

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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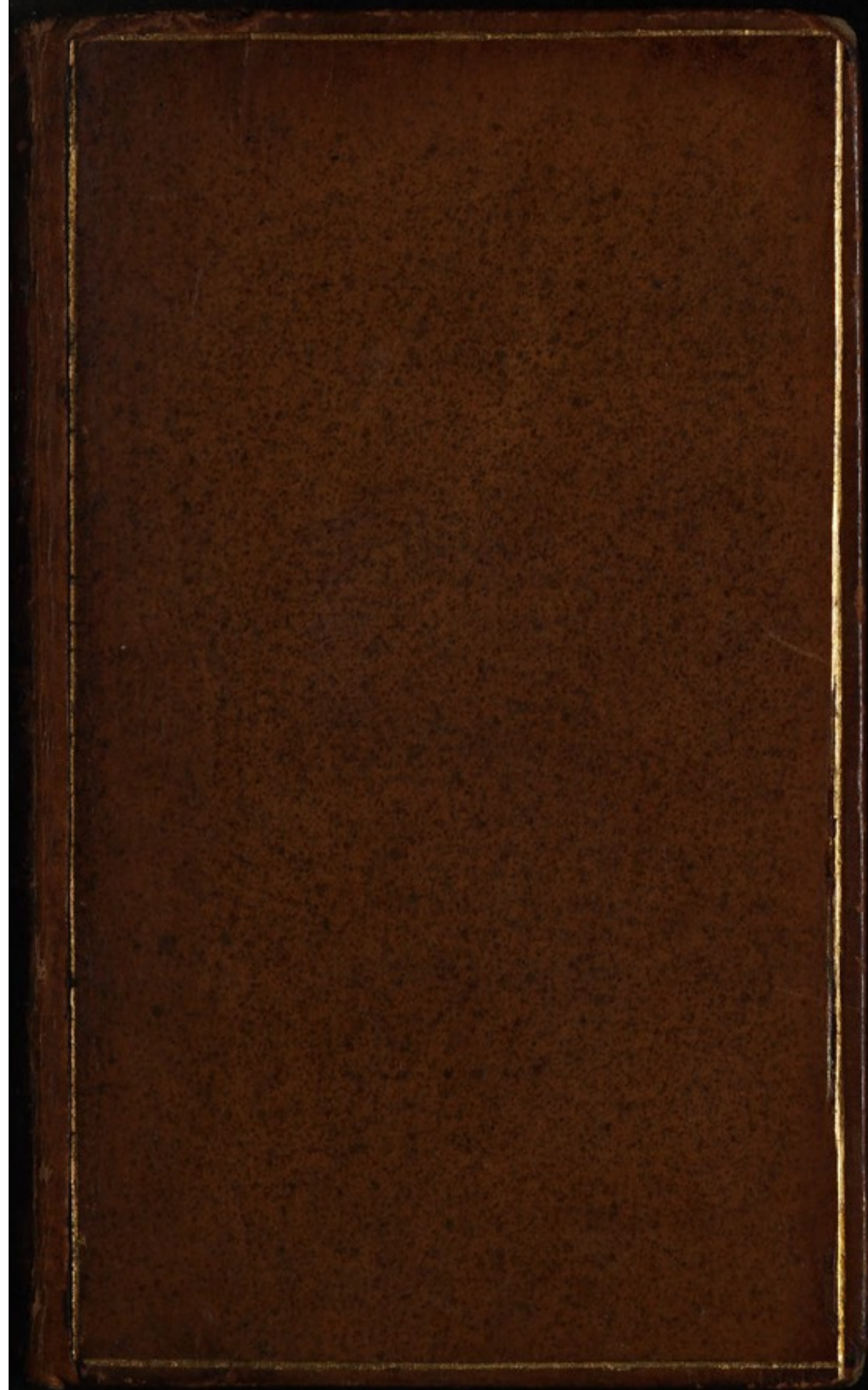
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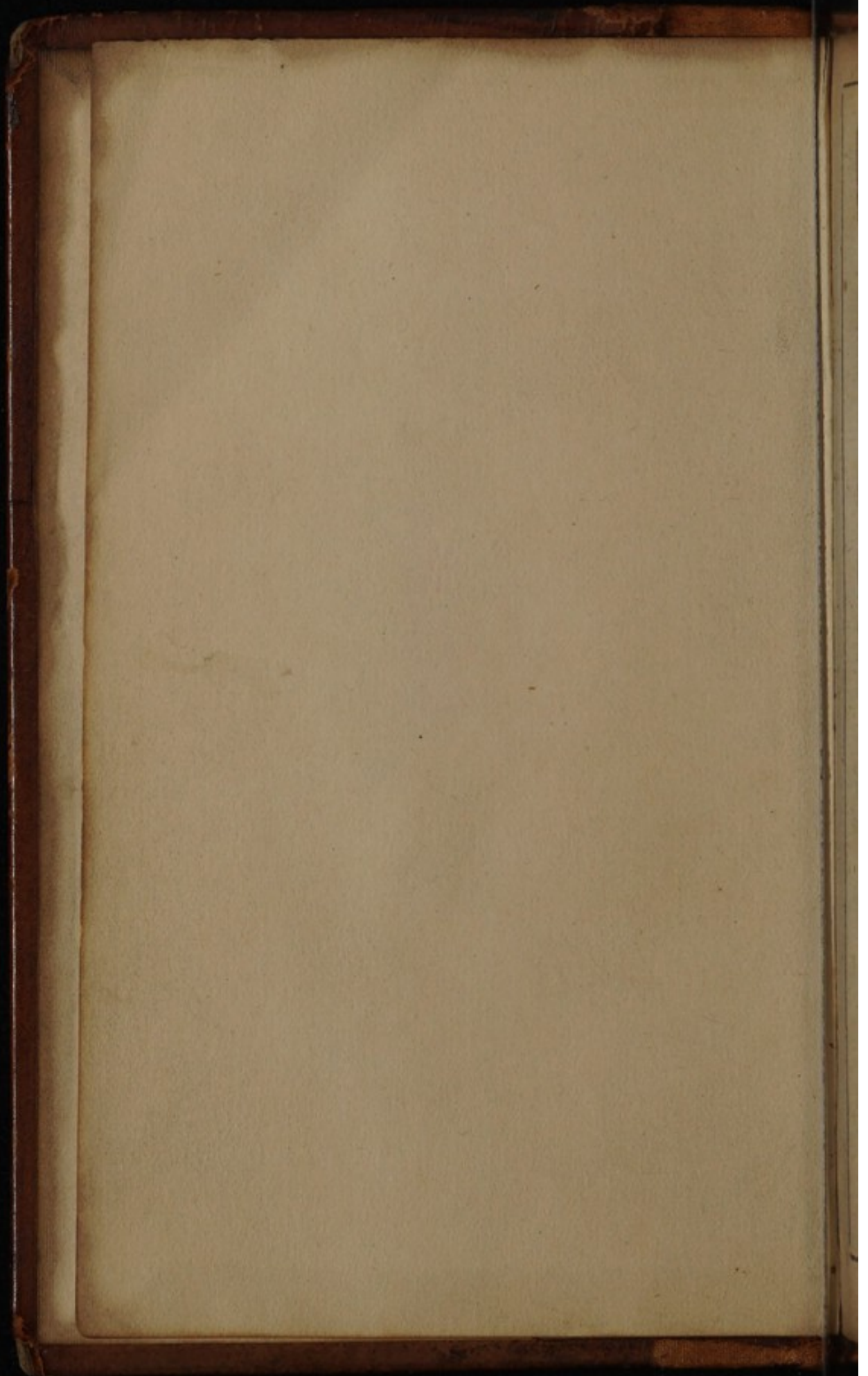
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HELPS

F O R

S V D D A I N A C C I D E N T S

Endangering Life.

By which

Those that liue farre from
Physitians or Chirurgions
may happily preferue the Life
of a poore Friend or Neigh-
bour, till such a Man may be
had to perfect the Cure.

*Collected out of the best Authours
for the generall Good,*

By STEPHEN BRADVELL.
Physition.

L O N D O N,

Printed by THOMAS PURFOOT,
for T. S. and are to be sold by Henry
Overton in Popes-head Alley. 1653.

28955 01



The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been appointed to
 the office of the
 Secretary of the
 Institution of
 Engineers and
 Shipbuilders
 of London
 for the year 1851
 by the Council of the
 Institution.

Printed by Thomas Parry
 for A. S. and are to be sold by Henry
 Oxton in Paper Street Alley, 1851.



To the Charitable

R E A D E R.

Hou, that imitating the *Good Samaritan*, hast never 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 obseruatiō 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 Ioyes we possesse by
day (if they hold it out) va-
nish with the day. All our
Gloryes are Sunne-beames
but of a waterish shining.
Our Clocks of Health sel-
dome goe true; those of
Death, more certaine than
beleevd. Wee are owners
of no content but sleepe;
and yet even that blessing is
subject to distraction: for
our very Dreames doe of-
ten proue Diseases, and af-
fright us. Nor doe these un-

The Epistle

certaine winds blow down
Signe-posts onely, blast the
Common sort alone: But
from head to foote, the Sta-
tues even of PRINCES are
sometimes riven with these
thunders. To bring a Ca-
talogue of all those Great
Ones Histories testifie to
haue died by Poyso, Drow-
ning, and other *Accidents*
in this Treatise specified;
would make this Præface
(like the Gates of *Mindus*)
too bigge for this Booke.
Let it suffice, that not onely
the *Sunne* and *Moone* oft
suffer Eclipses; but all the
lesser

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 defensiuē furniture against such Suddain Incur-sions. And if the Cedars for all their wealthy tymber be sometimes over-tur-ned with Tempests : haue not the lower Trees that fill the Land with fruit (the

The Epistle

Husbandmen I meane)
much more neede of suc-
cour in such stormes ? It
is their way chiefly that I
strew with these flowers of
Recovery. If others gather
some, and finde their sweet-
nesse, 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
easie and common Medi-
cines. But before the Rich
(whole pampered liues
make

to the Reader.

make mischances more difficult, both to be endured and cured) I haue layd open Remedies of richer value.

In all which I haue 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 haue likewise written it in a plaine stile, that every one also may understand it. Hoping therefore that these my Labours shall
(by

The Epistle to the Reader.

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

Ready with my best skill

to doe thee all healthfull

Service,

STEPH. BRADVVELL.





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in this B O O K E.

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Fire, Gun-powder, Lime,
or such like.



HELPS



HELPS
FOR
SVDDAIN ACCIDENTS.

CHAPTER I.

*Prevention of mischief by
Poysons eaten or drunke.*



*D*iverse *Physicke Au-*
thors haue inven-
ted various rules
to prevent Poy-
soning, by suspe-
cting their food
and company : But those are all
falsē lights, and uncertaine; poy-
soning

B

soning

Comitio
Anthon

soning the minde many times with causlesse jealousies, till the passions breake out into sore afflictions of ones owne selfe, and contagious infections of some others purer reputations. Therefore (that I may be no abettor of other mens errors) my counsell shall be ; First, and principally to relie upon the provident mercy of GOD to watch over and keepe us ; And in the second 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

Suddain Accidents.

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either simply by themselves, 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; cū tali, quascunq; veneno

Quilibet insidias sibi tenderet, haud metuebat.

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

Fear'd not that day by Poyson to be harm'd.

Mithridates Antidote.

B 2

Avicen

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 unwhol-
som food received that day af-
ter it.

You may also apply this Out-
ward Medicine, which is an ap-
proved one.

Take halfe a halfe peny loaſe new-
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 preſer-
veth 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 Au-
thors An-
tidote,

C H A P T E R II.

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

IF any be Poysoned, *Aëtius*
(*Tetrab. 4. Serm. I. cap. 47.*)
saith it wil appeare by these
signes.

How to
know if one
be poyso-
ned or no.

Not long after the taking of it,
there will come either a suddain
coughing, or vomiting of blou-
dy 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 prick-
ings in the flesh, trembling of
the limbs, Hicket or Yex, Con-
vulsions or Cramps ; breakings
out of the skin into blisters, biles

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 sometimes 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.

And then must this course following be observed.

First, you must endeavour to fetch 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 cordiall Perfume it must be encountered, and conquered. If by the
mouth

mouth it were received, whatso-
ever kind of Poyson it be, before
it be digested further than the
stomacke (if it may be time e-
nough found) giue 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 Radish roots in it. Giue
one of these bloud-warme, to
make him vomit. If the first vo-
mit fayle, giue the second, and
so the third if the second fayle.
And if they worke not of them-
selues quickly, provoke them
further by putting the finger in-
to his throat, or a feather dipped
in ranke Oyle, or in Oyle of *Lin-
seed.*

But if it haue gottē into the guts
(which will appeare by the gna-
wings and gripings) giue him a

B 4

sharpe

Vomits.

A Glyster.

Sharpe Glyster. As
 Take Mallows, Violet leaues, Mer-
 curie, Beets, of each a handfull;
 Aniseeds, Fenell-seeds, Caraway-
 seeds, of each a spoonfull bruised;
 The flowers of Violets, Bugloss,
 Borrage, Damask Roses, and Ca-
 momill, of each halfe a handfull.
 Boyle all well in a sufficient quan-
 titie 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 Diacolocynthis. Three ounces
 of Honey and a knives poynt-full
 of Salt. Mix all together, and
 giue it Lukewarme.

These Pur-
 ging Medi-
 cins may be
 had at the
 Apotheca-
 ries.

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 giue him a strong Purgation,
 such

Suddain Accidents.

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such as this:

Take of Mallowes, Violet leaues,
of each one handfull. The flowers
of Violets, Borrage, Bugloss, Da-
mask 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 quan-
tite 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 Ro-
ses solutiue, and Syrup of Worm-
wood, of each halfe an ounce, or a
little spoonfull. Mixe all well
together, and giue it as a Purga-
tion.

Those that are of good abilitie
may haue this Masse of Pills made
by

A Purging
Potion.

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

Pills.

Rs. Aloës rosata unc. ij.
Myrrha extracta cum aq. vite
drach. vj.
extracti croci drach. iij.
rhabarbari electi drach. ij.
agarici trochiscati drach. j. ss.
turbith albi & gummosi drach. j.
scammonij rosati scrup. ij. ss.
Ambra grisea scrup. ij.
moschi grana x.

Cum syr. ros. soluti. q. s. fiat Massa.

Take at oncethe weight of six pence or nine pence, as need requirereth; being formed and rowled into Pills of a fit bignesse for the Patient to swallow.

A Gentle
 Portion for
 weak ones.

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:

Suddain Accidents.

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bruised: adding to it an ounce of the blacke pulp of *Cassia fistula*. 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 *Glyster* also, adding onely some course Sugar.

In this case likewise, when the venom appeareth much and violent, you must giue 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 qualifie

A milde
Glyster.

Note.

lifie the stomacke, drinke Posset-Ale boyled with sweet Fenell-seeds, and mixed with *Cassia*, as before-said: and for the guts, this *Suppositorie* following.

A *Suppositorie*.

Take of *Hiera of Coloquintida* ij. drams: a little Salt, and a sufficient 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.

What is to be done after Purg-
ing.

Now, when by *Vomits*, *Glysters*, *Suppositories*, and other *Purg-
ing 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* haue 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.

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 Conserue 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.

Take also, of Red Roses three handfulls; Sage, Betony, Rosemarie-tops,

A Plaster.

A Fomentation.

tops, Rue, Wormwood, of each a handfull; Tormentill-roots, and Gentian-roots, of each clenfed and sliced thin, halfe a handfull.

Boyle all these in a sufficient quantitie of white wine, halfe water, till a third part be boyled away.

In this liquor dip woollen-clouts, 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 Accidents; you must roote out all the reliques of poyson yet left behinde, lest they remaining still, beget as dangerous,

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.

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.

The Seeds of Rue, and the leaues of Betony boyled together in white Wine.

Or,

Take

Antidotes
against any
kinde of
Poyson.

Take ij. Scruples (that is, fortie graines) of *Mithridate*; of prepared *Chrystall* one dram (that is, three-score graines) fresh *Butter* one ounce. Mixe all well together: Swallow it down by such 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 haue had happy prooffe.

A way of
Swearing
described
by *Mathio-
lus*.

There is also another excellent course to be taken (besides all these) by those of abilitie, and that is; Take a sound 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.

This

This may be held a strange course: but the same reason that teacheth to divide liue Pullets and Pigeons for Plague-fores, approveth 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 Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloues, all the Saunders, of each halfe an ounce.

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 leaues dryed two handfulls. Make all these into a grosse Powder, and Quilt them up in

C

Sarsnet

A Night-cap to preserve the Braine.

Sarsnet 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 use.

His meate.

In all this time, the Patients dyet is not the least 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 rectified with perfumes, and those must be temperate and milde, not too full of fume, lest they suffocate his Spirits. I need not set downe any; every one knoweth the use
of

Suddain Accidents.

19

of *Rose-water*, *Iuniper*, *Rosemary*,
Bayes, and *Frankincense*: Let him
be ever smelling to *Rosemary* rub-
bed in ones hand; to *Iuniper*-ber-
ries 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 driues
it to the outward parts.

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 tur-
ned with Vinegar into *Posset-*
drinke.

Sleepe.

Drinke.

C 2 CHAP.

CHAPTER III.

*A more Particular way of Cure;
wherein is touched the eating
of Mushrooms, Muskles, and
Perewinckles.*

Distinction
of Poysons.

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

In Hot
Poysons.

Therefore, if the Poyson taken, be hot (as will appeare by the
Acci-

Accidents that will follow; viz. Bitings, Prickings, and Gnawings within; extreame Heats, Burnings, Inflammations and Hot Swellings Inward or Outward) Then the Glysters must be gentle. As thus,

Take Mallows and Violet leaves, of each two handfulls; French Barley one handfull, Camomill-flowers 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 *Honey of Roses* two ounces) and a little Salt.

Eate fat Broths, with coole-herbs boyled in them, as, Bor-

C 3

rage,

A Gentle
Glyster.

Diet,

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

Sleepe.

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

Antidotes.

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

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

In all other poynts keepe him as is taught before.

Cold
Poysons.

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

like, as are appointed in the precedent Chapter.

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 Gentian-roote in fine Powder, with two or three graynes of Bezoar-stone.

Giue it in a little draught of *Carduus Posset-drinke* made with

C 4 white

Waking.
Neezing.

Frication.

Stirring.

Sweate.

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

Antidotes.

Let his Antidotes be *Androma-
chus* or *London-Treacle*.

Meate and
Thirst.

With his meate, boyle Gar-
licke, 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.

Mushrooms.

Some, out of wantonnesse, and
apish imitation of Strangers, haue
learn'd to eate Mushrooms, com-
monly called *Toadstools*: which
is an excreffence of the earths
superfluitie, not voyd of a veno-
mous qualitie; though some are
lesse

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

I knew 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; faire water, white wine, & Vineger, of each halfe a quarter of a pint, with halfe an ounce of Honey.* 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, cōjured me to giue 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 Penyroyal was boyled, to which I put a little *Aqua Vita* and *Salt Peter*: Shee hereupon did Sweat abundantly, and recovered.

Muskles &
Perewinckles.

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

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

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 in fiue dayes was perfectly well.

CHAPTER IIII.

Serpents or VVormes crept into the Body.

THough it happeneth very rarely; yet somtimes it hath so fortun'd, that some lying asleepe on the grasse with their mouth open (as many doe sleepe so) haue had a Snake, some an Eft, one had a Slowworm crept in at his mouth into his Body: Any of these will much torment a man; but especially the last: Because therefore, I haue

A Snake,
Eft, or
Slowworm
crept into
the sto-
macke.

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 preuayle not, *Take the juice of Rue mixed with your own urine:* and drinke a draught of it: and if need require, drinke diuerse of these draughts one within an houre of another.

A. Viper.

Marcus Gatinaris commended the smoake 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 downward. This *Mizaldus* recordeth in *Centur. 8. Num. 94.*

Some

Some enforced through great thirst in the heat of Summer to drink of any water next to hand, haue in their greedinesse swallowed a Horse-Leech; which being in the throate, and finding it selfe in a place full 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 Authentickall Authors these Remedies following.

The juice of *Willow leaues* 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* dissolved 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 low,

A Horse-
leech.

low, drinke a draught of white wine wherein Garlicke is boyled. Or els, Take halfe a dram of *Aloës Succorrina* powdered in a draught of white wine or wormwood 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.

THUS 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 since apt to receiue any flux of Rheume or Inflammation. Others I haue knowne to receiue like harme from a Spiders juice. The skin that it toucheth swel- leth and groweth red and paine- full. The mischiefe of this, may be prevented by presently wash- ing & bathing the place for halfe an houre or an houre with the juyce of Rue, and the distilled water of *St. Johns Wort*, or with *Plantaine* water, mixed with *Andromachus*-Treacle, & a drop or two

Blistering
of Gnats,
Ants, and
Nettles.

two of Oyle of *Anise-seeds*.

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

Though no danger doth follow 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 *Woodashes*. Or,

Take *Nettle-seeds* and *Anise-seeds*, of each a like quantitie, bruse 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.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

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

AS there are divers kindes
of Creatures that sting
or bite venomously ; so
are the mischiefes different that
breake forth from their veno-
mous 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 dange-
rous, than of the Est, or Shrew-
mouse.

As for the Snake; I know by ex-
perience, that he hath neither
D sting

What
Beasts are
most veno-
mous,

The Snake
doth no
harme,

sting nor tooth to offend with; though his likenes to the Adder at first sight, hath long deterred people from so neare acquaintance, as to take notice of his innocencie.

Living are more venomous than dead Beasts.

Likewise the Stings and Teeth of the living Creatures are more pernicious than those of the dead: because natie heate, that ministreth spirit to the venom, maketh the venomous substance more thin and subtle; as also more actiue and piercing.

More or lesse venomous by Sex; Age; Place of living.

Furthermore, the Female of every kinde is more fierce, and more dangerously venomous, than the Male: the young, than the old: And those that liue in rockes, mountaines, and dry places, than they that breed in fens, moores, marishes, & such moyst grounds.

More

Suddain Accidents.

35

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

Also, at the time of their engendering, they are more curst, and full of poyson, than at other 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 aptnesse of disposition & constitution of the body by any of these so offended. For those men or women that are of

Feeding.

Engendering

&

Time of the Yeare.

Aptnesse of the Body offended.

D 2

a hot

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

Fastings
makes these
Accidents
the more
dangerous.

Lastly, those that are stung or bitten while they are yet fasting, and their stomach emptie; 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 thirstie;

stie ; for they will drinke a great draught before they regard or finde the taste) whereas those that haue 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 fiercenesse 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 and dexteritie.

CHAPTER VII.

The Generall Method of Preventing, and Curing all venomous Stingings and Bittings.

Prevention.

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 chafing-dish or fire-panne: or the *shavings of sheepes hooves*: or the *parings of old shoes*.

Wash the walls with the *Gaule*

of

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 asswage not. Mixe *Mithridate* with your Honey, & annoynt it againe: or Honey and Treacle of *Andromachus*. If the prick or wound be large enough, wash it with urine, or salted water, or sharp Vineger, or els with white wine: in any of which, dissolve *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.

The first
poynt of
Cure,

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 scarrified with the sharp poynt of a Penknife, that the corrupted bloud may haue issue. And when the scab is growne dry, 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, overall
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 feare of leaving a scarre and blemish in the face for ever after. Therefore instead of that way; let somebody 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 haue no sore, blister, nor rawnesse in any part of his mouth, tongue, gummes, throat, or lips; for then he endangereth himselfe, by sucking venomous matter

Sucking of the wound.

1. Caution.

ter into places prepared to entertaine the infection of it.

2

Secondly, before he sucke, he must wash his mouth, first three or foure times with white wine wherein *Mithridate* or old *Andromachus Treacle* is dissolved; and after, with sallet-Oyle.

3

Thirdly, he must be carefull, that he presently spit out all that he sucketh into his mouth, and let none of it goe downe his throat: least while he physicke another, he poyson himselfe.

4

Lastly, when he hath sucked out all the venom; let him againe wash his mouth three or foure times with the like washing, as before he sucked. And to conclude, let him drinke a little draught of the same, to prevent all evill chances.

But if no man will venture thus

to

to sucke: Take a Pullet or Cocke-
rell, bare his rump, and rub the
fundament well with Salt; then
hold it close to the wound, hol-
ding 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 conti-
nue till one of the creatures out-
liue the labour. Then may you
bee sure the venom is cleane
drawne out.

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 be-
fore named cannot compasse it.
Then take a Pullet or a Pigeon,
and

Applicati-
on of Pul-
lets,

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 swelling without, as also by the quietnesse and quicknesse of the spirits within) the patient appeare freed from all poysonous offence. Then apply Garlicke fryed with sweet Butter or sallet Oyle: to make sure that no remainder of mischief be behinde: for it is an excellent outward Medicine against all both Stingings and Bittings that are venomous.

When

When all this is done, and now it is sure 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.

How to
heale the
wound.

But besides these outward Helpes, the Patient must take inward Antidotes also. And of such I haue spoken in the first 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.*

Sometimes these creatures leaue not their sting in the place,

Of Bees
Wasps

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 & salt mixed with the juice of *Rue*. Then burne it, or els sucke it as was sayd before: and after that, apply to it a little lint dipped in old *Andromachus Treacle* mixed with Honey; and over it, as also over all the swelling, lay a poultis made of fresh Cow-dung mixed with Barrowes grease, or sallet Oyle.

Of Bees &
Wasps.

Bees, and Wasps, though they
sel-

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

would haue 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 sort, fresh Cow-dung or dogs dung mixed with sallet Oyle. And, if need be, giue the partie some inward Antidote; such as haue beene before commended. Or els for present speed, Take *Garlicke* boyled in white wine, or strong ale. Or els, the seeds and roots of *Lillies* boyled in Beere. Or the seeds of *Mallowes* boyled in water, and white wine, with a little *Vineger*.

Not

Suddain Accidents.

49

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 *Carduus benedictus* newly gathered, pounded it in a mortar 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, renewed it twice. This Playster of *Carduus* is excellent to recover the eye if any venomous juice be spurted into it, or if the eye be hurt by a corrupt ayre, which the common people call blasting : It easeth paines ; taketh away cloudy spots in the eyes ; and is good for all burnings in, or about the eyes.

Stinging in
the Eye-
ball.

A Playster
of *Carduus*.

E

To

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, Slow-wormes, Efts, the Shrew-Mouse, and other such venomous Beasts.

Bitings of
Adders,
Slow-
worms, or
Efts.

Remembring what I sayd before in the sixt Chapter, to begin the Cure. The

Suddain Accidents.

51

The flesh of the same beast that biteth, boyled, or roasted, 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 flesh of the same beast that did the hurt, pounded in a mortar, 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

E 2

drop

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. Johns Wort*, of each a like quantitie. Or els a little Tarre mixed with a little salt spread on a peice of Leather, and applyed playster-wise. This is for the *Ad-der*, *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 foure small perforations, made by her foure foreteeth; To cure her biting; her flesh 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

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.

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

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

The cause
of a Dogs
Madnesse.

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.

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 underground ; or any other way rotten and infectious. Also they will drinke of any durtie puddle, or stinking ditch - water : which kinde of drinke wondrously encreaseth 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 blood being over-heated, turneth into burnt choller : And through Winters extreame cold, the same blood

is *per Antiperistasin*, so much enflamed, that it becommeth burnt Melancholy.

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 sight of it, trembles and bristles 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) flavers at the mouth, and his nose runneth: he snaps and bites at every thing in his way, but barks not at all; he couches his eares, carries his tayle betwixt his 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 knoweth no place aright.

Whosoever therefore is bitten by such a Dog, must presently be looked to. And if the Dog that hath bitten, haue passed by so suddainly, that sufficient notice could not be taken 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 eate it: there is cause of suspition.

Or take a Walnut-kernell pilled, beat it in a mortar, 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 sure signe that that biting was of a Madde Dogge. The

The Sym-
toms or
Accidents
that follow
such Bi-
tings.

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 such swellings or other Symptoms follow presently vpon it; as in the bitings of Serpents. But after some time, the bitten partie begins to grow melancholy; and to haue strange & unwonted fancies in his mind, talkes to himselfe, and useth foolish gestures: 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 sight of all shining mettals and looking-glasses; as also to feare 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 frightened at it: or may be drawne to drinke water; he is (by *Avicen* and others) accounted curable.

Curable.

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

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

Labour forthwith to draw the contagion out of the wound by cupping-glasses ; application of Puylets 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 ; as *Sublimate* mixed with some cold thing, that it may be lesse painfull : as for example.

Reade the
7. Chap.

An excel-
lent Cau-
sticke.

Take of *Sublimate* two drams, of
juice

juice of Henbane one ounce, mixe them and drie them together, and make them into a fine powder. Apply some of this, and when the scabby crust (or *escar*) is growne dry 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 *Vnguentum 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
at

One way
of Cure.

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

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 *Galens* 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.

In the beginning of this mis-
chiefe wee must neither purge
nor let bloud, for then wee shall
draw the venom from the cir-
cumference to the center; which
is dangerous to life. Yet both
these meanes may be used after-
ward; if by continuance of time,
and neglect in the beginning, the
venom haue spread it selfe into
all the vessels. In the meane time,
we must set upon it with apt *An-
tidotes*. As with *Garlick* boyled
in white Wine, and drunke fa-
sting; which resisteth the poy-
sons entrance into the principall
parts. Or,

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

A Famous
Medicine.

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.

Take nine parts of the powder of burnt River-Crabs, five parts of Gentian roote powdered, and one of Frankincense powdered. Mix them together, and giue 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 he feareth water: for after that, the quantities must be doubled.

The powder of Crabs is made thus.

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
haue

A Famous
Medicine.

have it, when the Sunne is in Aries.

[Others in Cancer; it seemes à 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 fine Powder.

Another Author, called *Iohannes Stockerus*, both in this, and in all other kindes of venomous bitings, affirmeth, this course following, never to haue deceived him.

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

The cure
of Hydro-
phobia.

The reason
of Hydro-
phobia.

Stockers
way of
Cure.

F selfe

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

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 afraid of water, he hardly admitteth 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 haue horrid imaginations of water. But some speciall 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 pro-
cee-

The cure
of *Hydro-
phobia.*

The reason
of *Hydro-
phobia.*

271312
to vaw
Cure

ceeding from that drinking that
so terrifieth them from it. And
this also is the reason why those
that feare water are counted in-
curable.

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 af-
ter the biting, at the soonest.

This *Hydrophobia* (or feare of
water) beginneth not at any cer-
taine time after the Biting. For
most cōmonly it followeth for-
tie 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 lesse apt to infection) others more impure and corrupt ; therefore more easily turned into venom.

The mayne
Remedic.

The maine generall Remedic 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
for

for many dayes together : (For
that which he feareth is the one-
ly Medicine to cure him). In do-
ing this, if he cannot swim, after
he hath swallowed a good quan-
titie of the water, take him out
again. But if he be skilfull in
swimming, hold him under wa-
ter a little while till he haue ta-
ken in some prettie quantitie ;
For thus both his extreame thirst
and feare of Water will be soo-
nest 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 go-
ing

The Au-
thors In-
vention,

ing out againe too suddainly.

My selfe (upon the sight of a picture of the *Water-Torture* in *Amboyna*) haue 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 together, 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 soft pouring

ring in, til he hath drunke a good draught: onely sometimes forbear 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.

Yet this is not all that must be done: For if the partie be *Plethorick* (that is, too full of good blood, which will appeare by his high colour, and his big and full veynes) he must be let blood 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*,

Evacuationz.

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

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

Now in the last place the Patients *Dyet* commeth to be observed. 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.

Salt meats, and sharp Sauces are good, as Sorrell, Vineger, and Verjuice; also Garlicke, Onions, and Leekes, for by their helpe the mad venom is hindred from creeping into the noble parts. Fattie and slimie 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 after eight, or at the farthest fifteen dayes are past, let his sauces be of a more temperate qualitie, tending rather to moyst than drie; and such as are proper to resist melancholy; as pickled *Gelly-flowers, Broom-buds, Capars, Asparagus,* and such like. In his Broths boyle *Beets, Violets, Succorie*

corie and *Endive*, *Parsley*, and *Fennell-roots*; *Anise-seeds* and *Fennell-seeds*, and such other simples that provoke urine, (which as I sayd 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 eateth must be of *Mutton*, *Veale*, *Lambe*, *Kid*, *Rabbit*, *Pullet*, *Chicken*, *Partridge* or *Pheasant*. Some counsell to mince some roasted *Veale*, and the *Liver* of the mad dogge roasted, together, and so let him eat it with a little butter, water, and *Vineger*.

To conclude; His Belly must be

be

be kept soluble (if need require)
by gentle *Glysters* and *Supposito-*
ries : And his Sleepe must in the
beginning be but little; but when
he beginneth to rage, and is of
himselfe 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 ve-
nomous, yet in some Consti-
tutions apt to turne into ve-
nom.

Some are bitten by Dogges
that are not madde; or by
Apes, Monckeyes, Squi-
rills; by Horses, by Mankinde,
or any other creature not veno-
mous :

mous: yet somtimes these woūds 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 qualitic in the moysture of the mouth, begotten by the disturbance of the braine, through immoderate anger.

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 offensive humor in the body, and therefore apt through any extraordinary passion to become corrupted and in a fort

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 themselves into all the parts of the body filled with a sickly qualitie, and so contrary to nature. This is the reason why fearefull men are apt to die of a slight wound: whereas a valiant Spirit hath alwayes flesh 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 artificially according to the Rules of *Chirurgerie*, there be also given some temperate Cordiall (as it were an Antidote against this venomous Accident) to call up the
Spirits,

Spirits, and to comfort 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 *Apothecaries* understanding onely; least the Ignorant tampering beyond their skill, discredit the Medicine.

*Nepenthes
Bradwelli.*

Re. fol. *Melissa*,

summitatum Rosmarini,

florum Primulae veris,

florum Cheyri,

florum Calendulae, ana m. iij.

florum Angelicae, m. ij.

Rad. Angelicae, ʒjss.

Gariophyllorum, ʒiij.

Rad. Enulae Campaniae, ʒvj.

Infundantur omnia in Aqua Vitali. xxiiij. horis 24. Tum in alembico destillentur. s. a.

In

*In Aqua elicita infunde etiam
Glycyrrhizæ parum, sic gustui
arridebit.*

This Cordiall Water my Fa-
ther called *Nepenthes*. If the *An-
gelica* be good indeed, it will
haue both a pleasant taste and
smell.

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

For Swou-
dings a cō-
mon Acci-
dent.

CHAP. XII.

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

Sometimes it happeneth un-
fortunately, that a Man
falleth downe from an
high place, as from a house-top,
a high

a high tree, a scaffold, or a ladder; and is taken up for dead: yet in a little time, may by good meanes 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
Bruise

Secondly, if the Bruise be Inward: there will be either ejection of Bloud at the Mouth, Nose, Fundament, or passage of Urine, or els congealing of Bloud within, wherewith will be Inward paine, and difficultie of Breathing.

If

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 giue 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. Johns Wort* boyled in *Posset-ale*. Or, Take red Corall, white Corall, white Amber, Bole Armoniak, *Terra sigillata*, of each j. dram. Camphor iij. graines. Make all into fine powder, and divide it into foure equall quantities or Doses. Take every dose in two ounces of *Plantaine water*, and as much red wine mixed together, once in six houres, as need shall require. Or els, Take the quantitie of a Walnut of old *Conserue of red Roses* mixed with a scruple of the powder of *Mastick*; or rather with five or six drops of

G the

Too much
bleeding
from with-
in,

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

Bloud con-
gealed
within,

T
subse
the mon
in

But if there be no evacuation, but suspicion of the Bloud congealed within. Then

Take *Nep* stamped and strayned, with a little Ale or Beere, and drinke a draught of it once in six 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 giue 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.

Outwrdly annoynt the Brest, or Backe, (as cause electeth) with two ounces of Oyle of *St. Iohns Wort*, and halfe an ounce of *Sperma ceti* 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 powdered vj. drams, Mummie halfe an ounce powdered, Sugar Candie powdered iiij. ounces,

Outward
meanes.

ounces, *Sperma cetæ* ij. ounces. 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 againe to an Vnguent.

Outward
Bruise.

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 egge well 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

But if there be a wound with-
 all; 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 ma-
 ny times serue the turne. Or els,
 haue this Powder alwayes rea-
 dy. Take Sanguis Draconis, Oli-
 banum, Aloës hepatica, and Sarco-
 colla, of each ij. ounces; roote of the
 Flower de Luce one ounce. Make
 all into fine powder, and mixe
 G 3 them.*

With a
 wound.

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 layd next the wound; and binde it on gently for straying the wound. This is very effectual.

*Bradwells
Balsam for
Greene
Wounds
and Bruises.*

As for the Cure of a Greene Wound, there are so many Balsams 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 trench, 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

as much of the flowers of St Iohns Wort. Set it in the Sunne still all the Summer. And if you adde two or three leaues of greene Tobacco, it will be the better.

This haue I often proved to be excellēt, 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, Annoynt the aking part of the head with oyle of Roses and oyle of Lillies mixed together. Or foment & bathe

Paine in
the Head.

it with this Fomentation. Take of the yong and tender leaues of Myrtles one handfull, Myrrhe in powder three drams. Boyle 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 serue 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.

CHAP.

C H A P. XIII.

*For those that are almost
Strangled by a Halter, Gar-
ter, or such like meanes.*

Some haue beene strangled
in jest. As I knew a Play-
er that one time acting a
part wherein he was to be han-
ged; 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 so 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-
ny

ny the man was saved from a finall executiō. Some also through desperation haue hanged themselves, as we haue too often examples.

If any of these may bee cut down while there is life in him; he may by G O D S blessing and skilfull endeavours be recovered.

Dr. Gwyn.

A good way
of help but
hard to
performe.

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 blood might be set at libertie, the coagulated blood let out, and way given for the windepipes & other internall vessells to open themselves againe. But this is not to be attempted

tempted by any but some skilful
Chirurgion indeed, that knoweth
perfectly the situatiō 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.

As soone then as the Halter is
loosed from his necke, presently
thrust your finger as farre as you
can downe his throat (forcing o-
pen his with some fit instrumēt)
& 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 & boy-
led in Vineger; or Nettleseeds
beaten

A more
easie way.

beaten and boyled in Vineger. 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 dissolve the bruised bloud) wrap linnen clouts dipped in *Spermaceti*, (or sallet Ole) and oyle of *Lillies* mixed together, and apply them good and hot : 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.*

Sectio. 5. cap. 8. affirmeth that he saw 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 abstain from much talke, for the space of foure and twenty houres; and let him haue 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. XIII.

*For such as are almost Drown-
ed and stifled in Water.*

MAny take great delight in swimming and bathing themselves in Ponds and Rivers in the Summer time; some to cleanse 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 haue 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
whirlepoole, wherein they haue
been violently drawne, and im-
mediatly drowned, while their
companions might looke on
with sorrow, but could lend no
helpe to saue them. Others in a
great River haue beene carried
away by the strength of the
streame in spite of their skill in
swimming, whereupon before
they had so much presumed. O-
thers floating among flags and
weeds, haue had their feete so
entangled by them, that neither
the strength of nature, nor the
fleights of Art could keepethem
from being cast away.

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

A Caveat.

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 themselves) some of them somtimes proue by the losse of their liues, that while they beguiled their gover-nours too much, they deceived themselves most of all. To prevent this therefore, it were good (in my judgement) to giue 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

with them some discreet man
skilfull in swimming, that (if any
danger should happē,) may spee-
dily succour them. And the times
of the yeare fit for such bathes,
I hold to be in the beginning of
Iuly, 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 be-
fore *Sunne-set*.

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

LOOKE

H

when

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 meane time, let others help forth the 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 roome

roome before a good fire. After the water is come away, it is good to hold strong sweet smelling things to his nose (as *Muske*, *Lignum Aloës*, or such 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 solis*, *Aqua Celestis*, 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 a hen 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

The Cure
after Recovery.

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 obserue for a weeke together, keeping himselfe warme and moderately stirring his body immediately before, & an houre after his meate.

Also, if the Physitian see it requisite, other meanes may be used to prevent the coming 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.

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
mis-fortune may befall a man in
the Winter time; or it may hap-
pen 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 weak-
nesse (being about fourescore
yeares of age) because shee was
not able to helpe up her selfe a-
gain; she lay so long till with cry-
ing she had no voyce left. It plea-
sed God that the water was not

For Water
gotten into
the Eares.

A Modern
Story of an
old Gentle-
woman,

so high as to drowne her; but the coldnesse of it had like to haue 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 Caelestis*, 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

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

The patients diet must be of good nourishing and warming things, using some cordiall 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 Soap-suds. And because it is a chance that may happen to moe, I will shew how *Skenckius* sayth that he recovered such an one. It was a little Girle betwixt two & three yeares of age, which fell into a vessell of Soap-suds, with which soapie water her stomacke was much filled, and the child there-upō seemed ready to giue up the ghost; lay in a dead sleepe, ratled

An Infant
drowned in
Soap-suds,

Observ. li.
2. Observ.
18.

in the throat, hardly drew breath, made a groaning noise, as one suffocated, 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 sent 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 she was provoked to vomit out all the soapie water; and so was recovered. And I beleve (though *Skenckius* make no mention of it) he gaue her also afterward some Antidote or Cordiall Medicine (as was meete) to resist the venomous qualitie of the Soap, whereof it must needs leaue some reliques behinde

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

Forestus (in li. 15. of his *Observations, the 26. Observation*) tells of a mayd about 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
no

Note.

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 saue 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.*

IT 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

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

Christopherus à Vega, Tract. de Arte Medendi. li. 3. Sect. 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 swoounding: 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
this

A Story
out of *Vega*
ga

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

The Cure.

violent
-N 13 110

By which you may perceiue, 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 perfume, as *rose-water* poured on a hot fire-shovell, 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 also to gargle with warme water, and Oyle of *Violets*, or Oyle of
sweet

sweet Almonds ; and to drinke
some fat broths; or swallow some
warne 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 harsh-
nesse that the smoake and ill va-
pours haue begotten in the throat
and stomacke. If a Feavor suc-
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 ser-
vants in this case, in sight dead,
and their teeth set in their head;
tooke this course. First with a sil-
ver quill (which one may better
doe with a Syringe) he put into
their mouths some *Aqua vitæ*
well

Another
Story out
of *Ambrose*
Parey.

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

CHAP. XVI.

For such as are Suffocated with Stinking Smells.

One may be choaked also 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 fourteen yeares agoe (as I remember) who with the stinking stuffe was for the time suffocated; but being missed, and by chance, was with much ado gotten

A moderne
Story.

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.

A Story
out of *Vega*.

Christopherus à Vega, in the place before quoted, tells of two men that being employed among others in cleansing certaine sinkes, and stinking sewers, were so overcome of the evill favours, that by their fellows they were taken up & carried out 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 Penyroyal. It is good for him also to hold to his nose strong sweete perfumes, as of *Muske*, *Ambar-Greife*, *Civet*, *Lignum Aloës*, and such like. But where such rich

The Cure.

Sim-

Simples are not to be had, *Sweet Marjoram, Tyme, Penyrovall, 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, if in at the nostrills, the patient must be provoked to neezing, with powder of *Tobacco,* *long Pepper,* or such like.

CHAP. XVII.

For things Sticking in the Throate.

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

Of the Sharp sort are *Fishbones,*
I *Pinnes,*

Sharpe
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.

Blunt
Things.

Of the Blunt sort, 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. Some-
times through wanton rowling
of a peece of money, a ring, a bul-
let, a pease, a plumstone, or some
such like thing ; it slippeth into
the throat and sticketh there.
Some againe whose gullet is ve-
ry narrow, in swallowing a Pill
haue beene much endangered.
I haue heard of a Child in *Wood-
street* 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
size cannot fall into the winde-
pipe, 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 toge-
ther the necke of the windepipes
which joyneth to the meat-pipe,
that the breath (for that cause)
cannot passe freely. On the other
side, very Small things, as a
Crumme, a drop of liquor, or the
like, cannot sticke in the meat-
pipe; but their offence is by rea-
son that when we swallow and
breath at once, the *Epiglottis*
(which is a little peice of flesh
that covereth the mouth of the
winde-

windepipes 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 windepipes, 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 painful prickings & wounding of the part; whereupon may follow inflammation, and swelling; which swelling will stop the breath also, as in the Squinancie the swelling of the neighbour-parts streitens the Breath-pipe.

To remove things in the meat-pipe.

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

carry it downe. If that will not stirre 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, & fixed, that it cannot be gotten up nor downe; let some discreet body thrust it downe with their finger, or with a smooth sticke.

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 fingers; or with a hooked wiar, or else with two smooth sticke in manner of a payre of ronges: a small curling-iron is very apt for the purpose.

If it be low & out of sight, 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 haue no such Candle, take a small limber wilow sticke, make it crooked like a bow, and annoynt it at one end with Turpentine, and assay 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 sticketh in the way; with the thred plucke out the Sponge againe. If it will not come forth; Swallow a peece of fat meate upon it to driue it downe; or a figge opened & turned the inside outward; or a crummy peece of new bread

bread dipped in faller Oyle.

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 leasurably, and by gulps a draught or two of water and honey; or els of small Ale and Sugar.

To remone
Things in
the winde-
pipe.

For
drugs

CHAP. XVIII.

For Scaldings with Water,
Oyle, Lye, Milke, or any o-
ther Liquor.

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

For Scal-
dings.

FOR Scaldings. Take the
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 fallet
oyle. Dip fine rags in it, and ap-
ply them to the place, and take
them off no more till it be well.
Onely three or foure times in a
day wet 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 Cou-
cubers 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, annoint
the part burned, and lay a fine
soft linnen cloth upon it. Repeat
the annoynting often.

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 Eye-
bright water, or Carduus water, is
very good; if you drop now and
then*

For Bur-
nings.

For Bur-
ning Lime
&c. in the
Eye.

then a drop of it into the eye. But the Playster of *Carduus* described in the 8. Chapter is most soveraigne.

A True
Story.

I was in place about seaven yeares since, 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 pursued 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 burning-coale of Tobacco was blown into her eye. It tormented her extremely (as nothing burneth more terribly) I ran into the garden, where I found some ground Ivie, whereof I gathered some,
which

which I stamped, and strayned, and putting a little fine powdered 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 muffled up from the outward ayre.

Here obserue 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 approoved excellent for *All kindes of Scaldings and Burnings whatsoever.*

Note.

The

Two Excellent
oyntments
for all Scal-
dings and
Buringes.
Banisters.

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

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

The

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

T*ake the leaues of the Thorny-
Apple of Peru, English Tobac-
co, 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 leasurely on a gentle
fire, till it begin to looke green.
Then strayn it, coole it, and re-
serue 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
Hastings
oyntment.*

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 endeavored a common good. And I beseech 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 upō these or the like meanes they may safely escape them.

An

*An Advertisement
to the Reader.*

IN this whole Treatise,
the Quantities of the In-
ward Medicines must
be balanced with the Age
and Strength of the Patient.
For the Doses that I haue set
down are intended for those
that are in full ripenesse of
years, in the vigorous strength
of their age. Those that are
by age or nature more ten-
der or feeble, must take lesse
quantities at a time, accor-
ding to the differēce of their
Age and Strength.

F I N I S.

Table in Accident.

in Aberration
to the Reader.

In this whole Treatise
the Quantities of the In-
ward 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 ripeness of
years in the vigorous strength
of the age. I hold that the
age of patient more ten-
der or feeble must take less
quantities as a rule accor-
ding to the difference of their
Age and Strength.

F. I. M. A. S.

