. But from the beginning the flesh that he eareth must be of Mutton, Veale, Lambe, Kid, Rabbet, Pullet, Chicken, Partridge or Pheasant. Some counfell to mince fome roafted Veale, and the Liver of the mad dogge roafted, together, and fo let him eate it with a little butter, water, and Vineger. To conclude; His Belly must

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be kept soluble (if need require)
by gentle Giysters and Suppositories: And his Sleepe must in the
beginning be but little; but when
he beginneth to rage, and is of
himselse overwakefull, it is good
by some safe outward meanes
(such as the Artist shall see cause
to appoint) to cause Sleepe.

CHAPTER XI.

Bitings of Creatures not venomous, yet in some Constitutions apt to turne into venom.

Some are bitten by Dogges that are not madde; or by Apes, Monckeys, Squirills; by Horses, by Mankinde, or any other creature not venomous:

mous:yet somtimes these wouds in some kinde of Flesh are hard to heale.

The reason is either in the Creature biting, or in the partie bitten. In the Creature biting, though in it's owne nature it be not venomous; yet there is at that time a malignant qualitie in the moysture of the mouth, begotten by the disturbance of the braine, through immoderate an-

The reason
why some
mens flesh
is easily,
and some
mens hardly cured.

In the partie bitten: Some men are made up of a kinde of Flesh alwayes (by what accident soever wounded) hard to be cured. These either are very melancholike of Constitution (and Melancholy is the most offensue humor in the body, and therefore apt through any extraordinary passion to become corrupted and in

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a sort venomous) or they are very fearefull; and Feare corrupts the juices of the braine (through the force of imagination) and makes them fall downe and disperse theselues into all the parts of the body silled with a sickly qualitie, and so contrary to nature. This is the reason why fearfull men are apt to die of a slight wound: whereas a valiant Spirit hath alwayes slesh apt to be healed.

Now for such hard healing Flesh (from which of the two causes soever it cometh) I counsaile, that besides the ordinarie course of curing wounds artisticially according to the Rules of Chirurgerie, there be also given some temperate Cordials (as it were an Antidote against this venomous Accident) to call up the Spirits.

Spirits, and to confort the Faculties. For I know it by experience, that the Cure is thereby made much the more easie.

Such an Antidote is this following; which (because it cannot be rightly made but by an Artist) I will set downe in Latine for the Aporbecaries understanding onely; least the Ignorant tampering beyond their skill, discredit the Medicine.

Nepenthes Bradwelli. Re. fol. Melisse,

Summitatum Rosmarini,

florum Primulæveris,

florum Cheyri,

florum Calendulæ, anam. iij.

florum Angelicæ, m. ij.

Rad. Angelicæ, zjs.

Gariophyllorum, ziij.

Rad. Enulæ Campaniæ, zvj.

Infundantur omnia in Aquæ Vi
tæli. xxiiij. horis 24. Tum in alembico destillentur. s. a.

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In Aqua elicita infunde etiam Glycyrrhiex parum, sic gustui arridebit.

This Cordiall Water my Father called Nepenthes. If the Anagelica be good indeed, it will have both a pleasant taste and smell.

A spoonfull or two of this Water recalls, rectifies, and confirmes the Spirits Animall, Vitall, and Naturall: And is therefore very good against Fayntings and Swoundings.

For Swoudings acomon Accident.

CHAP. XII.

Inward or Outward Bruises by a fall from an high place.

Somtimes it happeneth unfortunately, that a Man falleth downe from an high place, as from a house-top, a high Bruil's

a high tree, a scaffold, or a ladder; and is taken up for dead: yet in a little time, may by good neanes be recovered to life; and the Bruise (whether it be inward or outward) may be cured.

In this case, the maine things to be looked to, are: First to recover the partie to life & sense: which may be done by the use of my Cordiall Water, called Nepenthes, described in the Chapter immediately going before; or els with some other comfortable drinke of like nature.

Inward Bruile

Secondly, if the Bruile be Inward: there will be either ejecti on of Bloud at the Mouth, Nose, Fundament, or passage of Vrine, orels congealing of Bloud within, wherewith will be Inward paine, and difficultie of Breathing.

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If the partie avoyd bloud, it is not amisse, so it goe not too farre to the expence of his Spirits: But if so, then give him halfe a dram of Terra Sigillata in a draught of Posset drinke, wherein the flowers of St. Johns Wort are boyled. Or, The tops of St. Iohns Wort boyled in Posset-ale. Or, Takered Corall, white Corall, white Amber, Bole Armoniak, Terra figillata, of each j. dram. Camphor iiij. graines. Make all into fine powder, and divide it into foure equa!! quantities or Doses. Take every dose in two ounces of Plantainewater, and as much red wine mixed together, once in fix houres, as need shall require. Or els, Take the quantitie of a Walnut of old Conserue of red Roses mixed with a fcruple of the powder of Mastick; or rather with fine or fix drops of

Too much bleeding from within,

the

Bloud con-

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gealed within: T

Helps for the

the Oyle of Masticke: Repeat the taking according to need.

But if there be no evacution, but suspition of the Bloud congealed within. Then

with a little Ale or Beere, and drinke a draught of it once in fix houres. After three times taking it so; stamp it new and strayne it with Muscadine, and drinke a little draught in the morning fasting, and at night when you goe to bed. Or,

Take the quantitie of a Beane of quicke Brimstone in powder, in a little white Wine warmed. Or els, Twentie graines of Irish-Slate in powder in a draught of Posset - Ale made with white Wine.

Some give ij, drams of Rheubarb, with one of Madder, made

into

into powder, in a draught of white wine: repeating it, as need requireth. Or, two drams of Rheubarb alone, in neate white wine. Or, Take of Rheubarb one dram, Madder and Mummie, of each two scruples. Make them into fine powder, & drinke it in a draught of some ordinary Pectorall Decoction.

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Outwrdly annoynt the Brest, or Backe, (as cause electeth) with two ounces of Oyle of St. Iohns Wort, and halfe an ounce of Sperma cett mixed together, and warmed. Doe this morning and evening. Or els, use this Oyntment.

Take of new charned butter unsalted ij. pound; Madder one ounce powdered, Tormentill roots powdred vj. drams, Mummie halfe an ounce powdred, Sugar Candie powdred iiij.

G 2 ounces,

Outward meanes.

Helps for

Boyle them together in a sufficient quantitie of good white Wine, till all the wine be boyled away. Then with a little Wax boyle it agains to an Vnguent.

Outward Bruile.

Simple.

Thirdly, if the Bruise be Outward onely; you must consider whether it be a Simple or meere Bruise, or a Bruise with a wound. If it be a simple Bruise. You may make a Playster with Branne, Honey, and a little Salt (or rather Niter, if you can get it) and apply to it. Or, Take the powder, and the Oyle of Myrtles, of each an ounce, and the white of an eggewell beaten. Make a mixture of them, and dip Clouts in it, and apply them to the place. If the Contusion or Bruise be very large, you must make your quantitie accordingly. But tle

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With a wound.

But if there be a wound withall; Stop not the bloud too soone (if it bleed well) for many times the noxious humours that are mixed with the bloud, are very happily evacuated that way. But if on the other side it bleed too much: Take the white of an Egge well beaten, and mixed with Bole Armoniak made into fine powder, and dipping a peice of flax therein, lay it to the wound. Or, the white of an egge beaten, browne paper ashes, and fine powder of Chalke mixed to. gether. A Cobweb also of a fit bignes for the wound, doth many times serue the turne. Or els, haue this Powder alwayes ready. Take Sanguis Draconis, Olibanum, Aloës bepatica, and Sarcocolla, of each ij. ounces; roote of the Flower de Luce one ounce. Make all into fine powder, and mixe them. G 3

Bradwells
Balfam for
Greene
Wounds
and Bruifes-

them together. Apply a sufficient quantitie to the wound, and lay upon it some flax wet with the white of an egge on that side to be laydnext the wound; and binde it on gently for strayning the wound. This is very effectuall.

As for the Cure of a Greene Wound, there are so many Bal-sams abroad, that I need not teach any. Yet to shew, I am no niggard of my Medicines, accept of this Balsam of mine.

Take of the best Sallet Oyle two
pints, put it in a jarre-glasse with
a broad mouth; put to it an handfull of flowers of the greater Comfery. Then cover it with a trenche, and set it in the Sunne a
weeke. Then put in the leaves of
six red Roses not too much blown;
a handfull of Mullen-flowers, and

as

wort. Set it in the Sunne still all the Summer. And if you adde two or three leaves of greene Tobacco, it will be the better.

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This have I often proved to be excellet, both for green wounds & Bruises, annoynting the place with it warme: and lapping the part up close from the outward ayre.

The last mayne poynt in this Accident to be considered is Paine in the Head, which is for the most part a companion of such falls; and if it be much, must bee mittigated by some meanes, least it bring the patient into a Feavor.

For this therefore, Anoynt the aking part of the head with oyle of Roses and oyle of Lillies mixed together. Or foment & bathe

Paine in the Head.

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Paine in the Head it with this Fomentation. Take of the yong and tender leaves of Myrtles one handfull, Myrrhe in powder three drams. Boyte them in Muscadine.

Or els, Take a Quince or two, pare them, and coare them, & boyle them in Muscadine till they be soft: Then beate them in a Morter to a Poultis, and apply them very warme to the aking place.

If one application serve not,

repeat it often.

But, if in such a fall, any Bone be put out of joynt, or broken, they must get helpe of such as are skilful in Bone-setting, which Art is learnt by sight, and not by writing.

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CHAP. XIII.

For those that are almost Strangled by a Halter, Garter, or such like meanes.

Ome have beene strangled in jest. As I knew a Player that one time acting a part wherein he was to be hanged; and having not fastned his halter sufficiently to his trusse, it slipped, and almost choaked him in earnest. I knew another man that was robbed at Tiburn, and because he asked the theeues how they could be fo bold to tempt their fate in the face of the gallows, they hanged him up there; but presently upon sight of company tooke them to their heeles, and by the same compa-

Helps for

ny the man was faved from a finall executio. Some also through desperation have hanged themselves, as we have too often examples.

If any of these may bee cut down while there is life in him; he may by Go os blessing and skilfull endevours be recovered.

A learned Doctor of Physicke, being asked how one might be recovered in this case; answered both briefly and wittily; Cut a throat to saue a life. His meaning was, That way must be made by incision, through the skin in the place where the Halter was; that so the constrained bloud might be set at libertie, the coagulated bloud let out, and way given for the windepipe & other internall vessells to open themselues a gaine. But this is not to be attempted

Dr. Guyn.

A goodway of help but hard to performe. tempted by any but some skilful Chirurgion indeed, that knoweth perfectly the situatio of the parts; for if any nerue or tendon should be touched, great mischiefes would follow; and if the Iugular veynes be cut, it is the present death of the Patient. Therefore other and safer meanes are to be attempted. The Boy baxima

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As foone then as the Halter is loofed from his necke, presently thrust your finger as farre as you can downe his throat (forcing open his with some fit instrumét) & presently plucke it out againe; that you may open the passage within, but not stop his breath more. Then straight way poure downe his throat some warme Vineger with beaten Pepper in it;or Penyroyall beaten & boyled in Vineger; or Nettleseeds beaten

eafie way.

Helps for

Provoke him also to vomit by tickling his throat with a feather dipped in ranck Oyle. About the place of the Halter also (to mollifie and open the skin, and dissolue the bruised bloud) wrap linnen clouts dipped in Sperma ceti, (or sallet Ole) and oyle of Lillies mixed together, and as they wax cold, renue them continually.

Question about Foaming at the mouth. Hippocrates in his 43. Aphorisme of his second Booke, sayes that those that are any way strangled and not yet dead, if about their mouths there appeare a foame, will never bee recovered. But Galen in his Comment upon that place seemes to bee of another minde. And Christopherus à Vega in his Tract, de Arte Medendili.3.

Sectio.5.

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Sectio. 5. cap. 8. affirmeth that he faw three recovered that foamed at the mouth. One of which had hanged himselfe, but his friends did quickly cut the rope, and he was preserved by drinking Vineger and Pepper: for that mixture restoreth the almost extinct heat. Being come to himselfe, let the Patient abstein from much talke, for the space of four and twenty hours; and let him have some Ptisan or Pectorall Decoction for his drinke.

And when he is grown strong againe, if he yet feele some encumbrance, and swelling in his throat; it is good to open the Cephalica, or head -veyne of his arme, and let him bleed nine or ten ounces, or according to his age and strength. But this must bee done by due judgement of the

the Artist, who may by this time be brought to him.

CHAP. XIIII.

For such as are almost Drowned and stifled in VV ater.

Any take great delight in swimming and bathing themselves in Ponds and Rivers in the Summer time; some to clense and coole their bodies, some for pleasure of their skill in swimming, others either for company or meere wantonnesse: And many of these adventure into places past their depth; where I have knowne some taken with the Cramp on the suddaine, that if there had not beene many helpers at hand, they had speedily perished.

perished. Some happen into whirlepools, wherein they haue been violently drawne, and immediatly drowned, while their companions might looke on with forrow, but could lend no helpe to faue them. Others in a great River haue beene carried away by the strength of the streame in spite of their skill in fwimming, whereupon before they had so much presumed. Others floating among flags and weeds, haue had their feete fo entangled by them, that neither the strength of nature, nor the fleights of Art could keepethem from being cast away.

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And here, by the way let me insert a counsell to such as are Fathers and Mothers, or Masters and Tutors to yong Boyes. Some use to keep their children

A Caveat,

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in so strictly, that the unfortunate poore fooles longing after such forbidden pleasure; and fearing to make others privie to their purpose, steale out by theselues, and run into some river or pond, without discretion or election; where(having neither guide nor helper, but such as themselues) some of them somtimes proue by the losse of their lines, that while they beguiled their governours too much, they deceived themselues most of all. To preventthis therefore, it were good (in my judgement) to give way to these desires of children, at fit times of the yeare, and in waters whose bottoms are even and sandy, with cleare & gentle streames fit for their strength and stature; and free from flags, weeds, holes and whirlepooles: having also with

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with them some discreet man skilfull in swimming, that (if any danger should happe,) may speedily fuccour them. And the times of the yeare fit for such bathes, I hold to be in the beginning of July, and in the end of August; That is, before and in the end of the dog dayes; The best time of the day likewise, is an houre before Sunne-set.

And now to return to the point: although by the accidents aforesaid, as also by violent stormes, & the darknesse of night, too too many following their affayres haue beene woefully wafted to the shore of suddain death: yet some haue bin taken up for dead that with carefull and skilfullusage haue recovered both Life the true loue of nature, & Health the happinesse of Life. Therefore when H

The way of Recovery. when any one is so found, the first thing to be done is to turne his feete upward, his head and mouth downward, & so to hold or hang him up by the heels, that the water may come out of him againe. If this alone cause him not to cast out the water, and the partie be without sense or motion; then also let some one of the standers by, that is of good discretion, put his finger into the parties throat, or take a feather dipped in Linseed oyle, & thrust it into his throat, turning it round therein, to make him vomit. And in the meanetime, let others help forththe water by stroaking, crushing, and driving his belly and stomacke reasonable hard, from the bottom of his belly toward his throat. If it be cold weather, let all this be done in a warme

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roome before a good fire. After the water is come away, it is good to hold strong sweet smelling things to his nole (as Muske, Lignum Aloës, or fuch like) to warme the Braine, and comfort the Spirits. Also if he remaine senselesse or faynting, his Spirits are to be recalled and awaked with Ros 6lis, Aqua Calestis, or some such comfortable water; and he is to be handled in all poynts as those use to be that fall in a Swound.

If by these meanes he recover life, sense, and speech; let him (some two houres after) eat some meat of ahen or chick (if he be able) or els suck the juice of them; and let them be roasted or broyled, rather than any other way dressed (for so doth Alexander Benedictus counsell, li.7.cap.3.De Curandis morbis.) And with his H 2 buela

The Cure after Recovery.

meate.

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meat, let him eate Pepper and Sugar, or Pepper and Honey, as he liketh best. He may also eate a roasted egge with pepper in it. But let
him not drink at all in 24 houres
at the least, & then let it be middle-Beere and white wine mixed
together, of which let him drinke
but 2. Small draughts at a meale,
and betwixt meales not at all.
This Diet let him observe for a
weeke together, keeping himselfe warme and moderately stirring his body immediately before, & an houre after his meare.

Also, if the Physicion see it requisite, other meanes may be used to prevent the comming of a Feavor, or to mitigate, and take it away if it be already come; as also to prevent a Dropsie, which is a likely effect of such a watery cause. Therefore by good advise

Bloud-

Bloud-letting in the Liver-veyn, Glysters, and other Medicines may be administred.

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Lastly, if any water be gotten into his Eares; Take Goose grease, and the juice of an Onion, mixe them well together, and drop a little of it bloud-warme into his Eares.

Sometime such a sorrowfull missertune may befall a man in the Winter time; or it may happen to an old body, as once it did in the North part of Devonshire to a worthy old Gentlewoman, who stepping on a bridge over a gutter, her feet slipping, shee fell in; and through her great weaknesse (being aboue sourescore yeares of age) because shee was not able to helpe up her selfe again; she lay so long till with crying she had no voyce left. It pleased God that the water was not

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For Water gotten into the Eares.

A Modern Story of an old Gentlewoman, so high as to drowne her; but the coldnesse of it had like to have killed her before helpe came: for she was not heard into the house, though shee strayned her voyce exceedingly, and though the house was hard by. Onely her sonne comming forth that way by meere chance, found and saved her.

The Cure.

In this case, let some cordiall water (as my Nepenthes, Aqua Calestis, or the like) be given first inwardly, to helpe naturall heate forth into the outward parts againe. Then lay the patient in his naked bed well warmed; And if it be a man, let a young man (in whom naturall heat hath his full force) strip himselfe naked and presently goe to bed to him, and there embrace him closely, keeping in the clothes about him on all

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all sides, til he haue brought heat into him againe. If it be a woman, let some young may den of a sanguin complexion do the like.

The patients diet must be of good nourishing and warming things, using some cordials medicine morning and night, first and last, for ten dayes together.

Once I knew an Infant of two yeares olde, or there about; that was drowned in a tub of Soapsuds. And because it is a chance that may happen to moe, I will shew how Skenckius sayth that he recovered fuch an one. It was a little Girlebetwixt two & three yeares of age, which fell into a vessell of Soap-suds, with which foapie water her stomacke was much filled, and the child thereupo seemed ready to give up the ghost; lay in a dead sleepe, ratled H 4 in

An Infant drownedin Soap-fuds,

a to Deli I

Observ. li. 2. Observ. 18. in the throat, hardly drew breath, made a groaning noise, as one sufficated, and lay gasping and gaping like a dying body: the wine-pipe being so over-full & oppressed, that it could hardly receive ayre in, or returne breath out.

The Cure.

Skenckius being fent for, prescribed a Decoction of unhulled Barley with Liquorice and Figges, adding a little Butter and Sugar. This he caused presently to be poured downe her throat lukewarme; whereby fhe was provoked to vomit out all the foapie water; and so was recovered. And I beleeve (though skenckius make no mention of it) he gaue heralfoafterward fome Antidote or Cordiall Medicine (as was meete) to refift the venomous qualitie of the Soap, whereof it must needs leave some reliques behinde

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behinde it, too strong for the weake nature of such an Infant to overcome. Therefore in this case I would give ten graines of Harts horne finely powdered, with one graine of Bezoar-stone, or els with three or foure graines of Ambargreise in a little distilled water of Garduus, Scabius, or Dragons. And this should be repeated every six houres, till it have beene given three times. Or els a little Mithridate dissolved in Red-rose-water, sweetned with a little Sugar.

Forestus (in li. 15.0f his Observations, the 26.0bservation) tells of a may dabout 19. yeares of age, that having fallne into a filthy Water (some stinking ditch or sewer it should seeme) being not suffocated, but having drunke in much of that water, and sufficiently vomited, using the helpe of

Note.

no

no Physition; within a fortnight after, she fell into a paine of her loynes, and a continuall Feavor. For which she was faine to be let bloud and purged; and Forestus administred other remedies also, having much labour to faue her life. This I thought good to note as a warning to those that are apt to make sleight account of the Physition, when they finde not present danger of death.

CHAP. XV.

For those that are Choaked with Smoake of new kindled Coales in a close Roome.

T is dangerous to be in a little roome with the doores and windows shut, where there is a panne or fornace with fire in the

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the middest of the roome: especially while the Coales are kindling, or the Fornace but newly made is annealing. For the vapour & smoake stiffeth suddainly, before it be suspected or perceived. Diverse haue been sound dead in this manner.

Arte Medendi.li.3. Sett.5. cap.8. tells of divers that having supped together in a close room, the fire (as it should seem) being renewed after supper, and the dore shut to keepe the cold ayre out; suddainly cast up their supper again, with great perturbation of their Spirits and swounding: No man considering the cause, and therefore not labouring for the remedie. Some of them died before they could complaine that they ayled any thing. Others were by

A Story out of Ve-

Helps for

this Physicion found vomiting.
But when he had set open the
dore and casements; they were
soone resreshed and recovered
with the meere ingresse of the
fresh ayre.

The Cure.

A Story

By which you may perceive, that the venting of the ill ayre out, and the receiving of the fresh ayre in, is both the Prevention and Cure of this Accident, But commonly there remaineth an head-ach for a while after, which with some coole persume, as rosewater poured on a hot fire-shoyell, or Camphor held to the parties nose; and the applying of a Rose-cake dipped in Vineger and Rose-water(or in Vineger alone) to the forehead and temples. After their recovery, it is good alfotogargle with warme water, and Oyle of Violets, or Oyle of **Sweet**

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fweet Almonds; and to drinke some fat broths or swallow some warme fat morfells of Mutton or Lambe, or els some fresh butter. Such things doth Haly Abbas in the 6. Booke and 4. Chapter of his Practice appoynt. And the reason I take to be, that Fatty and Oyly things will best heale that harshi nesse that the smoake and ill vapours have begotten in the throat and stomacke. If a Feavor such ceed, & the constitution require it, Forestus counsaileth to open a veyne. Li. 15. Scholio ad Obser. 26. Ambrose Parey (in his treatise de Renuntiationibus) finding two fervants in this cafe, in fight dead, and their teeth for in their head; tookethis course. First with a filver quilly which one may better doe with a Syringe) he put into their months some Agua with well.

Another Story out of Ambrose Parey.

Story out

of Ambroh

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well rectified (that is, twice or thrice distilled) with Hiera and Treacle dissolved in it. With often doing thus, they beganne to stirre; and soone after voyded much filth at the nose & mouth, Vpon this, he gaue them Oxymel very often, with which (together with much rubbing & clapping on the backe) a great deale of flegme and slimie stuffe, with bloudy yellow frothy matter came out of their mouths. Then did he blow up into their nostrills the powder of Euphorbium to purge the braine bettter (but I would rather advise the powder of good Tobacco, with a little Euphorbium, if need be; because Euphorbium of it selfe is dangeroully violent) and so with oyle of Mints rubbing the pallats of their mouths, and their jawes within,

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within, much more filthy matter came forth. Then a sharpe Glyster drew the remnant downward. After which, with Cordialls he refreshed their spirits, and rectified their deprayed humors.

For Such as are Suffocated with Stinking Smells.

With stinking Scents, such as privies and filthy ditches send forth. As in Saint Laurence Lane in London a young man fell into a privy vault, about sourteen yeares agoe (as I remember) who with the stinking stuffe was for the time sufforcated; but being missed, and by chance, was with much ado got-

Amoderne Story.

ten

Helps for

ten to life againe. Neverthelesse, using such onely as wanted skill to encounter such a strange Accident, he died within two or three dayes after.

Christopherus à Vegazin the place

A Story out of Fe-

before quoted, tells of two men that being employed among others in cleanfing certaine finkes, and stinking sewers, were to overcome of the evill favours, that by their fellows they were taken up & carried our for dead. Yet hee recovered them both. The one by giving him Vineger and Pepper to drinke. And the other by pouring into him Vineger and the powder of Penyroyall. It is good for him also to hold to his nose strong sweete perfumes, as of Muske, Ambar-Greise, Civet, Lignum Aloes, and

fuch like. But where fuch rich

Sim-

The Cure.

Simples are not to be had, Sweet Marjoram, Tyme, Penyroyall, Rosemary, and Lawender (rubbed together betwixt ones hands) may be held to the nose. And if any of that filthy water bee gone downe into his stomacke, it must be brought forth by vomiting. Likewise, it in at the nostrills, the patient must be provoked to neezing, with powder of Tobacco, long Pepper, or such like.

CHAP. XVII.

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For things Sticking in the

F Things that endanger stopping of the breath in swallowing, some are Sharp, and some Blunt.

Of the Sharp fort are Fishbones,

I Pinnes,

Sharpe Things. Blunt Things. Pinnes, Thornes, and such like: for sometimes a Fish-bone in swallowing sticketh crosse the throat, and is very offensive. And the like hath happened by a Pinne with such as foolishly use to carry Pinnes in their mouths.

Of the Blunt fort, it happeneth sometimes through over-greedy eating, that a gobbet of meate, or a peice of a bone too big for the swallow, sticketh in the throat likely to stop the breath. Sometimes through wanton rowling of a peece of money, a ring, a bullet, a pease, a plumstone, or some fuch like thing; it slippeth into the throat and sticketh there. Some againe whose gullet is very narrow, in swallowing a Pill haue beene much endangered. I have heard of a Child in Woodstreet strangled with a Grape: and

and we reade that Anacreon the Greeke Poet was choaked with a Grape stone.

Now of those things that are Blunt; they that are of the bigger fize cannot fall into the windepipe, because the passage is too little to entertaine them: But they offend with their over-bignesse sticking in the meate-pipe, and so compressing or thrusting together the necke of the windepipe which joyneth to the meat-pipe, that the breath (for that cause) cannot passe freely. On the other fide, very Small things, as a Crumme, a drop of liquor, or the like, cannot sticke in the meatpipe; but their offence is by reafon that when we swallow and breath at once, the Epiglottis (which is a little peice of flesh that covereth the mouth of the

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windepipe to keepe the things that we swallow from falling into it) lifting it selfe up (as it alwayes doth either to take in aire, or to let out breath) some little thing may in that poynt of time slip into the windepipe, whose passage is so streit, that the breath

is presently stopped.

The Sharp things may light into either passage, and if they turne crosse their offence is painfull pricking & wounding of the part; whereupon may follow instantion, and swelling; which swelling will stop the breath allo, as in the Squinancie the swelling of the neighbour-parts streitens the Breath-pipe.

If those of the bigger Blunt sort sticke in the mouth of the meatpipe, let the party drinke as great a draught of drinke as he can to

carry

Toremoue things in the meatpipe. firre it, but the partie waxeth blacke in the face, and cannot fetch his breath; clap him often on the necke betwixt the shoulders, holding downe his head; and giue him a draught of sallet Oyle to make it slip away. But if it be so low in the throat, & fix. ed, that it cannot be gotten up nor downe; let some discreet body thrust it downe with their singer, or with a smooth sticke.

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If a Pinne or Fish-bone sticke in the throat, and it be so high that (opening the mouth wide) you may see some part of it: plucke it out (if you can come at it) with your singers; or with a hooked wiar, or else with two smooth stickes in manner of a payre of tongs: a small curling-iron is very apt for the purpose.

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If it be low & out of fight, thrust in a small Candle of Virgin-wax warmed sufficiently, that the Pin or Bone may sticke to it when it toucheth it, and so you may draw it out. Or if you have no such Candle, take a small limber willow sticke, make it crooked like a bow, and annoynt it at one end with Turpentine, and affay in the same manner to fetch it out. Or let him swallow downe a peece of a Spronge fastned to the end of a browne thred, and annoynted with Turpentine; and when it is gone so low as to touch that which flicketh in the way; with the thred plucke out the Sponge againe. If it will not come forth: Swallow a peice of fat meate up. on it to drive it downe; or a figge opened & turned the infide outward; or a crummy peice of new bread

bread dipped in faller Oyle.

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But if a crumme of Bread, a small Fish-bone, a Pinne or such like, suddainly slip into the wind-pipe; it will make him cough, & let some other make him neez likewise by tickling his nostrills with straws or rushes. If he cough not enough to bring it out, let him swallow (by suddain gulps) some Vineger or Verjuice: so with much coughing it will be driven out; for the breath will not suffer it to sinke very low.

But sometime a drop of Vineger, or some such sharpe sauce slipping of it selfe into the same passage, causeth much trouble. The partie must then drinke leasurely, and by gulps a draught or two of water and honey; or els of small Ale and Sugar.

I4 CHAP.

To remoue Things in the windepipe.

For Seel.

CHAP. XVIII.

For Scaldings with VVater; Oyle, Lye, Milke, or any other Liquor.

As also for Burnings with Fire, Gun-powder, Lime, or such like.

For Scaldings. White of an egge or two or moe of them, according to the largenesse of the hurt: Beat it with a sufficient quantitie of oyle of Roses, or els of sallet oyle. Dip fine rags in it, and apply them to the place, and take them off no more till it be well. Onely three or foure times in a day wer the place through them with the sayd mixture.

Against

Against Fire or Gun-powder; Take two pounds of Butter that was never salted, melt it, & poure it into Spring-water; there beat it and wash it well. Then take twelue ounces of the fine powder of Brimstone, the seeds of Coucumbers made into fine powder, and Camphor also in fine powder, of each halfe an ounce. Mix all together with the Butter, and keepe it as an Oyntment; in which dipping a feather, annoing the part burned, and lay a fine soft linnen cloth upon it. Repeat the annoynting often.

For Bur-

Sometimes Burning Lime may be spurted into the Eye, or some scalding drop, or a sparke of Fire may leap into it. For this, the white of an Egge beaten with Eyabright water, or Cardum water, is very good; if you drop now and then

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For Burning Lime &c. in the Eye.

A True Story.

then a drop of it into the eye. Butthe Playster of Carduus described in the 8. Chapter is most foveraigne.

I was in place about seaven yeares fince, where some Gentlemen were taking Tobacco; and as one had knocked out the snuffe or coale of it on the Table; another in jest blew it toward him, he also blew it at him againe. This began to be purfued from one to the other, till a little Girle looking on (whose height was little aboue the Table) received the evill of their jesting; for some of the burningcoale of Tobacco was blown into hereye. It tormented her extreamely (as nothing burneth more terribly) I ran into the garden, where I found some ground Ivie, whereof I gathered fome, which

Note.

which I stamped, and strayned, and putting a little fine powdred Sugar to the Iuice, I dropped some of it into her eye; upon which she received suddain ease, and had it not applyed aboue twice more, before she was perfectly well: But in the meane time, her eye was mussled up from the outward ayre.

Here observe that the eye must never be dressed with any Oyle or Oyntment; because oyly and greasie things diminish the sight.

But for all the parts of the Head and body beside, make use of these two Oyntments following, which are appropried excellent for All kindes of Scaldings and Burnings what soever.

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Two Excellent oyntments for all Scaldings and Burings.

Banisters.

The first is my Grand-fathers, Master Iohn Banisters.

Ake of sweet Butter newly charned, and never salted what quantitie you will; boyle in it a fit quantitie of Goose-dung; strayne it into cleare and sweet Springwater. Doe this seaven times: and the eight time strayn it into Rose mater; where let it remaine for the space of twelue houres. Ever now and then crushing it, and working it together with very cleane hands. After that, take it out, and put it up in a Gally pot; keeping it as a precious oyntment for that use. It taketh away the paine prefently, and healeth with as little blemish as may be.

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The second hath beene often prooved by the Right Honourable, the Lady Hastings, late deceased.

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Ake the leaves of the Thorny-Apple of Peru, English Tobacco, and Ground-Ivie, of each a like quantitie. Chop them small, and rub them in a stone-morter as you doe Green-sauce. Then in a fit quantitie of Hogs-grease boyle them very leafurely on a gentle fire, till it begin to looke green. Then strayn it, coole it, and reserue it. When it is cold, while it standeth to settle, you shall see a thin part aboue seperate it selfe from the thicker part underneath: every day therefore, as it setleth, poure gently of that thin part (as of no use) and keepe onely that which is thicke. This

The Lady Halings oyntment,

Helps for

This healeth grievous Burnings and Scaldings without scarre. But the part when it is dressed must be left bare, that no linnen or woolen touch it.

Thus have I enderoured a common good. And I befeech our Lord Iesus Christ so to blesse all his servants, that either by his Providence they fall not into any of these Accidents, or els by his blessing upo these or the like meanes they may safely escape them.

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An Advertisement to the Reader.

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N this whole Treatife, the Quantities of the Inward Medicines must be balanced with the Age and Strength of the Patient. For the Doses that I have set down are intended for those that are in full ripenesse of years, in the vigorous stregth of their age. Those that are by age or nature more tender or feeble, must take lesse quantities at a time, according to the differece of their Age and Strength.

FINIS.

to the Real N this whole Treatife the Quantities of the Inward Medicines mult be belurced with the Age and trength of the Papient Portune Doles that Ligare for down are intended for those lighter to the ripancifore deposit business villa consor relieirage. Thofethar are oy age or patere mode ten der orfreble mult calt ion quanting avaitants acc ding to the difference of th Age and Strong dr

