

The vermin-killer being a compleat and necessary family-book, shewing a ready way to destroy adders, badgers, birds of all sorts, earwigs, caterpillars, flies, fish, foxes, frogs, gnats, mice, otters, pismires, pole-cats, rabbits, rats, snakes, scorpions, snails, spiders, toads, wasps, weasles, wants or moles, worms in houses and gardens, bugs, lice, fleas, &c.; Also several excellent receipts for the cure of most disorders and some useful directions for gardening and husbandry. And likewise for travellers in regard to the management of a horse on a journey, &c.;, with many curious secrets in art and nature.

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COMPLETE.

[The complete English
version - Killee.
Later version]

c 1770





VERMIN-KILLER:

Being a complete and necessary

FAMILY-BOOK,

Shewing a ready Way to destroy

Adders, Badgers, Birds of all Sorts, Earwigs, Caterpillars, Flies, Fish, Foxes, Frogs, Gnats, Mice, Otters, Pismires, Pole-Cats, Rabbits, *Norway* and other Rats, Snakes, Scorpions, Snails, Spiders, Toads, Wasps, Weasles, Wants or Moles, Worms in Houses and Gardens, Bugs, Lice, Fleas, &c.

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A N D

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With many curious SECRETS in ART and NATURE.

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T H E

GARDENER'S POCKET-BOOK

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S E E D S and R O O T S ;

C O N T A I N I N G,

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II. A List of tender and hardy annual Flower-Seeds, under their proper Classes, specifying their Colours, Height, Times of Flowering, and Season to Sow and Cultivate.

III. A List of Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, &c.

IV. A List of Bulbous and Tuberous Flower Seeds, &c.

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THE
VERMIN-KILLER.

BUGS *to prevent breeding.*

BUGS are not only become troublesome at *London*, but are got into some Countries ; and whereas People think they are bred of Hogs Hair, Wood, Wool, Cloth and Fur ; these things breed only Lice, Moths and Worms ; but Bugs proceed from old feather beds, whereon have long laid sick and sweaty people, which produces putrified smells and vapours ; so does close press-beds that have not the advantage of the pure air ; as also close rooms, where the air wants free egress and regress ; from these Causes Bugs proceed ; and also Consumptions, Weakness of the Back, and such like diseases that People little think of. And if you observe, you shall never find these creatures in shops, or where no beds are or have been put. One way therefore to prevent them, is to wash your rooms, and keep them very clean, and keep your windows open in the day-time, that the air may come in, and in the morning lay open your bed clothes, that the air may come in and Sun suck up the moisture contracted in the night-time : This is a great preservative against all Vermin, as also of your health ; and would you use Straw or Chaff-Beds, or Quilts to lie on, a little time would make them as pleasant as Down-beds ; but, however, let your feather-beds be forced once in two or three years, and that will be a means to preserve you from Bugs and Sickness. Straw and Chaff-beds you may change with little charge as oft as you please. Now to destroy Bugs already got into your houses, I shall give you the best Receipts, which are as follow.

How to destroy House Bugs.

Take the Sheet of Paper which is next to the Roll-Tobacco, two Grains of the Oil of Nitre, and as much sweet Oil as will spread over the sheet of tobacco-paper, with a little powder'd sugar, lay this in any part of the room or place where they are, and it will destroy them. This was communicated by a gentleman of *Leghorn*, who never knew it to fail.

Take Gun-Powder beat small, and lay some about the Crevises of your bedstead, and fire it with a match about your bedstead, and keep the smoke in ; this do for an hour or more, and let the room be kept close for some hours after. Or, take sprigs of Fern, and lay upon the boards, kills them.

Bugs. Take a handful of Wormwood and white Hellebore ; boil them in Urine till it is half wasted, and wash the Joints of your bedstead with it.

Bugs. Take a quantity of unslack'd Lime, put it into a quart of water, and let it stand three or four days, then pour off the water, and add a quantity of common salt, the stronger both of lime and salt the better ; wash the sides of the wall and bedstead with this liquor two or three times a week, it kills Bugs and Fleas.

Bugs. Burn Brimstone under the joints of the bedstead and crevises where they lie, and they'll come out presently, that you may kill them ; do this two or three times a week, and keep the room close.

Bugs. Take a convenient quantity of good Tar, mix the juice of wild Cucumbers with it, and stir it five times a day for two days ; then anoint your bedstead with it, and it kills them.

Bugs. The powder of Squills, mix'd with wine vinegar, rubb'd into the bedstead with a sponge, kills them.

Bugs. Rabbits Guts boiled in water, and set under the bed, kills them.

Bugs. Vinegar and the Gall of an Ox mixed, or the Dregs of Oil and Ox Gall mixed ; rub the joints and cracks of the bedstead with it, and it will kill them.

Bugs. Old Oil and Brimstone powdered and mixed together, then anoint the bedstead with it.

Bugs. Boil Glew and Vinegar together, then rub the bedstead with it, and it will kill them.

Bugs.

Bugs. Take a handful of Rue and Wormwood, and mix them with common Oil, and as much water as will cover the Rue and Wormwood; let it boil till the water is all boiled away, then strain out the oil from the herbs, and mingle with sheep's suet as much as the oil; then anoint the bedstead with it, and it is an infallible remedy.

Bugs. Take Soap that lies after your washing, and boil onions in it; then wash your room and bedstead with it.

Bugs. Take strong Vinegar, and mix Salt with it; then sprinkle your room. This prevents Bugs and Fleas, and is very wholesome in houses or at sea, so is Rue, Wormwood and Rosemary wholesome to smell to, or Vinegar sprinkled alone.

Bugs. Take three ounces of Guinea Pepper; burn it on a chafingdish of coals in your chamber; shut the doors and windows, but take great care to go out yourself, or it will serve you as the Bugs and Fleas. This do twice a month in hot weather, and it will kill all sorts of vermin in the bed.

Bugs. Take Wormwood and Mustard-seed, bruise and boil them in water a quarter of an hour, then add salt to the water, and wash your floor and bedstead therewith; it will destroy them and all other vermin.

Bugs. Take the Rhind of green Walnuts, bruised and steeped in water three or four days; then wash the room and bedstead with it twice a week.

Bugs. Take Colloquintida-seeds, sufficient to make your water strong, in which you must boil them a quarter of an hour; then wash the wall, floor and bedstead, and it will destroy all sorts of vermin.

Bugs. Hang a Bear's Skin in your room, and they will be gone. Or, get a Trap about a yard and a half long, or more, if your bed is broad, and about half a yard in depth: put it at the head of your bed, to the bottom of the pillow, and in the morning they will creep into it; take it into your yard, knock it, and they will drop out, so you may kill them. They are made of wickers, by basket-makers.

Bugs. Take of Wormwood dried, and put in bags pricked full of holes, and lay between your bed and

facking, mats or boards, and some under the bolster, and under your bed on the floor, and on the bed-tester; this prevents the breeding of either Bugs or Fleas.

To conclude; Let your rooms be kept clean, set open the windows when you rise, and lay your bed-clothes open four or five hours, and it is the only way to prevent both Bugs and Fleas.

L I C E.

TAKE a little Ratsbane, and boil it in Spring-water; then when it is pretty well boiled, keep the Water for use; rub a little of it about the scabby and lousy Head, then put on a Cap, and tie it on close. Use this with great Care, for it is the strongest Poison imaginable; wash your Hands after it, and be very careful.

Lice. Take Butter unsalted, and boil it up with Pepper to a Salve; then cut off the hair, and anoint the scabby and lousy Head, and put on a Cap.

Lice. Take Staves-acre powdered, and mix it among the Hair, then tie it with a Cap, and it kills them. Or, Oil and Staves-acre.

Lice. Get the Juice of Broom, and mix it with Oil of Radish or Mustard, and anoint the Head with it.

Lice. Take *Aramanthus* (Apothecaries sell it) boil it in Lye, and wash the Head; or, take *Olibanum* and as much Swines Grease, boil them together, and anoint Children's Heads, it kills Lice.

Lice. Some take Salt and Water, and with it rub the Place affected. Others take Vinegar and an Onion, and mix it with Alum and Aloes, then anoint the grieved place therewith.

Nits and Lice in the Head.

Take of Bees-wax an Ounce, three Ounces of Olive-Oil, three Drams of Staves-acre; of these make a Salve, and anoint; it kills both Nits and Lice.

Lice. Take red Orpiment and Saltpetre, each a Dram, Louse-herb two Drams, mix them together with Oil and Vinegar, so anoint the Head. *Byrus.*

The best, safest and easiest way is to comb Children's Heads every day, and keep them clean.

Lice

Lice to kill on Shipboard, Bed, and Body.

Take May Butter or unsalted Cream an Ounce, three Pennyworth of Quicksilver, warm them in a luted pot of Loam, so stir them till they incorporate together, then take a small Linen Cloth of three Inches, steep it therein ; then take a piece of Silk, and sow it into it, and hang it about the Neck ; oftentimes found certain.

For Lice in the Head.

Take Flowers of Flour (at Apothecaries) gently boiled in Lye, wash your head with it, and it kills the Lice, and cures Scurf also. *Hieron.*

Lice. Take Sandrach and Saltpetre, each one dram, Staves-acre two drams, make them up with Oil and Vinegar, and anoint therewith.

To kill Lice on Trees.

Through Drought many Trees and Bushes become lousy, as *Sweetbriar, Gooseberries, &c.* therefore frequently wash them, or dashing them with water may prove the best remedy.

For Crab-Lice.

Wash with the Decoction of Penny-royal ; some anoint with black Soap. Or, boil Marjoram in Water, and wash with it ; or the Juice of stinking Gladon.

For Lice in the Eyelids.

Rub your Eyelids with Salt-water, or Brimstone and Water, or with Vinegar of Squills, Allom and Aloes, and anoint the Hair of the Eyelids.

F L E A S *to kill.*

TAKE Lavender and Wormwood, and boil them in Vinegar well, and sprinkle your Blankets with it ; or, Savory laid in your Chambers kills them.

Fleas. Take Wormwood well dried and put it in a bag with holes in it, so place it under your bed ; or, Fleawort laid under and about your bed kills them ; or, take Wormwood, Nut-leaves, Lavender, Eye-Avernon, and green Coriander, put them under the bed or pillow, and the Fleas will die.

Fleas. *Agrippa* says, That Goats Milk and Lye is an infallible remedy, being sprinkled about the room.

Fleas.

Fleas. Take unslacked Lime and strew in your Chambers : Penny-royal wrapt up in a cloth and laid in your bed, drives Fleas away : lay fresh once a week.

Fleas. Mustard-seed boiled in water, and the room sprinkled with it. Arsmart (the hot fort) strewed in a chamber kills all the Fleas ; and put under the saddle of a tired horse, will make him travel well.

Fleas. Soap-lees and Onions boiled together and sprinkled in the room, kills both them and Bugs.

Fleas. Take Wormwood and the Root of wild Cucumbers, boil them in Pickle, then sprinkle the room and wash the bedstead therewith ; it kills both Fleas and Bugs.

Fleas. Marsh Fleabane spread in your room, or burnt, drives away Fleas and Gnats. *Culpepper* says, That Elder-leaves gathered with Dew on them, and laid in a chamber, gathers all the Fleas thereinto, which you may kill or throw out of the window.

Fleas. Take an earthen pot, cut a hole in the floor so large as the pot may stand in it with the mouth even with the floor ; then bruise Rose and Laurel-leaves, and the Fleas will come into it : Or, smear the pot with Bull's Fat, it will gather the Fleas to it ; or, smear the pot with Goat's Blood and they'll come into it ; or the Blood of an Ox mixed with the Soot of a chimney, and rubbed on the inside of the pot, all the Fleas will come into the pot in a day or two. Or, instead of a pot, set as above an earthen dish or platter, smear it as above, and they will come into it.

Fleas. Rub a small piece of board over with Hog's Grease, and all the Fleas will gather to it in the middle of the room.

Or, take the Blood of a Badger, smear a Trencher over with it, and it will gather all the Fleas to it, and kill them : Or, Coloquintida, Oil, and Wormwood boiled in water, and sprinkled about the room, kills them.

To kill Fleas and Wall-Lice.

Take the Decoction of Thistle and Arsmart, or, Coloquintida, Bramble, or Colewort-leaves, and sprinkle about the house, drives them away. Or, anoint a Stick with the Grease of a Hedgehog, and lay

lay it in the room, and the Fleas will gather and flick to it.

Another. Take Southernwood, Rue, Wormwood, Savory, Walnut-leaves, Lavender, Fleasseed ; lay all these (or some of them) under the blankets : Or else boil them in Vinegar and Sea-Onions, and with that besprinkle the bed. *Al xius.*

R A T S or M I C E.

The following Receipt was communicated by an ingenious Gentleman, who never knew it to fail.

To destroy NORWAY RATS.

TAKE two ounces of Glafs, one ounce of Cream of Tartar, one grain of Musk, four grains of Cinnamon, half an ounce of Anniseeds, all pounded, and one ounce of Malt Dust, mix them all with a Gill of sweet Oil, and make it into a Paste. Great care must be taken that no children or cattle get at it, for the tasting it will be attended with immediate death.

Rats or Mice.

Take Ratsbane, powder it, and mix it with fresh Butter, or make it into a Paste with barley or wheat-meal and honey, and lay it on trenchers or boards where they come ; they will eat it, and it makes them drink till they burst. It is a strong Poison, therefore be very careful in using it, and wash your hands after it. Or unslacked Lime and Oatmeal mixt, and laid on boards where they come, kills them.

Rats or Mice to kill

Take Oatmeal and powder'd Glafs only, or mix them with fresh Butter, and lay where they come. Or, Filings of Iron mixt with Oatmeal, or with Dough, or Oatmeal Flour, and lay where they come.

To take Rats, or Mice especially.

Take a Board three feet square, and lay a piece of rusty fry'd Bacon in the middle, then lay it pretty thick with Birdlime, leaving some Alleys for them to come to it, and they will get among the Birdlime and stick, drawing and squeaking, that it will make you sport. One said, he had caught twelve in a night. In *Staffordshire*, they put Birdlime about their

their holes, and they running among it, it sticks to their skins, that they will not leave scratching till they kill themselves. Or, take Coloquintida and Oatmeal Flour, make it into a Paste, and lay it where they come.

Rats and Mice to frighten away.

Take a Rat or Mouse, and beat or cut him very fore, then let him go, and he'll cry and make such a noise that it will frighten the rest from your house.

Some flea the Skin off their Heads, and that does the same.

Rats and Mice to kill.

Take Wheat or Barley-flour, and with Honey or Metheglin make it into stiff Paste, and mix bitter Almonds with it: but I think, if you mix a little white Hellebore powdered with it, it is better. Hemlock-feed thrown into their holes, kills them.

Another.

Take Coloquintida and bitter Almonds, and Barley, or Wheat, or Oatmeal-flour, and with Honey or Mead make a Paste, and lay it where they come; or throw it into their holes, it certainly kills them. Some say, if you leave Deer's Suet in a room, they will depart.

Rats and Mice.

Take Honey or Mead, and make a stiff Paste with Wheat or Barley-meal; then mix the Filings of Iron or Steel with it, and throw it where they come, they will eat it, and it kills them.

Rats and Mice to keep from the Cheese.

Agrippa says, that Hogs Lard mixed with the Brains of a Weasle, and laid in large Pellets or Quantities about the room, they will not come into that room.

To make Rats and Mice scabby.

Put Oak-ashes in their holes, and they running among them, makes them scabby, and so kills them.

To drive away Rats and Mice.

Make a Fume with Smallage-feed, Origanum, and Nigella, all or any of them, and it drives them out of the houses. Also Lupins or green Tamarinds burnt in the room drive them away.

That Rats and Mice may not eat Books.

Let the Printers put Infusion of Wormwood into their Printing-Ink, and they will never eat the printed Paper.

Rats

Rats and Mice.

Chips of Cork fryed in Suet, and laid where they come, kills them, or any that eats it.

Field Rats and Mice to kill.

In the Dog-days the fields are generally bare, then find out their holes or nests, which are little and round like an augre-hole, and put Hemlock-feed thereunto, or Hellebore mixt with Barley; they eat it greedily, so it kills them.

That Mice may not destroy Seed-Corn.

Steep your Seed in Bull's Gall, and they will not touch it. Or take green Glafs, powder it, and as much Copperas beat to powder; mix it with Honey till it come to a Paste, and it will leave neither Rats nor Mice in the fields, but kill them.

To kill Rats and Mice in House or Field.

Stop their Holes with Rose or Laurel-Leaves: Some mingle wild Cucumber, Henbane-feed, bitter Almonds, and black Hellebore, beat together and made into a Paste with Barley-meal and Oil, and put into their holes in house or field, so they eat, and it kills them.

To preserve Artichokes from Rats or Mice.

They are great Lovers of Artichokes, and will come to them in troops: To prevent this, wrap Wool about their Roots, and they'll be gone. Or, Hogs-dung, or Fig-tree Ashes laid about them, will drive them away.

Mice and Rats to catch in the Field.

Place an earthen pot in the ground, half full of water, and cover it with a board with a hole in the middle of it, and then cover the board with Haum, Straw, or such like rubbish, under which the Mice will seek for shelter, creep into the hole and so drop into the water and be drowned.

Some place three Sticks like a Figure of 4, which they bate with Cheese, and upon it lay a Tile, which falling down when they touch it, kills them; this Trap is good for Gardens, Orchards, and such like Places.

Some put Sand among Corn, and it falls into their Ears, and so prevents their burrowing into it.

To preserve Corn from Rats and Mice.

Set four or six Posts in the Ground, according as your Granary is designed for Bigness ; let them be two or three Yards high, then make a Floor of Wood across to support your Corn, and about the Posts put Dutch Tiles, such as you set in Chimneys, and they keep smooth, that Rats or Mice cannot get up. If you erect a Barn or Granary, erect Sides and a Roof upon it ; if only a Stack, cover it with Thatch. Some make their Supporters of two Stones, the lower about three foot high, and two foot wide at Bottom, and one at Top ; over this they lay another Stone about a Yard square ; some make it of a round Form, which is best ; let the Corn you stack be bound in the Sheaves, that the Ears may be turned inwards, which will preserve it from Pigeons, Crows, and other Fowl. If you suspect Rats or Mice may be got into the Granary, grease a Stick, and thrust it into it ; they will gnaw the Stick, and so discover it.

Rats or Mice to drive away.

The Smoke of Ivy burned does it.

M O L E S to destroy.

Take a Head or two of Garlick, Onion, or Leek, and put it into their Holes, and they'll run out as if amazed, and so you may with a Spear or Dog take them.

To kill Moles.

Take the Dregs of Oil, or the Juice of wild Cucumbers, and pour it into their Holes, and it kills them. Or, make strong Lye of Copperas and Water, and in the morning early make a hole in all the Heaps with a broomstick, and in the evening pour this Water into the Holes, it kills them.

Moles.

Beat Hellebore, white or black, and with Wheat-flour, the White of an Egg, Milk and sweet Wine or Metheglin, make it into Paste, and put small Pellets as big as a small Nut into their Holes, and they eat it with pleasure, and it kills them.

Moles. Pliny says, Take an earthen Jug-pottle with a big Belly and narrow Neck, and put Bees-wax,
Rosin

Rosin and Brimstone, and Cedar-wood cut small into it ; set these on fire and stop all the Mole-holes close, but one, which being opened, put the Neck of the Pot into it, and the Smoke will choke them.

Moles. Take the Bark of Dogs-Cole, powder it, and mix it with Wheat-flour, or Barley-meal, or Rye-flour, and with Milk and Wine make a Paste; put some of these Pellets into their holes, and they'll eat it, and it kills them.

Moles. Some keep Cats in Gardens, and tame Weasles, that will destroy them, and Rats and Mice, &c.

Moles. Take Marking-stone and wild Cucumber-juice, and pour it into their holes.

Some set Traps at the mouth of their holes.

To drive Moles away.

In Places you would not dig nor break much, the fuming their holes with Brimstone, Garlick, or other unfavoury Things, drives them away, and if you put a dead Mole into a common Haunt, it will make them absolutely forsake it.

To take Moles an incredible Way.

A Mole-Catcher and his Boy, in ten Days, in the Spring time, in a Ground of 190 Acres, took near three Bushels of old and young, and casting up their Nests only, which are always built in a great Heap as big again as the rest, easily discerned ; then would the old ones quickly come to look for their Young, which they would snap up.

If you have a conveniency of bringing Water over your Ground, it will destroy them as far as it goes.
Blith's Husbandry.

To kill Moles.

To take them in Trenches spoils much Ground ; therefore take a Mole-spear or Staff, and where you see them cast, go lightly ; but not on the side betwixt them and the Wind, lest they perceive you ; and at the first or second putting up of the Earth, strike them with your Mole-staff downright, and mark which way the Earth falls most ; if she casts toward you, strike somewhat over, if she cast toward the left hand, strike somewhat on the right hand, and so on the contrary to the casting up of the plain Ground, strike down,

and there let it remain ; then take out the Tongue in the Staff, and with the Spattle or flat Edge dig round about your Grain to the End thereof, to see if you have killed her ; if you have missed her, leave open the hole, and step aside a little, and perhaps she will come to stop the hole again, for they love but very little Air, and then strike again, but if you miss her, pour into her hole two Gallons of Water, and that will make her come out for fear of drowning ; mind them going out in a Morning to feed, or coming home when fed, and you may take a great many.

Moles to take, when you plow.

Take with you a large Vessel full of Water, and when you see any new Mole-holes cast up, being opened with the Plow, pour therein Pitchers or large Cans of Water, and that will make them in a little time come out, and thus you may destroy them in plowed Land or Pasture ; in common Land make Trenches in Spring-time to catch them.

To take Moles another Way.

In *March* or *April* the Ground is soft, and they run shallow, and also after a Rain, and by Bank sides, and in the Ruts of Carts, and when you see such newly wrought, tread it down always softly, and then at her accustomed hours, which is usually at Spring-time from about 6, 8, and 11 in the Morning, and in the Evening about 3 or 4, or 7, she will stir up the Earth in the said Trenches, and so go from Trench to Trench, and then watch diligently and hearken, and you will either hear or see her at work, moving the Earth in the Trench, then stop down the broad End of your Staff across the hole behind her, and with your Foot before her, so stop the Way behind with your Staff, and before with your Foot, and then take her up with your Spattle. Moles generally go abroad about Sun rising, or soon after ; in dry hot weather Moles seldom go abroad but in the Morning, but in moist weather twice a day, Forenoon and Afternoon ; in frosty weather they work under Trees and thick Hedges and Bushes ; in wet Seasons, and Winter, they lie most in Banks or Hedges under the Roots of Trees and Hills, and come out every Morning to go abroad

abroad (if it is dry) 2 or 300 Yards from their Holes, and after an hour or two feeding, return home; then observe where they have been, and there make Trenches and chop the Earth down with the Spattle or broad end of the Mole-staff, which she hath before raised or passed through, and there tread it down with your Foot in your Trenches lightly, and the longer your Trenches are, the longer she is in passing thro' them. Make Trenches in the most convenient Place in the Ground; if you make them nigh their Holes, 'tis best to take them going out or coming home. Make their Trenches along by the Hedge-side, or nigh Banks and Roots of Trees, for that is best.

Moles. Some say, that in gendering-time, if you lead or draw a Bitch Mole in a String along the Ground, the Buck will trace her, and so you may catch them in a Pot set in the Ground.

Moles. The best Instrument to destroy them is made thus: Take a small Board of about three Inches and a half broad, and five Inches long; on the one Side thereof raise two small, round Hoops or Arches, and at each End, like unto the two Ends of a Carrier's Waggon, or a Tilt-Boat, large enough that a Mole may pass through them; in the Middle of the Board, make a Hole so big that a Goose quill may pass thro', then is that Part finished; then have in readiness a short Stick about two Inches and a half long, about the bigness that the End thereof may just enter the Hole in the Middle of the Board; also you must cut a Hasle or other Stick, about a Yard, or Yard and half long, that being stuck into the Ground may spring up like unto the Spring they usually set for Fowls; then make a Link of Horse-hair very strong that will easily slip, and fasten it to the End of the Stick that springs; also have in readiness four small hooked Sticks; then go to the Farrow or Passage of the Mole, and after you have opened it, fit in the little Board with the bended Hoops downwards, that the Mo'e, when she passes that Way, may go directly through the two semicircular Hoops. Before you fix the Board down, put a Hair-spring through the Hole in the Middle of the Board, and place it round, that it may answer to

the two End-Hoops, and with the small Sticks, and gently put in the Hole to stop the Knot of the Hair-Spring; place it in Earth in the Passage, and by thrulling in the four hooked Sticks, fasten it, and cover it with Earth, and then when the Mole passes either the one Way or the other, by displacing or removing the small Stick that hangs perpendicularly downwards, the Knot passes through the Hole, and the Spring takes the Mole about the Neck. 'Tho' the Description seem tedious, yet this is very plain, and easily performed; these Vermin being so very prejudicial, even worse to Ground than Swine.

Moles. Put a Glass Pot, narrow at Top and broad at Bottom, place it even with the Ground, and put into the Pot or Glass a stinking Crab-fish, which they will eagerly scent, and so fall into the Pot. Some place a Pot in the Ground, and put a live Mole and burn Brimstone therein, and she will call 'em near to her, so they will drop in. Some use only a live Mole, without Crab or Brimstone.

To kill Moles.

Take white Hellebore and the Root of Palma Christi, bruise and pound them together, then pass it through a Sirce or fine Sieve, and mix it with Barley-meal and Whites of Eggs, with a little Wine, Mead or Milk, make a Paste, then make Pellets, and throw them into the Holes.

Some fill their Holes with the Juice of wild Cucumbers, mix'd with red Earth.

Some dig Holes round the Mole-hills, and they finding the Air come upon them, flee away.

Some watch the Ground till it heave, and dash in a Spade before the Hole, and so at once bring up the Earth and Mole. This oft takes, if dexterously managed.

Some take a thick Piece of Wood, armed with great long Nails, and watching the Ground heaving, thrust down the Log of Wood, which so stuns the Mole that you may easily take them with a Spade.

Weasles to destroy.

Take Sal-Ammoniac, and beat it, and with Wheat-flour and Honey make it into a Paste with the White
of

of an Egg, and lay it in Pellets where they come, and they eat it, and it kills them.

Weasles to fright away Mice.

Put Bells about his Neck, and let him run about your House, and he'll frighten away all the Mice. 'Tis their Nature to destroy Mice, therefore some People love to have them about their Houses.

That Weasles may not suck the Eggs.

Lay Rue about the Hens that lay, and they'll not come near 'em.

Weasles to drive away.

The Smell of a burnt Cat frights them away ; as all Insects will be frightened away with their own Kinds being burnt.

Caterpillars to destroy.

Caterpillars destroy the Leaves of Trees, and devour Cabbages and other Tillage, and are generally the Effects of great Droughts. To prevent their numerous Increase on Trees, gather them off in Winter, taking the Prickets away that cleave to the Branches, and burn them.

Or, Anoint the Tree Bottom round about with Tar, then get many Pismires and put them in a Bag, hang them so that they may touch the Body of the Tree ; the Pismires can't get down for the Tar, so for want of Food will devour the Caterpillars.

Caterpillars. When they are upon Colworts or Cabbages, take some salt Water and water them with it, and it will kill them.

Caterpillars. Stew Fig-Ashes, it drives them away ; or, (if this does not do) mingle Ox-piss and Lees of Oil an equal Quantity, and let it boil on the Fire ; when cold, sprinkle the Herbs and Plants with it, and it kills them. The *Greeks* mingle a little Dill among it. Some take Field Crabs a Gallon, and steep 'em bruised in Water, then they sprinkle the Trees or Plants with it, and it kills 'em. Others burn Brimstone among the Trees, &c. and it kills 'em.

Caterpillars. Our Gardeners shake them off the Plants in a Morning betimes, for whilst they are touched with the Cold of the Night, they easily drop down.

Some tie Wisps of Straw or Hay about the Trees, and the Caterpillars are taken in these.

Caterpillars of many Sorts, the Wolf, the Black Fly, the Calendar Worm, &c.

The most hurtful is the Wolf and Calendar-Worm, that lurk in the Heart of Flower-Buds, shutting them up that they can't open, which they consume; the Trees that blow early, look as if singed by Lightning; those that glow late are not so subject to this Evil.

But for this Disease that has been accounted incurable, and all other Enemies.

Caterpillars. Take three Ounces of Wormwood, one Ounce of Asa foetida, steep and break them, and boil with four Pails of Water in the Air, because they are stinking Smells, and when boiled, strain out the Ingredients through a Linen-Cloth, and use it when cold at pleasure, before the Bud be opened, and they will do no harm to the Tree. You may also add other Ingredients, as Tobacco stalks, wild Vines, Coloquintida, or the like, and expect very good Issue.

Green Bugs to destroy, that hurt green Plants and Rose-Trees.

To kill green Bugs in Gardens, sprinkle the Places where they fix with strong Vinegar, mix'd with the Juice of Henbane; or, some water the Plants haunted by them with the cold Decoction of Mustard and Laurel-feed in Water; some quash them with their Fingers, which is a good Way; or, Fleabane boil'd in Water, and sprinkled, kills them.

Vine-Fretters to destroy in Gardens, &c.

Stick a Rod half a Foot high in the Ground, with Mugs or Cups turned over the Top of it, and you will find that they would creep under there for shelter, so you may easily kill them.

An universal Remedy against all Animals offensive to Flowers.

Democritus says, put 8 or 9 Crabs in an earthen Pot with Water, and let them stand eight Days in the open Air, then take of this Water, and water your Plants in their Infancy; repeat the same once in eight Days, and you will find it effectual against all Sorts of Vermin.

Frogs

Frogs to kill.

The Vermin are best destroyed in *February*, in the Ditches where they spawn, by destroying both Frogs and Spawn.

To gather Frogs and kill them.

Take a Sheep, Ox, or Goat's Gall, and bruise it by the Water side, and the Frogs will gather to it.

To prevent Frogs croaking.

Set a Lanthorn and Candle upon the Side of the Water or River, that waters your Garden, 'tis done. Toads will not come near Sage if Rue is planted about it.

Snakes and Adders to drive from the Garden.

Wormwood planted in divers Places, they will not come near it,

Snakes and Adders.

Smoke the Places with Hartshorn, or Lilly-roots, burning in a Fire-pan, and they will fly from the Place.

Snakes and Adders. The Roots of Centaury laid about your Ground, will make them depart. Or, lay Deer-Suet about the Place, and they'll be gone.

Snakes and Adders. Burn old Shoes, or other stinking Stuff will drive them away; or Ash-tree Boughs, while green Leaves are on them, and lay them about your Ground, drives them away.

For the Bite or Sting of a Snake or Adder.

Take the Juice of Ash-tree Leaves squeez'd into good White-Wine or Beer, and drink it, and wash with it, then cover the Place stung with Ash-tree Leaves, and it cures you, says *Agrippa*.

Snakes, Adders, and blue Worms, &c.

In *April* or *May*, lay fresh Dung in Places where they come, and they'll resort to it. In *July* or *August* turn up the Dunghill, and you will both find their Eggs and many of them, which destroy; do this two or three Times in a Summer.

Snakes and Adders to gather to one Place.

Pliny says, Take a Handful of Onions and ten River Crab-fish, beat them well together, and lay in the Place where they are, and they will all come together, when you may destroy them.

*Pismires, Flies, Earwigs, and Spiders, that hurt
Orange-Trees, Carnations, &c.*

These are very troublesome Vermin in a Garden, especially where Carnations are preserved; for they are so fond of these Flowers, that if Care is not taken to prevent them, they will entirely destroy them, by eating off the sweet Part at the Bottom of the Leaves.

To prevent which, most People have Stands erected, which have a Basen of earth or lead round each Supporter, which is constantly kept filled with Water. Others hang the hollow Claws of Crabs, Lobsters, &c. upon Sticks in divers parts of the Garden, into which these Vermin get; and by often searching them, you will destroy them without much Trouble; which will be of great Service to your Wall-fruit, for these are great Destroyers thereof. *Miller's Gardener's Dict.*

Pismires, Earwigs, and other Vermin that hurt Gardens.

In Gardens are *July-Flowers*, which are subject to harm, both by Rain and the Sun, and much Watering, and from Earwigs and Pismires. The Rain spots them; the Sun withers them, by drying the ground too much; strong water spoils them, especially at the last of their blowing. Pismires gnaw the Flowers, and make Holes in the Leaves. Earwigs devour the Flowers, at least the Leaves, that they fall out of the Shell. To preserve them, let the Sun be upon them but one Hour in the day, and they will last long.

To prevent Earwigs and Pismires from Flowers.

Take Glue boil'd in Linseed Oil, and lay this round your Tub four Inches broad, and if they go to climb up; they will stick in it, but if any should get up, lay on the Top of the *July-Flower-Sticks*, Paper-Caps, Lobsters Claws, with some Wool or Tow in them, and in the Morning you will find much Vermin in them.

*Pismires and other Vermin about Orange-Trees and
July-Flowers.*

Put here and there a Glass, with Water and Honey in it, wherein they will drown themselves: six or seven will go a great way.

When *July-Flowers* are in flower, give moderate watering, no more than the Shorts require, for the

Plant does not want watering, since the Shorts only want to grow, but when the first Flower is gone, you may give 'em more Water again, and place them in the Sun, in their old Place, that the Seeds may grow ripe.

Pismires. If you lay Man's Dung, &c. on Ant-hills, they will all depart.

Pismires. Some burn them, and leave them on the Place.

Pismires. The Smoke of the Root of wild Cucum-ber drives them away.

Pismires. Muscleshells burnt with Storax, and beat to Powder, strew the Gardens where they are, and they will all come out of their Holes, then kill them.

Pismires. Take Origanum, powder it, and strew it among them, and it kills them: or, Cirenicum, melted in Oil, and pour'd where they are, kills 'em.

Pismires. Incompass the Stem five Fingers in Breadth, with a Roll of Wool newly pluck'd from a Sheep's Belly.

Pismires. Anoint the Bottom of the Trees round with Tar, it will prevent their climbing; or, place Man's Dung round the Stem or Root of the Tree.

Pismires. Make a Box of Cards or Pasteboard, prick it full of Holes with a Bodkin, and put in them Powder of Arsenick and Honey mingled together: hang these Boxes on the Trees, and it will kill them. Make not the Holes too large, lest Bees get in and be poisoned also.

Pismires. Hang a Glass Bottle in a Tree, with a little Honey in it, or other sweet Liquor, and it will draw the Ants into it, which stop and wash, and place it there again; also often watering the Walks or Paths kills them.

Pismires. In Winter dig the Hills and take out the Core, that it may be lower than the Surface of the Earth, that when you lay your Turf down it may lie lower than the other Ground; it prevents Ants returning, and the Rain and Frost coming, kills the rest.

Plants to preserve from Pismires.

Take the Dregs of Oil, and mix it with Lupins, and anoint the Bottom of the Plants therewith,

To keep your Sugar-Box or Spice from Pismires.
Cover your Box with white wool

Pismires to drive away.

Take Brimstone and powder it, then let it stand till it hath coloured the water, then sprinkle the water on the Banks.

Earth and Field-Mice, Snails and other Vermin that hurt Tulips.

To preserve Tulips from Vermin, cover them with wooden Frames four Inches high, and do them over so close with Iron Wires, that none of these Vermin can get through to hurt them.

Snails to destroy.

Snails are great Enemies to Wall-fruit, and in a dewy Morning you may easily find where they most delight to breed ; but the best way is to find out their Haunts in a hard Winter, and to rid yourselves of them. They lie much in holes of walls, under thorns, behind old trees, or old close hedges.

Also observe, not to pluck that Fruit they have begun with, but let it alone, for they will end that before they begin another.

Snails. Set Tiles, Bricks, or Boards hollow against the Walls, Pales, &c. and they will creep under them for Shelter : about *Michaelmas* they get to such Places for Security the whole Winter, except you prevent it by destroying them in *December*, which is the easiest, best and surest way to destroy them.

Snails ; the Gardeners Way.

Besides what is wrote above, they seek them by Break of day, or after rain, then they come out of the Earth to feed, and are easily killed. You ought to keep out of all Gardens Dogs and Cats.

To kill Flies.

Take white Hellebore, and steep it in Milk or sweet Wine, and sprinkle the Room they come to, and they'll die.

Flies. Take Origanum and Allum, and beat them, and mix them with Milk, and sprinkle them about the Room, kills them.

To gather Flies together.

Beat Coriander-Seed, and put it in a deep earthen Pot, and all the Flies will gather to it, *Flies.*

Flies. Treacle and Water put into an earthen Dish pretty thick with Treacle or Honey, they will light in it and stick. Or, Dregs of Sugar and Water mix'd, they will come to it and be drown'd.

That Flies may not trouble Cattle.

Boil Bay-Berries in Oil, and anoint them with it, and they will never sit on Cattle; or, wet the Hair of Horses with the Juice of the Leaves of Gourd at *Midsummer*, and they will not molest them. If Cattle are anointed with the Juice of Arsmart, Flies will not come near them, tho' it is the Heat of Summer.

Flies, Spiders, Scorpions, &c. to drive out.

Burn a Hen's Feathers in the Room, and make a Smoke, then these Insects that smell the Smell, will be gone, and come no more.

To drive away Flies and all other Sorts of Insects.

All Insects are driven away generally by means either of hindering the breeding of them, and so they destroy Locusts Eggs; or, we hinder their coming by shutting all Windows close; some things drive them away and kill them, namely, Fire and Cold, also any sharp, sour, or extreme bitter, as Vinegar, or Decoction of Bays, wild Cucumbers, white Hellebore, Coliquintida or Lupins will do it. Some things do it by the Scent, as Brimstone, Vitriol flowers, and the Leaves of Elder, both Corianders, Horns and Hoofs. Some things offend them many ways, as Rue and Verdigrease. The Ancients used two Things against them; Pitch and Lees of Oil. Pitch defends from the Air, and Oil from living Creatures. Storax, I observe, by its Scent and Smoke, will drive away almost all Insects.

To prevent Moths eating Clothes.

Take beaten Pepper, lay it among your Clothes, airing them well first, 'twill prevent them.

Moths. Take the Branches of Bay-tree and lay among Cloth and Woollen, it preserves from Moths, Worms or Corruption, so does moist Hemp.

Moths. Laying Wormwood among Clothes prevents Moths from eating them.

Pieces of *Russia* Leather put among Clothes, prevents Moths and all other Vermin.

Moths

Moths to destroy.

About *August* they appear, and that mostly in the Night, and if you set a Candle in an Apple-tree lighted in the Night, they will fly about it and burn themselves, and you'll find abundance of them dead in the Morning.

Earwigs, Wasps, Gnats, Hornets, and Flies.

Earwigs are very numerous, and injurious to Fruit, and the way to destroy them is, by placing Hoofs, Horns, Crabs or Lobsters Claws on Branches of Trees, into which they'll resort; early in the Morning take them gently off and shake them into a tub of water, or on the ground, and tread on them. Or, cut a Melon or Apple, lay it to the Ear, cut a Hole in it, and lay on that Side, and it will come into the Apple.

Wasps and Hornets to destroy.

Wasps and Hornets are destructive to Bees and Fruits, &c. In Spring or Summer, before they are increased, destroy the old ones, for a few increase to a Multitude.

Wasps, Gnats, and Earwigs.

Scald them, if in the Thatch or a hollow Tree, and smoke them with any stinking combustible Matter.

Wasps and Hornets to prevent damaging Bees and Fruits.

Put Cider, Verjuice, or sour Drink, in a short-neck'd Phial, and you may catch many in it. Also lay sweet Apples, Beasts inner Parts, or other Flesh, or Treacle, in an earthen Dish, and a little Water mixed with it, or any Thing they love, and they will flock about it, that you may kill many at once.

To destroy Wasps.

Put Pieces of lighted Brimstone-Rags into the Wasps Holes, where the Nest lies, and presently fling a Spade full of Earth over the Holes.

Wasps Stinging.

Apply a Copper Half-penny, and hold it for a little space, and it will ease the Pain and prevent swelling.

Gnats and Flies to destroy.

They are troublesome to those that live near watery Places, and also destroy Leaves of Trees, and several other things, as they come first up, especially Turnips; and sometimes they destroy whole Fields.

Gnats

Gnats and Flies. Shut your windows close in summer towards the Evening, and smoke your Rooms with Brimstone, and burn Straw in them, and they will fly into the flame, or be choak'd. Or, the Smoke of burnt Fern drives away Gnats, Serpents, and other venomous Creatures, Or, Loose strife does the same.

Gnats and Flies. Ash-leaves hung up in a Room attracts them, that they are less troublesome; also, Balls made of new Horse-dung, and laid in a Room, will do the same; by this means you may overwhelm them with a Bason, and keep them there.

Worms to destroy.

Water wherein the Leaves and Seeds of Hemp are sodden, sprinkled on the Earth, brings them out.

Worms eat up the Roots, both of Corn and Grass, and are very prejudicial, especially at the Corn first beginning to shoot.

Worms. Sea-water sprinkled on the Ground, kills them. Or, Salt and Water made into Brine, and sprinkled on the Ground. Some say, Soot strewed on the Ground kills them. Others commend Chalk and Lime strewed on the Ground.

Take a quantity of green Walnut-husks, and rub them on a Brick or Tile, holding them at the bottom of a Pail of Water till the Water is become bitter, which sprinkled on the Ground brings the Worms out in a quarter of an hour.

Worms in Gardens, &c. to destroy.

Water your Bed with the Brine of salt Meat, and it kills them; or water your Garden with a strong Lixivium made of Ashes; or, lay Ashes or Lime about any Plant, and neither Snails nor Worms will come near it; as the Moisture weakens, you may renew it. Some smoke their Holes with Ox or Cow-dung; or, the Mother of Oil sprinkled on their Holes kills 'em.

Worms. After Rain or Sun-set, gather them when they come out of their Dens, and kill them.

Worms. Set the Leaves and Seeds of Hemp in Water, and sprinkle it on the Earth, brings forth Worms. Or, take a Poker, with two Prongs is best, and stick it in the Ground, and shake it well, brings out Worms; Morning and Evening is the best time.

Worms in Apple-Trees to destroy.

Lay a Sea-Onion about the Trees, to preserve 'em from Worms; if they come naturally, Bull's-gall or Hogs-dung mingled with Man's Urine, and poured to the Roots, destroys them; but if they are hard to destroy, the Bark must be digged into with a brass Pin, or such like tool, and tended till the Point takes upon the Worms, and drives them from the Place; but where there is a Place ulcerated, stop it with Ox-dung: An Apple-tree Plant, the Root being anointed with Bull's Gall, they and their Fruit will be free from Worms. *Mizaldus.*

Worms to prevent eating Chests of Drawers, or Wood.

Rub them with Linseed-Oil: or rub them with Wormwood, Rue, or other bitter Herbs preserves them, and all wooden Household-Stuff that is rubbed with the Lees of Linseed Oil, and polish'd, will look pleasant.

Polecats.

If you can conveniently have a Channel about your Pigeon-house, that will preserve them and all other Fowl, for no Beast of Prey will take the Water.

Polecats. Some make a Dead Fall to take them, which is made of a square Piece of Wood, weighing 40 or 50 Pound; they bore a hole in the Middle of the upper Side, and set a crooked Hook fast in it; also they set four forked Stakes fast in the Ground, and there lay two Sticks across, on which Sticks lay a long Staff to hold the Dead-Fall up to the Crook, and under this Crook they put a short Stick, and fasten a Line to it, and this Line must reach down to the Bridge below; and this Bridge you must make about 5 or 6 Inches broad. Then set on both sides of this Fall, Boards or Pales, or hedge it with close Rods, and make it ten or twelve Inches high: let the Passage be no wider than the Fall is broad.

Badgers.

Badgers are pernicious Creatures, and destroy young Lambs, Pigs and Poultry.

Some take them in a Steel Trap, or a Spring, as Foxes are taken.

Some make a Pit-Fall five Foot deep, and four long, mak-

making it narrow at the Top and Bottom, and wider in the Middle; then cover it with some small Sticks and Leaves so that he may fall in when he comes on it; sometimes a Fox is taken thus.

Others hunt the Badger to his Hole in a Moon-light Night, and dig him out.

Hedgehogs always make their Cave or Cabin contrary to the wind.

Foxes to destroy.

Foxes are great Destroyers of Lambs, Poultry, Geese, &c. To destroy them, take a Sheep's Paunch, and tie it to a long Stick, then rub your Shoes well upon it, that he may not scent your sweaty Feet; draw this Paunch after you as a Trail, a Mile or more, and bring it near some thick-headed Tree, leave your Paunch, and get into the Tree with a Gun, and as it begins to be dark, you will see him come after the Scent of the Trail, where you may shoot him; draw the Trail if you can to the windward of the Tree.

To take a Fox in a Steel Trap.

The best way is, to set your Trap in the plain Part of a large Field, out of the way of all Paths, yet not near a Hedge, or any Shelter; then open the Trap, set it on the Ground, and cut out just the Form thereof in a Turf, and take out so much Earth as to make room to stay it, then cover it again very neatly with the Turf you cut out; and as the Joint of the Turf will not close exactly, get some Mold of new cast up Mole-hill, and put it close round the Turf, sticking some Grass in it as if it there grew; make it curious and neat, that it might even deceive yourself; ten or twelve Yards from the Trap, three several ways, scatter some of the Mole-hill Mold very thin on a Place 15 or 16 Inches square, then on these Places, and where the Trap is placed, lay three or four small bits of Cheese, and then with a Sheep's Paunch draw a Trail a Mile or two long to each of these three Places, and from thence to the Trap, that the Fox may come to one of these Places first, for then he'll approach the Trap more boldly; and thus you will never fail of him; be sure let your Trap be let loose, that he may

draw it to some Hedge or Covert, or he'll bite off his Leg and be gone.

A Spring Trap for a Fox or Badger,

Bend down a Stick in the Wood, or set a Pole in the Ground where he uses to come, much like that set up for a Woodcock, which hangs them up. To explain it better ; tie a String to some Pole set fast in the Ground, and to this String make fast a small, short Stick made thin on the upper Side, with a Notch at the lower End of it ; then set another Stick fast in the Ground, with a Nitch under it ; then bend down the Pole, and let both the Nicks or Notches join as slight as may be ; then open the Noose of the String, and place it in his Path or Walk ; and if you lay Pieces of Cheese, Flesh, or such like, it will entice him that Way.

Fox to take.

Anoint the Soals of your Shoes with Swine's Fat a little broiled, and coming from the Wood, drop here and there a Piece of roasted Swine's Liver dipt in Honey, drawing after you a dead Cat, and he'll follow you, so that you may shoot him.

A Hook to take a Fox, tied to a Tree or Gibbet.

This Hook is made of large Wire, and turns on a Swivel, like the Collar of a Grayhound ; it is frequently used in catching Wolves, but oftner for the Fox. They hang it from the Ground so high that he must leap to catch it ; and bait it with Flesh, Liver, Cheese, &c. and if you run a Trail with a Sheep's Paunch, as before directed, it will draw him the more easily to the Bait.

To take an Otter.

Otters are great Destroyers of Fish, and will travel in a Night ten or twelve Miles ; they lie under the Roots of Trees near the Water ; some take them with Snares, others with Spears, and some with Hunting-Dogs.

To kill them, lay near their Haunts an Eel slit on the Back, with some few Corns of Ratsbane put in the Slit, then sew it up again ; place the Eel from the Navel upwards out of the Water, and he'll eat it so far, but seldom farther, and it certainly kills him.

Birds are no Annoyance to the Farmer, nor Gardens, for they destroy more Caterpillars, Slugs, Snails, and other Vermin, that do ten times more Mischief than they do.

F I S H, *to catch.*

Your Baits must smell well, such are Anniseeds, Juice of Panacea and Cummin; 2dly, taste well, as Hogs Blood and Wheat-Bread; 3dly, be intoxicating, as *Aqua Vitæ*, Lees of Wine, &c. and lastly, make 'em senseless, as Marigold-Flowers, which astonishes them, so doth all yellow Flowers, and *Lime Clithimal*, *Nux Vomica*, and nothing better than *Cocculus Indiæ*.

Eels to catch.

Take Sea-Stonewort an Ounce, Sea Onions one Ounce, mix together and throw where Eels come.

Crab-Fish to take.

Slit a small Willow Stick, then put a Frog in it, and they will come to your Hand. Or, cut Frogs in pieces, then lay them in a Basket, and they will come into it.

To take Pikes.

Take what Quantity of blown Bladders you will, and tie a Line to the Mouth of them, longer or shorter, as the Water is in depth; bait your Hook artificially, and the Pike will take it, and make you Sport; the same may be done by tying your Line to the Leg of Duck or Goose.

Fish to bring together.

Boil Barley in Water till it burst, with Liquorice, a little Mummy and Honey; then beat them together to a Paste, and throw little Pellets, when it is almost dry, where Fish are, and it will bring them together. Or, fresh Horse-dung thrown into the Water does it.

To take a Pike as he lies sleeping and sunning in fair Weather, with a Loop or Net.

March and August is the best Time. Take a long Pole or Rod that is light and straight, on the small End fasten a running Loop of twisted Horse-hair and Silk, or made of Wire of a large Compass, which gently draw on him, and when it is five or six Inches over his Gills, hoist him up; if it is a small Pike,

draw it not so far on, make no noise in walking or speaking if he lies so that you can't conveniently noose him, touch his Tail with the Rod, and he will turn as you please; also with a Hand-net, putting it gently under Water, guide it just under him, and lift it softly till you just touch him, and then do it as quick as you can.

Fish. Garlick and Mutton-suet mix'd with red Wine, and made into Paste; cast it into the Water an Hour before you fish.

Fish. Take the Blood of a black Goat, mix'd with Wheat-flour and Lees of Wine, make it into a Paste, and throw it into the Water a little before you fish.

To catch Fish.

Take *Cocculus Indiæ*, and some Wheat flour, and with sweet Wine, Milk or Mead, make a stiff Paste, then make Pellets, and throw them where Fish are, and you may take them with your Hands. Or, take *Assa-Fœtida*, Flour, Milk, and Honey, make into a Paste, and bait your Hook with it.

To take Stock-Fish.

Take green Moss from the Roots, boil it in Oil, and make it into Baits.

Fish to Fox.

Take Hartworth and unslack'd Lime beat small, throw it into the Water when calm, and it will make them drunk, so that you may take them with your Hands.

Fish. Take Elder Leaves, Savory and Thyme, of each a like Quantity; then take Ox or Sheep's Suet, and Lees of Wine; beat them in a Mortar, and throw little Pieces into the Water an Hour before you fish.

Fish. Take *Cocculus Indiæ*, old Cheese, Cummin-seed, and Wheat-flour; make a Paste with Brandy, and throw Pieces in as big as a Pea, and they that eat it you may take.

To take Fish with your Hand.

Get Nettles and Cinquefoil, stamp them together with Houseleek-juice; then take them in your Hand and stir in the Water, and the Fish will come to you. Or, take *Cocculus Indiæ*, soft Cheese, Honey and Crumbs

Crumbs of white Bread ; make it into a Pafte, and throw it into the Water.

Fifh. Get Sheep-fuet and Garlick, mix it with Wheat or Barley-flour, and with Wine make it into a Pafte ; throw it into the Water, and you may take Fish with your Hands. Some take Elder leaves, wild Marjoram, and Thyme, all dried, and mix Sheep's Blood with them : then dry them in an Oven, and throw Lumps into the Water.

Fifh. Get unflacked Lime, and mingle it with Birthwort beat fmall, and caft it into the Water, the Fish will greedily eat it, and turn on their Backs, but they are not the worfe for eating. Or, with the Juice of Dragon-wort anoint your Hands, and they will come to it. Or, Oil of Camomile put to your Bait, does it.

Fifh. Get a quarter of an Ounce of Oriental Berries, Cummin-feed and *Aqua Vitæ*, each a fixth Part of an Ounce, Cheefe an Ounce, Wheat-meal three Ounces ; make little Pellets and throw where the Fish are,

B I R D - L I M E.

Stuff prepared after different ways : The common Method is to peel a good Quantity of Holly-Bark about Midsummer, fill a Veffel with it, put Spring-water to it ; boil it till the grey and white Bark arife from the green, which will require twelve Hours boiling ; then take it off the Fire, drain the water well from it, feparate the Barks, lay the green Bark on the Ground in fome cool Cellar, covered with any green, rank Weeds, fuch as *Dock-Thiftles*, *Hemlock*, &c. to a good Thicknefs ; let it lie fo fourteen Days, by which time it will be a perfect Mucilage, then pound it well in a Stone Mortar till it becomes a tough Pafte, and that none of the Bark be difcernible ; next after, wafh it well in fome running Stream, as long as you perceive the leaft Motes in it ; then put it into an earthen Pot to ferment, fcum it four or five Days, as often as any thing rife, and when no more comes change it into a frefh earthen Veffel, and preferve it for Ufe in this Manner. Take what Quantity you think fit, put it in an earthen Pipkin, add a third

Part.

Part of Capon's or Goose-grease to it, well clarified, or Oil of Walnuts, which is better, incorporate them on a gentle Fire, and stir it continually till it is cold, and thus it is finished.

To prevent Frost ; take a quarter of as much Oil of *Petroleum* as you do Goose-grease, and no Cold will congeal it: The *Italians* make theirs of the Berries of the Mistletoe-tree heated after the same Manner, and mix it with Nut-Oil, an Ounce to a Pound of Lime, and taking it from the Fire, add half an Ounce of Turpentine, which qualifies it also for the Water.

Great Quantities of Birdlime are brought from *Damascus* supposed to be made of *Sebestens*, because we sometimes find the Kernels, but it is subject to Frost, impatient of Wet, and will not last above a Year or two good. There comes also of it into *England* from *Spain*, which resists Water, but is of an ill Scent ; it is said the Bark of our Lantona, or Wayfaring Shrubs, will make as good Birdlime as any.

How to use Birdlime.

When your Lime is cold, take your Rods and warm them a little over the Fire ; then take your Lime and wind it about the Top of your Rods, then draw your Rods asunder one from another and close them again, continually plying and working them together, till by smearing one upon another, you have equally bestowed on each Rod a sufficient proportion of Lime.

If you lime any Strings, do it when the Lime is very hot, and at the thinness, besmearing the Strings on all Sides by folding them together, and unfolding them again.

If you lime Straws, it must be done likewise when the Lime is very hot, doing a great Quantity together, as many as you can well grasp in your Hand, tossing and working them before the Fire till they are all besmeared, every Straw having its due Proportion of Lime ; having so done, put them up in Cases of Leather till you have occasion to use them.

The best way of making Water-Birdlime.

Buy what Quantity you think fit of the strongest Birdlime you can procure, and wash it as long in clear Spring-water till you find it very pliable, and the
Hardness

Hardness thereof removed, then beat out the Water extraordinary well, till you cannot perceive a Drop to appear, then dry it well; after this, put it into an earthen Pot, and mingle therewith Capon's Grease unsalted, so much as will make it run, then add thereto two Spoonfuls of strong Vinegar, a Spoonful of the best Salad Oil, and a small Quantity of *Venice Turpentine*; this is the Allowance of these Ingredients, which must be added to every Pound of strong Birdlime as aforesaid.

Having thus mingled them, boil all gently over a small Fire, stirring it continually, then take it from the Fire, let it cool; when at any time you have occasion to use it, warm it, and then anoint your Twigs or Straws, or any other small Things, and no Water will take away the Strength thereof.

This Sort of Lime is best, especially for Snipes and Feldfares.

*Of taking small Birds which use Hedges and Bushes,
with Lime-Twigs.*

The great Lime-Bush is best for this Use, which you must take after this manner: Cut down the main Branch or Bough of any bushy Tree, whose Branch and Twigs are long, thick, smooth, and straight, without either Pricks or Knots, of which the Willow or Birch-tree are the best; when you have pickt it and trimmed it from all Superfluity, making the Twigs neat and clean, then take the best Birdlime, well mixed and wrought together with Goose-grease, or Capon's grease, which being warmed, lime every Twig therewith within four Fingers of the Bottom.

The Body from whence the Branches have their rise must be untouched with Lime.

Be sure you do not daub your Twigs with too much Lime, for that will give distaste to the Birds, yet let none want its Proportion, or have any Part left bare which ought to be touch'd; for as too much will deter them from coming, so too little will not hold them when they are there. Having so done, place your Bush in some Quickset or dead Hedge near unto Towns Ends, back Yards, old Houses, or the like; for these are the Resorts of small Birds in
the

the Spring-time ; in the Summer and Harvest in Groves, Bushes, or White-Thorn Trees, Quickset-hedges near Corn-fields, Fruit-trees, Flax and Hemp-lands ; and in the Winter about Houses, Hovels, Barns, Stacks or other Places where stand Ricks of Corn, or scattered Chaff, &c.

As near as you can to any of these Haunts, plant your Lime-bush, and plant yourself also at a convenient Distance undiscovered, imitating with your Mouth several Notes of Birds, which you must learn by frequent Practice, walking the Fields for that Purpose very often, observing the Variety of several Birds Sounds, especially such as they call one another by.

Some have been so expert herein, that they could imitate the Notes of twenty several Sorts of Birds at least, by which they have caught ten Birds to another's one that was ignorant therein.

If you cannot attain it by your Industry, you must then buy a Bird-call, of which there are several Sorts, and easy to be framed ; some of Wood, some of Horn, some of Cane, and the like.

Having learnt first how to use this Call, you shall sit and call the Birds unto you, and as any of them light on your Bush, step not out unto them till you see them sufficiently intangled ; neither is it requisite to run for every single Bird, but let them alone till more come, for the fluttering is as good as a Stale to entice them more.

This Exercise you may use from Sun-rising till ten o' Clock in the Morning, and from One till almost Sun-set.

You may take these small Birds, only with Lime-twigs without the Bush.

Some Boys have taken two hundred or three hundred small Twigs about the bigness of Rushes, and about three Inches long, and have gone with them into a Field where there were Hemp-Cocks ; upon the Tops of half a Score lying all round together, they have stuck their Twigs, and then have gone and beat that Field, or the next to it, where they saw any Birds, and commonly in such Fields there are infinite numbers of Linnets and Green-birds, which are great Lovers of Hemp-feed. And

And they flying in such vast Flocks, they have caught at one Fall of them upon the Cocks eight Dozen at a Time.

But to return, there is a pretty Way of taking Birds with Lime-twigs, by placing them near a Stale or two made of living Bats, placing them aloft that they may be visible to the Birds thereabouts, who will no sooner be perceived, but every Bird will come and gaze, wondering at the Strangeness of the Sight, and having no other convenient lighting-place but where the Lime-twigs are, you may take what Number you list of them. But the *Owl* is a far better Stale than the *Bat*, being bigger, and more easily to be perceived, besides, he is never seen abroad but he is followed and persecuted by all the Birds that are near.

If you have not a living *Bat* or *Owl*, their Skins will serve as well stuffed, and will last you twenty Years; there are some who have used an *Owl* cut in Wood and naturally painted, with wonderful Success.

A Secret to hinder Pigeons from quitting a Pigeon-House.

Take the Head and Feet of a gelt Goat, and boil them together till the Flesh separates from the Bone; take this Flesh and boil it again in the same Liquor, till the whole is consumed; bruise into this Decoction, which is very thick, some Potter's Earth, out of which you are to take all the Stones, Vetch, Dung, Hemp, Foot and Corn; the whole must be kneaded together, and reduced to a Paste or Dough, which form into small Loaves about the Thickness of two Fists, and dry them in the Sun or Oven, and take care they do not burn; when they are baked, lay them in several Parts of the Pigeon-house, and as soon as they are set there the Pigeons will amuse themselves with pecking them, and finding some Taste therein which pleases them, they will keep so close to it that they will not afterwards leave it but with regret. Others take a handful of Salt, which they candy, and afterwards put into the Pigeon-house. Some take a Goat's Head and boil it in Water, with Salt, Cummin, Hemp and Urine; and then expose it in the Pigeon-house, with which they amuse the Pigeons. Lastly, there are those who fry Millet in Honey, and add a little Water

ter thereto to prevent its burning to ; this Preparation is a Repast to them, and will cause them to have such an Affection for their ordinary Habitation, that they will be so far from abandoning it themselves, that they will draw strange Pigeons to it.

BIRDS and Fowl of all Sorts to take.

Get Seeds (all Sorts that Fowl love) and lay it to soak in Lees or Mother of Wine, strew it where they come, and it will fox 'em so that you may catch them with your Hands.

Birds. Some procure white Hellebore-root beat small, and mix it with such Seed as Birds love, so lay it for 'em, but they are not the worse to be eat.

Birds. Get white Orpiment, Barley, Wheat, or any other Grain that Birds love, boil them together, and throw it where Birds come, and you may catch them presently, yet not the worse to eat.

Birds to keep from Fruit.

Hang a Bundle of Garlick on a Branch of a Tree, or lay it on your Corn stalks, and they will not touch your Fruit. Some smear their Tree Branches with Juice of Garlick.

To catch Birds.

Get such Seed as Fowl love, mix it with a grated Onion, or Juice of Onion, and it makes them drunk. Some get Brandy and soak such Grain in it as Birds eat, and it foxes them. Also Brandy and Wheat-meal made into Paste, takes Fish.

Wild Geese to take.

Tie a tame Duck or Goose with a String by the Leg, where Wild-Geese or Ducks come, and strew in that Place some Seed or Grain soaked in Lees of Wine, wherein also white Hellebore is boiled, you may take forty at a time ; it will quickly make them drunk ; let not the tied Goose or Duck come to the Seed.

To catch Birds.

Take any Corn and steep in Wine-Lees and Juice of Hemlock, and cast it to the Birds, and it makes them drunk presently.

How to teach Birds to speak or whistle Tunes.

Keep them in dark Places, and play any Tune to them for half a Year, or till the time that young Birds

taken

taken out of the nest begin to sing, and they will learn, if Cocks, any Tune you please, and exceed a Flagellet, especially a Linnet, Bullfinch, Robin or Goldfinch, &c. And to teach Jays, Magpies, Starlings, Parrots, &c. keep them dark and hungry, and talk often the same thing to them, by Candle-light, or in the Night-time. *Perfius* says, that Hunger is the greatest Means to bring them to it.

Crows, Ravens, and Magpies.

These are great destroyers of Corn in Seed-time, and also pull it up by the roots when young, and devouring it also in Harvest-time; a good Fowling-piece ought to be kept, and it were well if we had a law to encourage the Destroyers of their Nests and Young.

To scare Crows, Ravens, Jackdaws, &c.

Dig a Hole in your Ground where they come, let it be about a foot deep and two foot over, and stick the long black Feathers of a Crow, or other Fowl round the edges thereof, and some at the bottom; then make several of these Holes if the Ground be large, and it will fright them all away. *Blith's Husbandry.*

Crows dead, and hung up, much affright them; but among Cherry-trees and other Fruit-trees, draw a Line from Tree to Tree, and here and there fasten a black Feather, and this will do.

Pigeons. To get rid of them, often shoot Powder at them; and in your Corn-Grounds hang Feathers in Lines, fastening here and there a Feather, and that frights them away.

To intoxicate Water-Fowl of all Sorts.

Take the Seeds, Leaves and Roots of the Herb called Bellenge, and having cleansed them from all Filth, put them into a vessel of clean running water, and let them lie steeping therein 24 hours at least, and then boil them in the said water until it is almost consumed, then take it off the Fire, let it cool, and scatter it in such Places where the Fowl have their Haunts; they will greedily eat it, so that they will be immediately intoxicated and lie in a Trance as if dead; but you must watch them, for the Fumes will soon wear off.

Some add to this Decoction the Powder of Brimstone boiled therein, which is very effectual.

How to take Rooks, Jackdaws, Pigeons, &c.

Take thick brown Paper, and divide a Sheet into eight Parts, and make them up like Sugar-loaves, then lime the Inside of the Paper with Birdlime; let them be limed four or five days before you set them, then put some Corn in them, under the Clods of Dirt on the Land, early in the Morning before they come to feed, then stand at a distance and you'll see most excellent sport; for as soon as a Pigeon, Rook, Crow, &c. comes to peck out any of the corn it will be about his head, and he will fly bolt upright very high, and when he is spent, come tumbling down as if he had been shot in the air; and you may take them in plowing time when the Crows and Rooks follow the Plow, but you must then put in Maggots and Worms of the largest Size.

Bat-Fowling, the Manner of it.

Observe where these Birds roost in great numbers, as they generally do in shrubs, hedges, or trees; then go in a dark Night, and have a Wicker with a Handle to hold on high, in which, place Pieces of Links or great Candles, to make a great Light; some have a Pan to make a Fire, and carry it at their back, but then one must put fire on as fast as it burns out; then let one go with a Pole, and beat the contrary Side, and two or three with you, carrying long Boughs; and when they are unroosted with beating, they will come flying about the light, so that they with the boughs may easily strike them down; if among Shrubs, as in a Wood, let one on each Side beat at a pretty distance. This must be done in a pure still Night. Depth of Winter is best for this Sport. Some use nets made like a racket at the end of Poles, with which they are easily knocked down.

To catch Kites, &c.

Place Iron Gins about the breadth of one's hand, made like a Fox-Gin, and baited with raw flesh, Chickens, Mice, &c. and is a good way to take them.

Kites. Also to strain Lines or Nets over the Place (a Man's Height) that you keep your Chickens or Fowls in, frightens them away; but a good Fowling-Piece is better, and always very necessary.

For destroying Crows, Ravens, Kites, and such like mischievous Birds, take the Garbage or Entrails of any Fowl,

Fowl, or Pig, or Rabbet, which steep in Lees of Wine, with *Nux Vomica*, and when it is well infused therein, cast it in those places the Birds use to resort, which must be very early in the morning or in the evening: Lie concealed near at hand, and you may take those that are intoxicated by eating a bit or two of the Garbage.

Having shewn how to take Birds and Fowls by intoxicating, I will give you a Receipt how to recover them, that they may be made tame.

Take a small Quantity of Salad-Oil, more or less, according to the Bigness of the Fowl or Bird, and drop it down its Throat; then chase its Head with a little strong White-wine Vinegar, and it will soon recover, and be presently well.

Of the Bullfinch, Goldfinch, &c.

The Bullfinch is a very pernicious Bird, often busy in Gardens among Plumb and Currant-Trees in the Spring, and will destroy abundance. The best way to take them, is to lime the Twigs.

Goldfinches are as bad for Gooseberry-buds, and must be taken the same way. The *Chaffinch*, *Greenfinch* and *Titmouse*, Lime-twigs take likewise.

Sparrows are great devourers of Corn; use the same Method for them, and all other small Birds.

To take a Moor-Hen, Hern, Boob, Cormorant, Sea-Pye, or Osprey.

They wade near shallow banks: get a Hair-line, or a Wire strong enough, with a Hook at the end, upon which put a Minow, a Piece of an Eel, or a Frog, a Roach or a Gudgeon; lay it half a Foot deep in the Water, then fasten a Stake in the Ground, to which tie the Line, and she'll quickly gorge it; sometimes it takes a Crow or Kite. To take Sea-Pyes, lime a Stick, put a Fish at the End of it, and lay it on some Water-Leaf, Rush, or the like, and they will fly away with it, and lime themselves.

To take Sea-Pyes, Crows, and other Birds.

Get a Minow, tie a thread to its tail, and two small Sticks of Osier across at the end of the thread, then lime your Twigs with Birdlime, and lay them by the River on some Rush, Water-leaf, Grass, or the like;

then when she sees it, she catches it up, and the Lime-twigs take her Wings, and she drops presently.

To take Partridges with a Tunnel-Net.

First find out a Covey, then fetch a compass about and pitch the Net at some distance convenient, then with a natural or artificial Stalking horse drive them gently toward the Net by winding and turning, not in a direct Line; if they make a Stand, it may be they are affrighted, and are taking wing, therefore make a stand or small retreat, and when you find them quiet and feeding, approach nearer: If one is strayed from the rest, fetch him by a Circumference round him. Let the wings of the Net incline to a half Circle. From *August* to *Christmas*, in Stubble-Fields you may take them with Lime straws, and in the Meadows, Woods, and Pastures with Lime-rods; stick them in the Ground, and place some flat on the Ground to entangle their Legs; the same Way you may take Pheasants.

Partridges to take.

Get sweet wine, and with wheat-flour make a Paste, lay it in Pellets where they come, and they'll be soon fox'd, so you may take them with your Hand. But if you put a little *Cocculus Indiæ* to it powdered, it is the better.

To take all Sorts of Water-Fowl with Snares and Springs.

First, find out their Haunts and usual Feedings, observe well the water-tracts or furrows where they go, especially where many Furrows meet, and where there are worms and such things as they like to feed on; when you find their meeting Furrows, come as it were into one narrow Stream or Passage, and then divide into other Branches and Parts, deepest always in the Middle, these are sure Signs of good Game, especially near Rivers or Fens: in the Middle of these, where is most Puddles, place your Instruments, stopping all other walks with Bushes, Sedges, Flags, or any thing that will make little Fences about a Handful above the Water, and then the Birds (if not frighted) will keep a direct Road, and not pass over them.

Then get a long stiff young Plant, taper to the end, not apt to break, but pliable to bend, of hazle, holly,
or

or yew, sharpen it at the great end, and fasten a Swivel-loop on the top, then pitch it in the place you design for Game, and proceed to make a Line of Horse-hair in strength sufficient for a Heron or Bittern, which require one of near 100 hairs, and above two foot long; when one of 8 or 10 hairs, and one foot long, will serve for a Snipe, Plover, Woodcock, &c. the main Plant or Sweeper must also be proportionable to the Bulk or Strength of the Fowl: fasten this to the Loop on the top of your Plant, and let it be a little more than half the Length of it, with a running Noose; then bend a Hazle loopwise in an Oval (or Egg) fashion, but lesser at one end; let the Bending be small or large, according to the proportion of the Fowl; (this is called a Bridge, because it answers the same as a Bridge does in a Mouse-trap;) hard by the Switch or Loop, fasten, within an Inch and a half of the Bent, a little twitcher, broad and thin, as is usual in a Mouse-trap, then lay your loop of Hazle across the Trigger, and hang the Bow-end of it as a Peg or Hook driven into the Ground on one Side the Track, and the Stalk or other end of it you must put under the Bent of the first mentioned Bow-stick; and near the end of the Stalk cut a Nitch, then fix the Hazle Plant, viz. the great end, strongly in the earth, that it may not incline to the side of the bank where the Track is, and bring the small end strongly bow'd, till the trigger (by putting one end of it under the Bent of the first-mentioned stick, and the other in the stalk of one end of the Bridge) be fastened, and keep the Plant strongly bent down.

This done, lay a loop or horse-hair upon the Bridge conveniently wide, but so that it may not be discerned; then the fowl coming and treading in the midst of the Bridge, it will slip away, and the feet of the fowl will be caught in the loop by the sudden and smart rising of the hazle plant. And thus, according to the strength of the plant, you may take the largest fowl *England* affords.

When you use Nets, they must never be placed but where you have a foot of water at least, nor much more; so that marshes, sands, flats, overflow'd meadows, and the like, are the most proper places for this Sport.

The Nets used are the same with those for Plovers, and they are set after the same manner.

To take Wild-Ducks, Geese, Herons, Sea-Gulls, &c.

Drive a Stake into the Ground two or three foot long, just by the water-side, then take a strong horse-hair with a large hook fastened to it; and bait it with Fish, or a Frog, or Guts, &c. and let your Line or Lines lie in the River, and they will swallow it, and so hang that you may take them. Some lay in the same manner Snares made of horse-hair, and often catch them by the Feet as they swim about.

Birds that are lousy.

Anointing them with Linseed-Oil cures them.

Of ordering and improving Stocks of B E E S.

The BEE, tho' a small Creature, and by many numbered among Insects, is extremely advantageous to his Nourisher, in returning abundance for the little he receives, and not only so, but affords demonstrative Rules to Man, both of Policy and Frugality; insomuch that the Ancients nourished and preserved them as much for Pleasure as Profit; calling them the Birds of the Muses; and *Virgil*, with wonderful Eloquence, describes their Order, Government, Manner of Warring, Building, Obedience to their Kings, &c. But not to enlarge thereon, I shall proceed to the improving Part, *viz.* To store yourself, there are three manner of Ways; either by buying them, taking wild Swarms, or taking them by Art. If you buy your Bees, observe they be lively, little, smooth and shining; rejecting the rough and unseemly ones; and above all, let the King, or Master-Bee, be long, shining, and cheerful, not too great or too small, for upon his Success depends the welfare of the whole Swarm. Observe, likewise, that the Swarm be whole and great, which you may know by looking into the Hive, or observing great numbers clustering about the door; if these two Observations fail, finding them all at rest, blow in amongst them, and by the Greatness or Smallness of the answering Sound, you will perceive them to be more or less. If you transport them far, the Change of the Air many times incommodes them; to remedy which, you must set them in pleasant gardens, or scatter sweet smelling herbs

herbs about their Hives. The best way to carry them is upon a man's shoulder in Sheets upon a Pole ; one Hive behind, and the other before, in the Night-time when they are at rest, being very cautious of jogging them, for fear of mashing their Combs ; and the best time to remove them is in the Month of *April* ; being sure you carry them not from a pleasant place to one that is otherwise, for if you do, they will soon leave you. When you have brought them to the place you intend, if it be day-time, you must neither open nor place them till Night, to the end that after the quiet rest of the night, they may go chearfully to work the next morning ; and be sure you observe them narrowly for two or three days after, whether they go out or not ; for if they do, it is a shrewd Sign they intend to leave you.

To store yourself with wild Bees, take the following Directions : that is, such as breed in Clefts of Oaks, or other Trees, in Fields, Forests or Wilderesses, or in Rocks, or Ruins of Castles or Churches. To find them out, set a little Box with a small Hole in it near the water-side, whither you perceive the Bees to resort, and when many have entered, for the Sugar or Honey put therein, stop up the Hole, and having let one out, follow him as far as you can see him, then let out another, following him likewise, and so a third, till by their flying directly (for so they will) to the place of their abode, you find them out ; and to know whether they are far or nigh, set sugared water, and when they come to sip, sprinkle some red, green, or other Colour upon them, and by their often or seldom coming, you may guess the distance or nearness of their nests ; as also by the sudden resort of great numbers, so soon as one or two have found out the Sweets, for they suddenly give notice to their fellows. Having found them, if in the body of a tree, and you cannot come at them, smoke them out, and settle them by ringing of any brass vessel ; and having sweetned your hive with herbs, shake them into it, or rather cut down the bough and cover it with a sheet, setting your hive afterwards near it, that the Bees of their own accord may go into it ; or if you cannot smoke them out, saw the tree, or use other means as may oblige them to forsake their dwelling,

dwelling, taking the whole day before you to perfect his work.

In the placing of your Bees, observe it be so that in the Winter and Spring the face of the hives may stand to the rising Sun; and so order it that neither in winter nor summer, they be too hot or too cold; observing above all things, that the air be wholesome, as also the herbs, plants, and flowers growing about them. The herbs, &c. that Bees most delight in are these; Thyme, Cassia, Rosemary, Savory, Smallage, Violets, Sage, Lavender, Myrrh, wild Marjoram, wild Thyme, Balm, sweet Marjoram, Saffron, Bean Flowers, Mustard-Seed, Mellilot, Poppies, Roses, and the like. And those they hate, are for the most part, Yew-trees, Wormwood, wild Cucumbers, Elms, Cornel, Spurge, Laurel, and all bitter Herbs and Flowers. They thrive better in the Vallies than on Hills, and love to be near clear Water-Springs. The best Honey is extracted from Thyme; the second from wild Thyme; and the third from Rosemary. As for their Hives, you may place them in three Ranks, and stand a Yard one above another: suffer them to be quiet and undisturbed, keeping all hurtful Creatures from them; as, the Toad, Redbreast, Woodpeckers, Moth, Hornet, Lizard, Swallow, Sparrow, Spider, Butterfly, Serpent, and Stork; all which are utter Enemies to the Bees. All Winter they rest, and live upon Part of what they got in the Summer; or, if you have taken the Honey almost bare, you must feed them by putting in Sticks very gingerly, dipped in Honey, or Sugar and Water boiled; as also Figs, Raisins, Currants, or the like. About the Sun's entering the Sign *Aries*, they come abroad and labour diligently, framing their Combs, the which when they have done, they begin to breed, and afterwards fill them with Honey; their Wax being extracted from gummy Trees, and the Honey from Flowers. The Honey-Harvests, as many term them, are in some Countries three times a year, *viz.* the latter end of *May*, the end of *July*, and beginning of *September*; tho' to take the Combs but twice a year, *viz.* *May* and *August*, is best. If the hive, by reason of a young Brood, be overcharged,
which

which you may perceive by the Bees clustering about the Mouth of it, and the great Noise within, having new hives in readiness, watch the coming forth of the young Fry for several days, from Eight till Twelve in the Morning, lest taking wing, they seek a new habitation ; or if they delay to come forth, you may drive out the whole Stock with Galbanum, at which time, having two Kings, they will settle in two Companies, and so you may hive them. Or if a Stock be decayed, you may put two hives together, by killing the King or Master-Bee of the one hive. If at any time two hives swarm together and fight, cast dust upon the hives, or sprinkle them with the Juice of pleasant herbs, or honey and water boiled, and the Fray will be parted,

If the Master-Bee of any hive be too apt to lead the Swarm abroad, and by that means endanger losing them, to prevent this roving, clip his wings, and then, not daring to trust them, he will stay at home.

The Signs to know when your Combs are full of Honey, are when the Bees drive out the Drones ; when there is an extraordinary Noise and Rejoicing within, and when they play about the Mouth of the hive, neglecting to perform their Tasks ; for in no wise take the honey before the combs are full, lest displeasing the Bees, they leave you.

Many are of opinion, that the mouth of the hive being rubbed with calves dung, or onion-blades and marjoram, the Bees will never leave it. And thus much shall suffice for the ordering and improving of Bees, from whose labour rises great profit to most kingdoms.

P H Y S I C A L R E C E I P T S.

How to make Oil of Oats ; its Use and Properties.

Take half a Peck of the finest unheated Oats, clear from the Hull ; a Pottle or three Quarts of new Milk ; set it on the fire, and when ready to boil put in half a Pound of Allom powdered ; stir it well, let it stand an hour or two to gather into a Curd ; press down the Curd with your Hands into the Bottom of the Vessel, and strain off the Whey into another clean Vessel, taking care to wring the Curd clear of the Whey ; then take that Whey and put therein your Oats, and boil them until they break or become as soft as Pap ; then
pour

pour it into a Cullender so softly that the Whey may run from the same without Pressure: when almost left dripping, put the Oats into a Frying-pan over a gentle fire till you see the Smoke of the Oats ascend, and when it begins to simmer and run round the Edges of the Pan, put it into a Bag of soft, old Linen, and lay it into a Press and press it with all your Strength; the Liquid that runneth from the same is the Oil thereof, which receive into a Glass Vessel, and stop it close.

N. B. In this manner, and with this Whey you may extract Oil out of any hard Substance, as Trees, Seeds, Leaves, Flowers, Grains, or what else hath any Moisture. This Oil is excellent for smoothing the Skin and taking away Itch, Scab or Pustules in Man or Child: it purgeth gently and expelleth infectious Humours; it is sovereign in the Stone or Difficulty of Urine, drank with wine and a corroded Nutmeg: it nourisheth much, is sovereign in inward Diseases, Surfeit, or too violent Labour of Cattle, given with Beer, Ale or Wine; but above all, it cureth the Mourning of the Chine, Consumption of the Liver or Rottenness of the Lungs, and taken inwardly, cureth outward Diseases from inward Corruption, as the Farcy, Mange, Scab, Leprosy, Hide-bound, bad Habit of Body, and such like.

Rheumatism, Palsy, and Gout.

The Oil of Mustard-seed used outwardly is good in these Disorders; taken inwardly it has the same Virtues as the Seed itself. Some say, a Spoonful taken at a time is good to drive the Gout out of the Stomach.

Pleurisy and Colic.

Linseed-Oil fresh drawn, loosens the Belly, appeases Coughing, promotes Expectoration, and is reckoned a Specific in the Pleurisy, if 2, 3, or 4 Ounces are taken at a dose, and repeated every 4th or 6th hour, till the Patient finds himself relieved. Given in the same manner it eases the Colic, and cures obstinate Costiveness.

To kill Worms. Oil of Wormwood rubbed on the Stomach and Navel, discusses Wind and kills Worms; it is also a great Strengtheners of the Stomach.

Disorders of the Womb. Oil of Pennyroyal is good in cold Disorders of the Womb, and most other Disorders proceeding from a cold Cause. It promotes the Men-
ses,

ses, is good in sleepy Diseases, the Vertigo and Palsy. The Dose is from two Drops to eight.

Against Ulcers and the Itch. Simple Balsam of Sulphur is an excellent Remedy against all Ulcers external and internal. The Dose is to 20 Drops or more. Outwardly it is good against the Itch, Scabs, and other Defecations of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

To expel Wind. Electuary of Bay-berries warms the Stomach, expels wind, and is good for the flatulent Colic. The Dose is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Spitting of Blood. Take Conserve of Roses 2 Ounces, of *Lucatelli's* Balsam dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce; mix them. This is pectoral, and is good in Catarrhs, Coughs, spitting of Blood, and Consumptions. The Dose is the Size of a Walnut twice in a Day, or half a Dram in a Fit of Coughing.

To strengthen the Stomach and raise the Spirits.

Take the Conserve of Rosemary-flowers and red Roses, of each an Ounce and half; Orange and Citron-peel and Nutmegs candied, of each an Ounce; of candied Ginger, six drams; of the Confection of Kermes, half an Ounce; of the distilled Oil of Cinnamon, 20 drops; of Syrup of Cloves enough to make them into an Electuary. This is a very good Cordial for low, cold, phlegmatic Constitutions. It strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion, takes away Loathing of Victuals, cheers the Spirits and raises the Strength. It is very friendly to the Nerves, and restores the relaxed Tone of the Fibres. The Dose is from two Drams to half an Ounce, three Times a day.

Vertigo and Falling-Sickness.

Take the Root of wild Valerian and Mistletoe of the Oak, of each an Ounce; Syrup of Sugar enough to make an Electuary. This is appropriated to the Head and Nerves, and is good against Convulsions, the Vertigo and Falling-sickness. The Dose is the size of a Walnut three Times a day.

Against the Piles.

Take of the Lenitive Electuary two Ounces; of Flowers of Brimstone half an Ounce; mix them. The Dose is half an Ounce.

Against

Against the Dropsy.

Take of Gamboge in Powder an Ounce and a half; of Cream of Tartar in Powder an Ounce; of Ginger in Powder half an Ounce; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make an Electuary. The Dose is half a Dram early in the Morning.

A safe and easy Purge.

Take of Jalap in Powder two Ounces; of Ginger in Powder three Drams; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary. When Purging is required, this will operate safely and easily. The Dose is from half a Dram to two Scruples, to be taken early in the Morning.

For the Whites.

Take of the Peruvian Bark, an Ounce and a half; of Roch-Allom half an Ounce; of Syrup of Lemons enough to make an Electuary. The Dose is the Quantity of a Walnut thrice in a day.

An Electuary against the Rheumatism.

Take of Conserve of Orange-peel two Ounces; of Cinnabar of Antimony levigated an Ounce and a half; of Gum Guaiacum in Powder an Ounce; of Winter's Bark in Powder three Drams; of Syrup of Orange-peel a sufficient Quantity; mix them. The Dose is a Dram Morning and Evening.

This is not designed against an acute Rheumatism, but those tedious and wandering Pains which fly from one Part to another without a Fever. These are generally said to be akin to the Gout, and are by some distinguished by the Name of *Arthritis*, because they are apt to infest the Joints more than other Parts.

For Consumptions.

Take of Sperma Ceti fifteen Grains; of Gum-Ammoniac ten Grains; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn seven Grains; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

This is to be given in Disorders of the Breast, particularly Difficulty of Breathing, and in Consumptions; for it dissolves thick gross Phlegm that stuffs the Bronchia, and gives fresh Vigour to the whole animal Frame, and may be given with Success in the Pleurisy, and Inflammation of the Lungs.

Green-

Green-Sickness, Hyſterics,

Take of choice Rhubarb fifteen Grains ; Calomel five Grains ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

This will cleanse and strengthen the Stomach, is good in the Green-Sickness, hyſteric and hypochondriac Diſeaſes, is prevalent in the Colic and Fluxes of the Belly ; it likewise will kill Worms and expel them out of the Body.

Scurvy in the Gums.

Take Gum-Lac an Ounce ; Myrrh half an Ounce ; powder them, and then with Oil of Tartar per Deliquium make them into a ſoft Paſte, which being dried by a ſlow Fire, and Spirit of Scurvy-graſs a Pint and a half. Digelt in a Water-bath for four Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture. This rubbed on the Gums cures the Scurvy and ſaltens looſe Teeth.

Succi Antifcorbutici. Juices againſt the Scurvy.

Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-graſs, a Quart ; the Juice of Brook-lime and the Juice of Water Crefſes, each a Pint ; the Juice of Seville-Oranges a Pint and a Quarter : Theſe being mixed, let them ſtand till the Dregs ſubſide ; then let the Juice be poured off clear and ſtrained. Of this take a Quarter of a Pint twice a Day.

Drink every Morning Saffafras-tea, or the Scorbutic Whey : I prefer the latter, which you may make thus, viz. Take of Cow's Milk one Pint ; of the antiſcorbutic Juices a Quarter of a Pint ; boil till a Whey is formed, which is to be well ſeparated from the Curd.

Take of Sorrel, Brook-lime, Water Crefſes, Garden Scurvy-graſs, each three Handfuls ; Roots of Elecampane, Blue Flower-de-luce, Horſe-Radiſh, of each an Ounce and half ; Seeds of Scurvy-graſs an Ounce ; White-Wine two Quarts. Let all digelt two Days together ; then preſs out hard for ſettling and uſe. Take a Gill twice a day, ſqueezing into every Glaſs about a tea-ſpoonful of the Juice of a Seville-Grange.

N. B. This is an excellent Medicine, and has been of ſingular Uſe in ſcorbutic Complaints ; eſpecially if taken in the Spring, when the Ingredients are in their full Force and Vigour.

A full Discovery of the Medicines given by me Joanna Stephens, for the Cure of the Stone and Gravel : and a particular Account of my Method of preparing and giving the same.

MY Medicines are a Powder, a Decoction, and Pills. The Powder consists of Egg-shells and Snails, both calcin'd.

The Decoction is made by boiling some Herbs (together with a Ball which consists of Soap, Swines-Cresses burnt to a Blackness, and Honey) in Water.

The Pills consist of Snails calcin'd, wild Carrot-seeds, Burdock-seeds, Ashen-keys, Hips and Haws, all burnt to a Blackness, Soap and Honey.

The Powder is thus prepared.

Take Hens Egg-shells, well drained from the Whites, dry and clean; crush them small with the Hands, and fill a Crucible of the twelfth Size (which contains nearly three Pints) with them lightly, place it in the fire, and cover it with a Tile; then heap Coals over it, that it may be in the Midst of a very strong clear Fire, till the Egg-shells be calcin'd to a greyish White, and acquire an acrid salt Taste: This will take up eight Hours at least. After they are thus calcin'd, put them into a dry clean earthen Pan, which must not be above three Parts full, that there may be room for the Swelling of the Egg-shells in slacking. Let the Pan stand uncovered in a dry Room for two Months, and no longer: In this time the Egg-shells will become of a milder Taste, and that Part which is sufficiently calcin'd will fall into a Powder of such a fineness as to pass through a common hair-sieve, which is to be done accordingly.

In like manner, take Garden Snails with their shells, clean'd from the dirt, fill a Crucible of the same Size with them whole, cover it, and place it in a Fire, as before, 'till the Snails have done smoking, which will be in about an Hour, taking care that they do not continue in the Fire after that. They are then to be taken out of the Crucible, and immediately rubb'd in a Mortar to a fine Powder, which ought to be of a very dark gray Colour.

Note. If Pit-coal be made use of, it will be proper, in order that the Fire may the sooner burn clear on the
Top,

Top, that large Cinders, and not fresh Coals, be placed upon the Tiles which cover the Crucibles.

These Powders being thus prepared, take the Egg-shell Powder of six Crucibles, and the Snail Powder of one, mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and pass them through a Cypress-sieve. This Mixture is immediately to be put up into Bottles, which must be close stopp'd, and kept in a dry Place for Use.

I have generally added a small Quantity of Swines-Cresses burnt to a Blackness and rubbed fine; but this was only with a View to disguise it.

The Egg-shells may be prepared at any Time of the Year; but it is best to do them in Summer. The Snails ought only to be prepared in *May, June, July,* and *August*; and I esteem those best which are done in the first of these Months.

The Decoction is thus prepared.

Take four Ounces and a Half of the best *Alicant* Soap, beat it in a Mortar with a large Spoonful of Swines Cresses burnt to a Blackness, and as much Honey as will make the whole of the Consistence of Paste. Let this be formed into a Ball.

Take this Ball, and green Camomile, or Camomile-flowers, sweet Fennel, Parsley, and Burdock Leaves, of each an Ounce; (when there are not Greens, take the same Quantities of Roots) cut the Herbs or Roots, slice the Ball, and boil them in two Quarts of soft Water half an Hour; then strain it off, and sweeten it with Honey.

The Pills are thus prepared.

Take equal Quantities by Measure, of Snails calcin'd as before, of wild Carrot-seeds, Burdock-seeds, Ashen-keys, Hips and Haws all burnt to a Blackness, or, which is the same thing, till they have done smoking; mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and pass them through a Cypress-sieve. Then take a large Spoonful of this Mixture, and take four Ounces of the best *Alicant* Soap, and beat them in a Mortar with as much Honey as will make the whole of a proper Consistence for Pills; sixty of which are to be made out of every Ounce of the Composition.

The Method of giving these Medicines is as follows.

When there is a Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, the Powder is to be taken three times a day, viz. In the Morning after Breakfast, in the Afternoon about five or six, and at going to Bed. The Dose is a Drachm Averdupois, or fifty-six Grains, which is to be mixed in a large Tea-cup full of White wine, Cider, or small Punch; and half a Pint of the Decoction is to be drank either cold or Milk-warm, after every Dose.

These Medicines do frequently cause much Pain at first; in which Case it is proper to give an Opiate, and repeat it as often as there is Occasion.

If the Person be costive during the Use of them, let him take as much Lenitive Electuary, or other laxative Medicine, as may be sufficient to remove that Complaint, but not more: For it must be a principal Care at all times to prevent a Looseness, which would carry off the Medicines; and if this does happen, it will be proper to increase the Quantity of the Powder, which is astringent; or lessen that of the Decoction, which is laxative; or take some other suitable Means, by the Advice of Physicians.

During the Use of these Medicines, the Person ought to abstain from salt Meats, red Wines, and Milk, drink few Liquids, and use little Exercise, that so the Urine may be the more strongly impregnated with the Medicines, and the longer retained in the Bladder.

If the Stomach will not bear the Decoction, a sixth Part of the Ball made into Pills must be taken after every Dose of the Powder.

Where the Person is aged, of a weak Constitution, or much reduced by Loss of Appetite or Pain, the Powder must have a greater Proportion of calcin'd Snails, than according to the foregoing Direction; and this Proportion may be increased suitable to the Nature of the Case, till there be equal Parts of the two Ingredients. The Quantity also of both Powder and Decoction may be lessened for the same Reasons. But as soon as the Person can bear it, he should take them in the above mentioned Proportions and Quantities.

Instead of the Herbs and Roots before mentioned, I have sometimes used others, as Mallows, Marsh-mallows,

mallows, Yarrow red and white, Dandelion, Water-Cresses, and Horse-radish Root, but do not know of any material Difference.

This is my Manner of giving the Powder and Decoction. As to the Pills, their chief Use is in Fits of the Gravel, attended with Pain in the Back and Vomiting, and in Suppressions of Urine from a Stoppage in the Ureters. In these Cases, the Person is to take five Pills every Hour, Day and Night, when awake, till the Complaints be removed. They will also prevent the Formation of Gravel and Gravel-stones in Constitutions subject to breed them, if ten or fifteen be taken every Day.

June 16, 1739.

J. STEPHENS.

For the Bite of a Mad Dog, by Dr. Mead.

Let the Patient bleed at the arm nine or ten Ounces. Take of the Herb called in *Latin*, *Lichen Cinereus Terrestris*, in *English*, Ash-colour'd Ground-Liverwort, clean, dry'd, and powder'd, half an Ounce; of Black-Pepper powder'd, two Drams: mix these well together, and divide the Powder into four Doses; one of which must be taken every Morning fasting for four Mornings successively, in half a Pint of Cow's Milk warm; after these four Doses are taken, the Patient must go into the cold Bath, or a cold Spring or River every Morning fasting, for a Month; he must be dipt all over, but not stay in (with his Head above Water) longer than half a Minute, if the Water be very cold. After this, he must go in three times a week for a Fortnight longer. The *Lichen* is a very common Herb, and grows generally in sandy and barren Soils all over *England*. The right Time to gather it is in the Months of *October* and *November*.

Another Recipe for the Bite of a mad Dog, taken out of Cathorp Church in Lincolnshire, in which it was solemnly recorded for the perpetual Memory of the Thing, that the whole Town almost being bitten, not one Person miscarried, but was cured, who took this Method.

Take the Leaves of Rue pick'd from the Stalks, and bruised, six ounces; Garlick pick'd from the Stalks and bruised, Venice-Treacle or Mithridate, and Scrapings of Pewter, of each four Ounces; boil all these

over a slow Fire in two Quarts of Ale till one Pint is consumed ; keep it in a Bottle close stopped, and give of it nine Spoonfuls warm to the Person seven Mornings successively, and six to a Dog, to be given nine days after the Bite ; apply some of the Ingredients to the Part bitten—Ten or twelve Spoonfuls may be tried for a Horse or Bullock ; and from three to five for a Sheep or Hog.

We shall further add the following from the great Mr. Boyle, which he intitles,

A Remedy by which many Dogs bitten by a mad Dog, have been all of them preserved from running mad.

Take three Plants (*i. e.* Roots and Leaves) of that Herb which is called Rose-Plaintain, or by some Star-Plaintain ; and having chopt it small with a convenient Quantity of Butter, let the bitten Dog take it the first Day ; the second Day give him five Plants ordered as before ; the next Day seven.

The following are the evident Signs by which a mad Dog may be known and avoided.

A mad Dog is seemingly rapacious and thirsty, yet eats and drinks nothing ; his Eyes are fierce and flaming ; he hangs down his Ears and thrusts out his Tongue ; froths much at the Mouth, barks at his Shadow ; oftentimes runs along sad and anxious without barking at all ; frequently pants for Breath, as if tired with running ; carries his Tail bent inwards ; runs without Distinction against all he meets, with great Fury, and bites ; hurrying on in an hasty and uncertain Course. Dogs that are well are afraid and fly, both at the Sight and Barking of one that is mad. The first mad Symptom in a Dog, is an unusual Trepidation or Trembling.

Of the Distempers incident to Conies, Hens, and other Sorts of Poultry.

Of the Rot in Conies.

The Rot, incident to Conies, is occasioned by giving them too much green Meat, or gathering their Greens with the dew on them ; if therefore they have it but seldom, the Dryness of the Hay you give them, will drink up that Moisture so pernicious to them, and keep them sound without Danger.

Of Madness in Conies.

It is ingendered by corrupt Blood, occasioned by the rankness of their keeping. You will know it by their wallowing and tumbling with their heels upward, and leaping in their boxes: to cure them, you must give them Thistles to eat, which will answer the purpose.

Of the Pip in Poultry.

A Pip is a white thin Scale growing on the tip of the Tongue, and will hinder Poultry from feeding. It is easy to be discerned, and proceeds generally from drinking Puddle-Water, or for want of Water, or eating filthy Meat. The Cure is, to pull off the Scale with your Nail, and then rub the Tongue with Salt.

Of the Rup in Poultry.

The Rup is a filthy Bile or Swelling on the Rump; it will corrupt the whole Body: It is ordinarily known by the staring or turning of the Feathers backwards. To cure this, you must pull away the Feathers, and open the Sore, thrust out the Core, and then wash the Place with Salt and Water, or with Brine.

Of the Flux in Poultry.

The Flux in Poultry comes with eating too much moist Meat. The Cure is, to give them Pease and Bran, scalded.

Of Stoppage in the Belly.

This is a Distemper contrary to the Flux, and assaults Poultry so, that they cannot move. To cure it, you must anoint the Vents, and then give them small Bits of Bread, or Corn, steep'd in Urine.

Of Lice in Poultry.

If your Poultry be much troubled with Lice, as it is common, proceeding from corrupt food, or want of bathing or fluttering in Sand, Ashes, or such-like; take Pepper small beaten, and mix it with warm Water, wash your Poultry therein, and it will kill all sorts of Vermin.

Of Poultry stung with any Venemous Worms, or other poisonous Thing.

This you may perceive by their longing and swelling; in which Case anoint them with Rue and Butter mixt nogether.

Of Sore Eyes in Poultry.

In this Case take a Leaf or two of Ground-Ivy; and chewing it well in your Mouth, suck out the Juice, and spit into the fore Eye, and it will assuredly heal it, as hath been often tried.

Of Hens that eat their Eggs.

Lay in your Nest a Piece of Chalk, cut like an Egg, at which the Hen will often be pecking; and losing her Labour, she will refrain the thing.

The TRAVELLER'S POCKET FARRIER.

Let me here recommend *The Farrier's Pocket Dictionary*, a most excellent Work, just published by *W. Owen*, at *Temple-Bar*, in one Volume, Price bound 3s. 'tis the best Book now extant on this Subject.

In Buying a Horse.

A Dealer's Word is not to be regarded, but trust your own Eyes and Judgment.

The best Size Horse for the Road is the middle Size, *i. e.* about 14 Hands and an Inch, for all under are called *Galloways*.

It is hard to find a Horse in every respect, such as to please a good Judge; but when you have seen one perform his Exercise, you must ride him yourself a few Miles in rough and uneven Roads, giving him his head without forcing by Whip or Spur; and if he walks, trots, and canters nimbly, without dwelling upon the Ground, taking up his Fore-feet moderately high, and stepping longer and shorter, according as he finds there is Occasion, and going *near* before, and *wide* behind, This is the Beast that is likely to carry his Master well. A Man should not be too hasty in his Choice, nor too nice in Distinction; as to Age, almost every body knows, or pretends to know it, tho' Dealers practise a Cheat in burning Horses Teeth after cutting them with a Graver, which makes the Mark appear somewhat like a true one, yet this is discoverable. The Eyes oftner deceive Gentlemen than any other Parts of Horses; therefore be very careful to observe them in the Light, and, if in the first Trial the Pupil dilates largely and contracts again, as the Horse is exposed to a more clear Sun, you may conclude

clude his Eyes are good ; small Eyes are a bad Sign ; the Colour often the Cause of a good or bad Eye ; the Hazle Eye is best, because the Horse that has such an Eye is generally of a good Colour ; whereas the Wall-Eye is common to the ball'd Horse, a Colour not coveted, as they often have white, *soft Hoofs*, and are frequently of a washy or lax Constitution, which is never to be chose for the Road ; a *general Maxim* to me is, if I see a Horse empty himself often on the road, I infer, he is no Horse for a long Journey, unless you want to make a Skeleton of him—Captain *Burdon* advises us to mind a Horse's Knees are not broken when we want to buy ; which is a good Caution to all.

As to a Horse's Wind, it is easily judged of in some Cases, and but with Difficulty in others ; for, if you give him a good brushing Gallop, every one knows, it will make him heave in the flanks, and occasion Coughing ; the only way to guard against being cheated with a broken-winded Horse, is by having him kept at hard meat two or three days, I mean at good hay, and keep him from water about 24 hours ; when he has drank his belly-full after eating such hay, the Diaphragm or Midriff will be so pressed against his Lungs, that if he has any Impediments there, he will certainly shew it, and more especially if his Head is turned down Hill.

A Saddle horse should have thin Shoulders, flat Chest, and his Fore-feet should stand boldly forward and even, and his Neck rise semicircular ; if a Horse rides clean, 'tis a sure Sign he moves well upon his Limbs ; if he trots well down Hill he will do it any where. A Horse that goes ill or cuts in thin Shoes, will do so in new ones ; tho' a good *Smith* may in some sort help it ; a *foundered* Horse will shew it in the Stable, if at his own liberty to stand as he pleases, for he will change first one Fore-foot, and then another, sometimes setting the Foot out farther which he wants to ease ; so that if you view a Horse coolly in his Stall for about five Minutes, you will see his Actions sufficiently with respect to a hot Foot or Founder.

There is scarce a better Property in a Horse than a sound, *tough Hoof*, that will abide hard Roads without heating much. If a Horse's Hoofs are good he may
get

get over the Road without falling down, although his Shoulders be none of the thinnest fort; whereas if he is heavy shoulder'd, and has tender Hoofs, it is ten to one but he goes often to *Prayers* as we say.

The Back of a Horse should be often look'd at upon a Journey, and great Care taken that the Saddle is properly fix'd, that it may not *gall* and *warble*. Where the Rider has been so careless as to suffer a fore Back or Inflammation, *salt Water*, *warm Urine*, *Vinegar*, &c. are commonly used to cool a Horse's Back; but if the Skin be broke in holes from what is called *Warbles*, I believe it will be found that equal Quantities of Spirit of Wine, and Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, with a little Oil of Turpentine, will be best to bathe the Places with now and then: a man should walk on foot sometimes to ease his Horse's Back. If he is so hurt that you must cut out the *Sit-fasts*, you may apply the following Ointment, which is also for a *Navel-gall*.

Take of Rosin and common Turpentine, of each four Ounces; Honey, two Ounces; Sheep's Suet, three Ounces; melt the Rosin and Turpentine first, then add the Honey and Sheep's Suet; and lastly, stir in by degrees (and till the whole is almost cold) half an Ounce of powdered *French Verdigrease*, and keep for Use; but if it is too stiff for Winter, you may add some Hogs-lard or fresh Butter to it.

Most Swellings should be dissolved rather than suppured, which is done by cold *repellent Applications*, as *Salt and Water*, or *Vinegar*, else a Pultice of boiled Turnips.

Ointment for a Burn or Scald.

Take of Rosin, Bees-wax, and Burgundy-pitch, of each eight ounces, Gum Elemi four ounces, Oil of Olives ten or twelve ounces; mix and make an Ointment.

Or while the skin is on in human or brute Creatures, apply Spirits of Wine, or the strongest Rum or Brandy. If the skin is off, or risen in a Blister, strip it and let out the watry Serum, and apply the above Ointment.

Another Ointment.

Take May-Butter unsalted and Bees-wax, of each half a Pound; Oil of Olives twelve Ounces; *Lapis Calaminaris*, or what we term Calamine (of the grayish Sort) finely powdered and sifted through a fine Searce,

Searce, five Ounces ; Ointment of Elder (as mentioned in Dr. *Brookes's* Dispensatory) four Ounces ; melt the hardest Substances, such as the Butter and Wax first ; and lastly, stir in the Powder till the whole is too hard to suffer it to fall to the Bottom.

This is, beyond all doubt, the best Application for the Purposes aforesaid : I mean, in human Bodies as well as Horses.

The best method to keep a Horse's Legs from swelling, or to fall them when swell'd, is to wash them with warm Water every time you bait ; soft, warm Water such as will bear Soap, is as good of itself, as any thing we can put into it, whether Soap or any other Ingredient. A wide Stall, proper Bleeding, with good Dressing and Exercise, are the greatest Helps towards keeping the Limbs from swelling ; and the best Physic is good Feeding and Dressing.

A Horse of Size, that has a good Appetite and travels much, about six Quarts of clean Oats, half a Pint of split Beans, and a Handful of Wheat mixed, is sufficient for a Day : but a Hunter of Size may require the like Feed with a galloping Horse, viz. about half a *Winchester* of Oats, a Quart of Beans, and three Handfuls of Wheat, mixed, and divided into three equal Feeds.

As the young Traveller may expect some Directions about watering a Horse on the road, observe, when a Horse travels he perspires much, especially in hot Weather, and may therefore be allowed to drink a little now and then, as opportunity offers, which will refresh him, but never let him drink much at a time ; but when you come within a mile and half or two miles of where you bait, be it noon or night, he may drink more freely, going a moderate Trot afterwards, for by this means the water will be well warmed in his belly, and he will go in cool. Yet observe, if he has no water on the road, never suffer him to be led to water, or wash his heels after you are arrived at your Inn, but let him have water made luke-warm, after he has stood some time in the Stable, for much mischief has been done by imprudent Riders that have travelled hard, and let their Horses drink as much as they would at
going

going into a Town or Inn where they intended to lie, When a Horſe's Legs ſwell, and they will not yield to good *Keeping, clean Dreffing, a wide Stall, &c.* without the Help of Medicines, the Caſe is bad, and the following Purge may be of Service.

Take one ounce of common Aloes, three drams of Species Hieræ Picræ, one dram of Diagridium, half an ounce of Diapente, one hundred drops of Oil of Annifeed, and as much Treacle as will make it into a ſtiff Ball, to be rolled in Liquorice-Powder or Flour of Brimſtone, and given the Horſe in the common way, working it off with warm water and Oatmeal when the Medicine begins to operate.

A lean Horſe ſhould be ſeldom purged.

A Purge for a Lean Horſe.

Take of Succotrine-Aloes (that comes in Skins to us from *Zocotra*, an Iſland in the Straits of *Babel-Mandel*, which will coſt you about 8 *d.* an Ounce) one Ounce and half; Extract of Caſſia, one Ounce; Sena in Powder, three Drams; Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Galengal-root powdered, each two Drams; mix, and with as much Syrup of Roſes ſolutive as is neceſſary, beat the whole into a ſtiff Maſs to be formed into two Balls, which are to be given the Horſe any Morning, waſhing them down with a little warm Ale or Wine, keeping him from his Meat half a Day at leaſt.

Never give a ſecond Purge when the firſt does not operate.

The *Greaſe* is moſtly occaſioned by Careleſſneſs of the Keeper, in ſuffering the *Scratches* to grow to too great a Height.

The *Scratches* are a painful Diſtemper incident to Horſes, and like what we term *Kibed-Heels*: the chief cauſes of which are *Careleſſneſs* and *Naſtineſs*. Let his Heels be well waſhed with warm water (not with diſh-water) and anointed with the following Ointment, and then turning him out is the moſt ſpeedy Cure.

Take white Ointment two Ounces; Flanders Oil of Bays and Quickſilver, each half an Ounce; ſtir theſe well together, or rather melt the white Ointment a little, then ſtir in the Oil of Bays, and laſtly the Quickſilver, and keep ſtirring till all be ſo cold that the laſt

Ingre-

Ingredient cannot fall down to the Bottom, which is one main thing to be observed in mixing Quicksilver with any Ointment whatsoever.

The following Ball given to the Quantity of an Ounce, in a Morning before Exercise and Watering, is exceeding good to prevent or cure most Diseases in Horses, wherein there is not much of a feverish Heat attending.

Cordial Ball.

Take Aniseed and Caraway-feed finely powdered, each an Ounce ; greater Cardamom-feed, half an Ounce ; Flour of Brimstone, two Ounces ; Turmerick in fine Powder, an Ounce ; Saffron, two Drams ; Sugar-Candy, four Ounces ; Spanish-juce dissolved in Hyssop-water, two Ounces : Oil of Aniseed, half an Ounce ; Liquorice-powder, one Ounce and half ; Wheat-flour, as much as is sufficient to make all into a stiff Paste ; and when the whole has been well beaten in a mortar, keep it for Use in a Bladder tied.

It frequently happens, that Horses are *gravelled* or *pricked* upon a Road by an unskilful Smith driving a Nail into the Quick, or near a Vein, and when this happens, the Gravel or sandy Matter in the Roads works up along the Nail-hole till it arrives at the Quick, and then lames the Horse. A Horse's Hoof is in some sort like a Man's Nail, and if affected deep with Gravel, &c. so that a Farrier must scrape or pare a good deal of it away, such Hoof generally grows curled and uneven during Life, therefore before you buy, examine his Feet well.

As to the *Gravel* in Horses, the halting or lameness is often mistaken for some other Ailment : For Example ; it is often mistaken for a Pain or Strain in the *Shoulder*, *Back-sinew*, &c. and indeed the *Shoulder-slip* (as it is called) is often taken for the *Gravel* ; therefore, there is no way but to try the Hoof by squeezing with a Pair of Pincers, for, by this means, a *nice Finger* and *clear Head* will judge rightly of the Thing, from the Horse's yielding or drawing away his Foot when the Pincers squeeze upon the Part affected.

Secondly. Regard should be had to the Nail holes, *viz.* whether they seem to be near the Quick or no,

and this happens according to the Make and Constructure of the Horse's Hoof, some of which have the Circumference much more distant from the Quick or Ends of the small Blood-vessels than others ; neither is there any certain Rule to go by, so as to discover rightly the Difference of Horses, with respect to this last Particular ; seeing there are many *flat Hoofs* with the Quick near their Circumference, and other deep or *high Hoofs* that have it farther off ; therefore it requires a *nice Eye*, a *nimble Finger*, and *proper Judgment*, so as to form Comparisons, before a *Farrier* is duly qualified to drive a Nail into a Horse's Foot.

Some Horses indeed are so tender and beaten upon their Feet, that they can scarcely abide squeezing with a Pair of Pincers without complaining, altho' no *Gravel* be lodged near the Quick ; and in such a Case it is, that Allowances are to be made, and that less Pressure is required for the Inquiry spoken of.

It is a general Rule, viz. *Whenever any extraneous Body or foreign Matter happens to be lodged in any Part of the animal Machine, such Enemy should be dislodged and taken out of the Body as safely and as soon as possible* ; therefore, if gravelly Matter be got up the Nail-hole, or otherwise to the Quick, it ought to be removed as soon as may be, tho' with as little Loss of Substance as the Nature of the Case can well bear ; for it is a Folly to cut, pare and scrape the hoof, so much as is frequently done by *ignorant Fellows* in Cases of Gravel : seeing (as we say) *An Inch is a deal in a Man's Nose* ; and, if you cut too much away, it will be a great while before the Deficiency is supplied and the Breach repaired, and consequently the same will be liable to admit more Gravel into the same hole : so that I advise just as much of the Hoof to be taken away as is necessary, viz. so far as till the Blackness or Discolouration vanishes, and afterwards to dress the wound with the following Balsam.

Take Gum Benjamin half an ounce, Storax three drams, Balsam Peru half an ounce ; Aloes, called Succotrine Aloes three drams ; choice Myrrh, six drams ; powder all grossly, and after putting them into a wide-mouth'd Pint Gooseberry-bottle, pour upon them one Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine, and corking it loosely,

set

set the Bottle in Sand in an Iron Pot over a middling Fire, and keep the Spirit pretty warm for twenty-four hours, shaking the Tincture up every now and then to dissolve the Gums, &c. after which you may keep it close stopped for Use, and decant it off clear as you want it.

This is the famous *Vervain's Balsam*, which is said to work such wonderful Cures upon Wounds or Pricks fresh received; and no doubt, but it is an excellent Composition.

The Method of applying it, is to warm it and dip a piece of Tow or Lint in it, and so to fasten it upon the Part that is cleared of the Gravel, Thorns, &c. and to renew it as it grows dry; or, if you will have it in Captain *Burdon's* Style, let it be apply'd till the Part affected is well.

A Pultice for a heated Hoof from Gravel.

Take Mallow and Marsh-Mallow Leaves, each four handfuls; Pellitory of the Wall two Handfuls; white Lilly-root boil'd by itself and beaten to a Pulp, four ounces; Linseed bruised, one Ounce boiled to a Mucilage or Jelly, in about a Pint of Water: keep the white Lilly-root and the Mucilage of the Linseed by themselves; and when the other Herbs are well boil'd, and squeezed from the water and beaten well, mix all warm up together, and stir in about ten Ounces of fresh Hogs-Lard, and keep for use.

This should be apply'd very warm round the Foot when the Wound has been dress'd with the Balsam before mentioned, and renew'd as often as it becomes dry; which will be according to the Anguish and Heat in the Hoof.

When you have pared away all the Blackness. Sand, Dirt, &c. you may dress the Part with the following Ointment for a gravelled Horse.

Take Turpentine two ounces; Rosin and Burgundy-Pitch, each an ounce; Bees-wax an ounce and half; fresh Butter four Ounces; French Verdigrease finely powdered, half an ounce.

Clarify the Butter, and, after melting the hardest Substances first, put in the other, and last of all the powdered Verdigrease, and stir the whole about till

it is very near cold, therwise the Ointment will be more sharp at the bottom than top.

Farriers should not be suffered to rip up a Horse's Hoof too much. There is a law against Blacksmiths for Damages, when they shoe a Horse in the Quick. When a Horse over-reaches in his Walk or Trot, he is apt to strain the Back-Sinew, or by getting his foot into a hole in the road; when he does this, and has a heavy weight upon him, he often catches himself so hastily upon stumbling, that he strains the Back-Sinew or Tendon behind his Fore-Leg. The Cure of this Misfortune, which is called a Clap in the Back-Sinew, is best by cooling Applications, as the following.

Take Bole-Armoniac four ounces, Whites of Eggs, number ten, stir these well, and add thereto as much strong Port-Vinegar, either white or red, as will make it of the Consistence of a pretty stiff Pultice, and apply it upon thin Leather all along the Sinew and Part affected, after the Leg has been well beathed and washed with warm water, and wiped dry with an easy hand.

If your Horse happens to get a Strain in the Back-Sinew on a Journey, and is a valuable Horse, never hazard his growing worse by pressing him on, but rather leave him to the Care of some honest Farmer; for if a severe Clap in the Sinew, a Winter's running is little enough to cure it; but if slight Hurts, they will go off sooner by applying the Cold Charge, as mentioned, and to repeat it as it dries. The Shoulder-Slip is Cousin-German to the Clap, and both require Rest and Ease. Capt. Burdon's Account of the Shoulder-Slip and Back Sinew Strain is this,

If in the Back-Sinew, he will lift his Toe off the Ground and step short, tho' downright lame; but if in the Shoulder, he will drag his Toe as he walks.

Oil for Shoulder-Slip.

Take Oil of Turpentine two ounces; Oil of Swallows and Petroleum, each half an ounce; mix. Let this be well rubbed in, and the Horse stirred a little after it, to prevent his being restless from the Warmth of the Application.

The Cure of *Wind-Galls* consists mostly in cooling the Parts with the following Cold Charge, and turning out to Gra's.

Take

Take the Lees of strong Wine, either red or white, or Wine-Vinegar, to the Quantity of about half a Pint, and add thereto of common Bole-Armoniac in Powder, one Pound ; (which you should have afforded for 6 *d.*) To these put the Whites of six Eggs, and beat all well together, and apply it thick in the Form of a Pultice, which must be renewed as it dries.

All Strains require Rest. For Coughs or Colds use the Cordial Balls before mentioned. Bleeding in the Thigh Vein is very proper in Colds.

All Wounds upon the Eye (if curable) will yield to the following.

Take the greyish (not the redish) *Lapis Calaminaris*, finely powdered, half an ounce ; *Lapis Tutia*, two drams ; white Vitriol calcined or burnt, one dram and a half, and about one scruple of French Verdigrease ; make these all into fine Powder, and mix 'em well with about an ounce of fresh well-wrought Butter, and keep for use.

The Cure of *Warbles* is performed with the following Mixture :

Take Oil of Turpentine and Spirit of Wine, each half an ounce ; and of Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, two drams ; mix.

Let the Places that are over-heated be bathed with the above, Morning and Evening, and it will prevent Warbles from becoming Sitfasts, as they are termed, provided the Affair is taken in time.

If a Horse purge on the Road, occasioned by foul Feeding, catching Cold, &c. give him the following warming Drink, viz.

Take an ounce of Venice-Treacle, boil it in a Quart of stale Beer till a Third is consumed, then add half an ounce of the true Armenian-bole in Powder ; and last, two ounces of common Treacle to make it more palatable, and give it the Horse all at once for a Dose, and repeat it as Necessity urges ; and if it is yet too weak to overcome the Distemper, you may add about a hundred Drops of Liquid Laudanum, and half a Gill of strong Cinnamon-water : but in the last Case, he should not travel for some Days.

Some Useful OBSERVATIONS relating to GARDENING.

Gardens are seldom remote, or by themselves, but near Dwelling-houses, and the Situation therefore ought to be in a free and open Air to the East and South, but the South-East is best, and the North defended by tall Trees, by the House, or indeed by both, which is better than Hills, for Hills to Trees are not so good, because they give too great a Reflexion of Heat in Summer, and likewise hinder the cool, serene Air that often comes from thence. Tall Trees break the wind and fierce air, that in Spring and Winter damage the most delicate Plants and Flowers, affording most pleasant sweet Air and Shade in hot Weather.

As to your Ground, the Quality thereof ought to be enquired into; and it is a great Happiness to enjoy good Ground, for it will yield more than that which is mended at great Cost and Charge. The Quality of your Ground is to be regarded, as whether it be soft or strong, light, dry, or moist: and how to chuse proper Trees to plant it withal: also what Sort is proper to mend those that grow on dry, warm Ground, and make them bear the best Sorts of Fruit. Those that grow on moist Ground produce large Fruit, tho' not so pleasant nor well tasted as the former, as you may observe in wet or dry Years. All Land proper for Wheat, Barley, Rye, Beans, Peas, &c. is kindly for Orchards: the most improper is extreme hot and dry Sands: on the contrary, Grounds that are very wet and cold.

In Ground that is moist, don't dig your Holes too deep, but heighten your Ground, and be careful before you plant your Trees, that you cut the Roots that shoot down, more especially the Pin-Roots; or else you must put Brushes underneath, that the Water shoot off, and the Root strike not too deep into the cold Earth. The upper Ground is always the best, for what is deep in the Ground has not felt the Heat of the Sun, nor received the sweet Moisture of Rain or Dew.

That an Orchard may always bear Fruit plentifully.

To do this, you must observe when there is an Easterly or North-Easterly red Wind, for that is always counted

counted a blighting one; if you live near healthy Ground, then in Summer dry 4 or 500 Turfs; but if not, take three or four arms-full of Straw, Hay, or Fern, not too wet nor dry, and observe which way the wind blows in your Orchard, where laying an armful of mucky Straw in divers Places, according to the Bigness of your Orchard, get some dry Sticks, light them, and put under your Straw; when kindled it will smoke and smother, and the wind will carry it over the whole Orchard. This continue till the wind turns about westerly, and it certainly kills Caterpillars, Flies, and Vermin that blighting winds bring; other winds do no harm: observe but this, and you will have plenty in the worst of years; and this way you may preserve your wall-fruit from frosts.

OBSERVATIONS in HUSBANDRY.

MR. *Blith* writes, that Land not worth 2 s. an acre, hath been made worth 5 l. in a few years; that is to say, boggy Lands, if you plant willow, fallow, and such like, if it is drained deep.

And, that a Gentleman planted a hundred Ashes, and lived to see them sold for 500 l. at fifty Years Growth.

And that, if you cover Cherries, Plums, or other Fruit-trees, with rough Canvas, or other Cloth in Summer, and wet the Cloth often, it will keep the Fruit back a long time, that you may have it when others are gone.

As for Seeds and Roots, and all other Matters requisite to be known, I refer you to peruse *The Gardener's Pocket-Book*, just published, and sold by *W. Owen*, at *Temple-Bar*, Price only Six-pence.

The Miscarriages and Disappointments that are met with in Planting, proceed, First, From the want of Knowledge which are the best and properest Sorts of Plants for Fruit, and often using the worst. Secondly, For want of their being well ordered and managed after they are planted. Thirdly, Some Seasons have of late proved bad, and spoiled Fruits, tho' the greatest Care and Skill have been made use of.

To remedy these Inconveniencies, endeavour to find out such Gardeners as will deal faithfully by you, and
such

such as have Judgment to know the vast Difference of Fruit, for there are several Sorts of Fruit, which some call by one Name, and some by another; and Mistakes of this kind often cause a quite different Sort to be set, not proper for your purpose, being neither proper for your Soil or Exposure, and seldom or never comes to Maturity; nay, tho' you have the best, if the Soil and Exposure be not proper, they may grow, but will not arrive at that Perfection or Maturity which those do that are sown or planted in a proper and agreeable Soil; therefore let your Gardener be acquainted with the Aspect of the Wall you design to plant against, as also, the Height and Extent of it, and what sort of Earth it stands on, whether hot and dry, or cold and moist, that he may regulate and furnish the whole Plantation with Trees proper and necessary.

The well ordering and managing of Trees is to be chiefly regarded; for if you plant against an old Wall, where other Trees have died the Year before, and put them in just where the others were, it is great odds but your Expectation is frustrated. Or if it be a new Wall, if the Earth it is set in be not good and proper, tho' you fill up your Borders with good Earth, yet when the Root is past the good Earth, it will return back again, and so your Fruit will be small, and have little Taste or Goodness. Therefore use a proper Depth and Width, with good Earth, and let your Fruit-trees be carefully planted and headed in their proper Times and Seasons, and likewise watered in Summer, with the Borders cleared from Weeds: Let nothing be sown by them, as Beans, Peas, &c. nor yet any Flowers, for all these suck away the Nourishment from them; and be sure let all your Fruit-trees be well pruned, and the Fruit carefully picked and looked after, or you will never obtain what you expect.

As to the Seasons; when you have used all your Endeavours to plant and graft according to the Nature of your Ground, the various Seasons (either too much Rain or too much Cold) give a quite different Turn to your Fruit; sometimes it will prove small, sometimes watry, and of little or no Value; nay, you would scarce believe the same Trees could produce such different

ferent Fruit: Therefore, if when you have used the proper Means, your Expectation is frustrated, what must be the fate of those who are careless, and perhaps plant Pears, Apricots, Peaches, &c. not regarding the several Aspects against the Wall which is required; as, when they should plant against a South, they do it against a North or North-East Wall, &c. Likewise observe in Trees you are to plant against a Wall, you do not plant them for Dwarfs, for then they will not come to their due Perfection.

Great Allowances must be made for the Fickleness of the Seasons, the Diversity of Soils and Climates, which are almost numberless, and to the Nature of the Tree and Stock, and to the way that Trees grow to the greatest Perfection; these are Things that require mature Consideration, and a quick Apprehension, to balance the Opinions of proper Judges.

It is a great Matter to know the Nature of the several Soils, their Infirmities, and their proper Remedies, with the Applications required to invigorate exhausted Mould, sweeten the foul and tainted, reduce the sour, harsh, stubborn, dry, and over-moist and dilated Earth to its genuine Temper and Constitution; and what Situations and Aspects are most proper for the several Sorts of Dwarf, Standard, and other Fruit-trees.

The requisite Qualifications of a good Gardener are such as these, *viz.* He should be a middle-aged Man, vigorous and active, one of Experience and a large Capacity, diligent, honest, and good-natured, which are Qualifications necessary for every Person.

As for the Exposure of Gardens, if they be of a strong Earth that is cold, to be exposed to the South is best; if light and hot, then the East is counted best; the Northern Aspect in *England* is best for Baking-Fruit; the Eastern Exposure is subject to the North-East Wind, which withers the Leaves and new Shoots; besides, Eastern Wall fruit have little Benefit of the Rain, which generally comes from the West; and as the Eastern Exposure is subject to North-East Winds, so the Western suffers by North-west Winds in Spring; and the Fruit in Autumn is often blown down by them; and as all Exposures have their Advantages and Disadvantages,

vantages, it requires some considerable Prudence and Skill to prevent the latter.

As to the Weather ; in scorching hot Weather (says *Pliny*) to burn *Gray-Fish*, i. e. *Water-Crabs*, in several Parts of your Garden, under your Vines, is a good Remedy.

To preserve young Trees from being peeled by Hares, Rabbits, or other Animals.

Take Tar, which mix with any kind of Grease, and boil it over the Fire so as both may incorporate, then with a Brush daub over the Stem of the Tree as high as they can reach ; do this in *November*, and it will secure the Trees for the whole Year, it being the Winter-time only when they feed on the Bark.

Some Notes, Rules, Directions, and Monthly Observations concerning Gardening.

January. Aquarius, or the Water-Bearer.

This Months being generally very cold, and the Earth frozen, there is little to be done in Gardening ; but you may prepare a Mixture of Earth and Sheep's Dung to rot and mellow together for a considerable Time, to layer your Flowers with ; and make ready such Ground, as you shall have occasion for, by trenching, &c. and dunging that Part that wanteth, and be provided with Horse, Neat, and Sheep's Dung of two Years old, and with it mingle Loam, and under Pasture fine Mould, and stir them together, and then skreen it, &c. Uncover the Roots of Fruit-trees where there is Occasion, and transplant such as you have a mind to, and set Quicksets ; prune and lop Trees, and gather Scions for grafting, before the Buds appear.

February. Pisces, or the Fish.

In this Month prune Vines and Wall-Fruit-Trees before the Buds swell ; but for the Nectarines, and other choice Fruit, you may omit it till the next Month ; in nailing the Branches, do not over-strain them, that hindering the Motion of the Sap ; and in a judicial Pruning lies the Master-piece of Gardening. If the Frost hath killed your Cabbage-plants set in *September*, sow Seeds now in a hot Bed, made thus : Dig a Trench according to Discretion, about two Foot deep, in the warmest Place of your Garden, free from
the

the chilling Blaſts of the North and Eaſt Winds ; tread it full of Horſe litter with the Dung, and cover it with rich Earth, half a Foot thick ; the Earth muſt be ſcreened or ſifted pretty fine, and cover it with Straw or Mats, in cold Nights only : In ſuch Beds may be ſown the Seed of Cucumbers, Muſk Melons, or Purſlain. The Grafts of former Years grafting may be now removed. Sow Peas and ſet Beans a Foot diſtant. Alſo now plant the Slips of Goofeberries and Currants. Moſs your Fruit-trees, and drain your Orchard and Garden of Wet proceeding from melted Snow or Rain, and ſettled at the Roots of Trees, &c.

March. *Aries, or the Ram.*

Dung your Orchard, and plant Trees that remain unſet ; cover the Roots of Trees that have continued bare ſince *Autumn*. Sow Carrots, Parſnips, Parſley-ſeeds, and Turnips for Seed. Set Onions and Leeks, and more Beans and Peas. Now you may take off the Litter from your Aſparagus-Bed, and, after a little digging or ſtirring it, ſift ſome good Earth upon it : But if you make a new Bed, make it as directed in the laſt Month. Set ſhort-ſtalked Cabbage Plants near a Yard aſunder on the Edges of your Carrot-Ground. This whole Month you may graft, cut off the Tops of your budded Stalks, and prune Grafts of the laſt Year.

April, *Taurus, or the Bull.*

In this Month you may ſow Scurvy-graſs, Carnations, Radishes, Marjoram, Thyme, Winter-Savory, Purſlain, Marygolds, Hyſſop, and Lettuce ; you may likewiſe ſet Slips of Roſemary, Lavender, Thyme, Artichokes, &c. Remove your tender Shrubs, and ſlip them after gentle Showers ; and alſo ſet French-Beans.

May. *Gemini, or the Twins.*

Begin to graft in this Month, according as you find the Buds ready, which take off the Middle of your Sprouts. Fetch out your Greens and tranſplant them into Boxes filled with good Earth, mixed with one Part of rotten Cow-dung, putting Sticks or light Rubbiſh to make the Earth lie light ; ſo make a Hole for the water at the bottom ; then ſet your Plants therein, but not deep ; water them, and ſet them in the Sun.

June

June. *Cancer, or the Crab.*

In this Month water new planted Trees, and put rotten Fern about their Stems. Inoculate Apples, Pears, Wall fruit, &c. Lop off needlers Branches from your Vines, and stop the Joints. Gather Herbs to keep, in the Full of the Moon : you may again sow Radish, Lettuce, and Chervil.

July. *Leo, or the Lion.*

In this Month, prune Apricocks and Peaches, leaving the most likely Shoots well placed. Water young planted Trees and Layers. Let Herbs past their Season run to seed : clip Box that grows irregular after Rain : slip Stocks, Plants, and Flowers : lay Myrtles, Jessamines, and other Greens. At the End of this Month, shift your Bed Offsets of Tulips, Anemonies, Ranunculus's, &c. sow Anemony seeds in fine sifted Earth, either in Beds or Boxes.

August. *Virgo, or the Virgin Sign.*

Prune off superfluous Branches, and Shoots of the second Spring ; pluck up Suckers from about the root ; inoculate early, if at all, in this Month. Sow Colliflowers and Cabbages for Winter Plants ; as also Corn, Salad, Marigolds, Lettuce, Carrots, Parsnips, Spinage, Onions, Endive, Angelica, Scurvy-grass, Larks-heel, Columbines, Fox-Gloves, Holyocks, and such Plants as endure Winter. Transplant such Lettuce as you would have abide all Winter ; pull up ripe Onions, Garlick, &c. gather such Seeds as are ripe, and clip such Herbs before the Full of the Moon, an handful high. Sow Parslain, Chervil, &c. Make Summer Cyder, and Perry, and gather Seeds of such Shrubs as are thorough ripe.

September. *Libra, or the Balance.*

Gather your ripe Winter-Fruit, before in dry Weather. You may yet sow Lettuce, Radish, Spinage, and Winter-Herbs. Transplant most part of eating and physical Herbs, Artichokes, Asparagus-roots, Strawberries, &c. As the Weather alters about *Michaelmas* in fair Weather (but not in a foggy Day) retire your favourite Greens, and choicest Plants, being dry, into the Conservatory. When the cold comes on, set such Plants that will not endure the House, into
the

the Earth, two or three Inches below the Surface, and under a southern Exposure, covered and cloathed with Hay for their Security against the Cold of the Night ; but open them in sunshiny Days, and again in favourable warm Showers.

October. *Scorpio, or the Scorpion.*

In this Month it is proper to set Fruit-Stones ; set them three Inches deep, and the sharp End uppermost, and cover them with Straw ; also you may this Month sow Genoa Lettuce, which with small Care will be good Salading all Winter ; cover them with Bell-Glasses in hard Weather.

November. *Sagittary, or the Archer.*

Now trench and fit Ground for Artichokes, and plant Trees for Standards and Walls. Also lay in your Cellars, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, Cabbages and Colliflowers for Seed, to be transplanted in the Spring. Now also take up Potatoes for Winter's spending.

December. *Capricorn, or the Goat.*

In this Month, prune Standard-Trees, and Wall-Fruit-trees, Vines and Stocks for Grafting ; set early Peas and Beans, &c.

Before this Head of Gardening is concluded, it may be proper to say something in relation to Inoculating and Grafting.

Grafting is accounted the nicest Piece of Art relating to a Gardener ; the Meaning of the Word Inoculating or Grafting (being now a familiar Word on any other Occasion) is to transform or reform the Fruit of one Tree into that of another, by an artificial transposing or transplanting of a Twig or Scion, a Bud or Leaf taken from the same Tree, or of some other Kind, and placed or put to, or into, that of another, called Grafting in the Cleft.

The best Time for gathering of Grafts is in the Middle of *February*. Observe that the Scion is to be cut below the Root.

Grafting in the Cleft.

First cut or saw off the Top of the Stock to a curious Smoothness ; then cut two Gashes with a sharp Knife ; then with small Wedges, sharpened according to the

Bigness of the Graft, being thrust in, raise the Bark of the Stock, and put in the Graft, exactly sharped as the Wedge; then close it hard with your Hand, and bind it about with Clay and Horse-dung mixed. In this Manner may any Fruits be grafted, whether Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. The Apple is commonly grafted on Crab-tree Stocks.

To raise Evergreen Oaks or other Trees.

Graft them on Colewort Stocks.

The white Poplar grafted on the Mulberry-tree produces white Mulberries. Walnut and other Nut-Trees should have Ashes oft-times spread at their Roots to make their Shells thin and Kernels brittle.

To bleach Wax white.

After the Wax is melted and strain'd, set it on a soft coal Fire in a Copper Vessel; to keep it in full heat prepare a large Tub of Water new drawn out of the Well; have Boards prepared in the Form of Pot-lids, with Handles fastened to the middle; dip them first into the Water, then into the Wax, take out of them what Wax they contain and put them into the Water. Gather the Wax so drawn out and spread it on Hurdles cover'd with a Linen Cloth, in the greatest Heat of the Sun in the Month of July, leaving it till it becomes white; If the Sun's heat should incline to melt it, sprinkle it with fair Water.

Black Wax is made with Ashes of burnt Paper.

Green, by putting Verdigrease into it.

Red, by putting the Root of Alkanet, or powder'd Cinnabar,

A Receipt for Black Ink.

To six Quarts of Rain or River-water (but Rain-water is the best) put one Pound and a half of fresh blue Galls of *Aleppo*, for those of *Smyrna* are not strong enough, bruised pretty small; eight ounces of Copperas, clean, rocky and green; also eight ounces of clean, bright, and clear Gum-Arabic; and two ounces of Roch-Allom; let these stand together in a large Stone-Bottle, or clean Stone Pot, or earthen Pot, with a narrow mouth to keep it free from dust; shake, roll, or stir it well once every Day, and you will have
excellent

excellent Ink in about a Month's Time ; and the older it grows the better it will be for Use.

Ingredients for a Quart.

One Quart of Water, four ounces of Galls, two ounces of Copperas, and two ounces of Gum, mixed and stirred as above.

N. B. If you soak the green Peeling of *Wallnuts*, at the Time of the Year when pretty ripe, and Oak Sawdust, or small Chips of it, in Rain-water, and stirred pretty often for a Fortnight, and then strained, and the water used with the same Ingredients as above, the Ink will still be the stronger and better.

How to make Red Ink.

Take three Pints of stale Beer (rather than Vinegar) and four ounces of ground *Brazil Wood* ; simmer them together for an Hour, and then strain it through a Flannel ; then bottle it up, well stopped, for Use.

Or you may dissolve half an ounce of Gum *Senega*, or *Arabic*, in half a Pint of Water ; then put a Pennyworth of Vermilion into a small Gallipot, and pour some of the Gum-water to it, and stir it well, and mix it together with a Hair-Pencil, to a proper Consistency ; but it will not incorporate presently, but by the next Day it will ; then having a clean Pen, dip it into the Ink, having first well stirred it with the Pencil, and then you may use it : it is a fine and curious Red, though not so free as the other. And after the same Manner, you may make any other coloured Ink, as Blue, Green, Yellow, Purple, &c. having divers Gallipots for that Use. In like Manner you may mix the *Shell-Gold*, for curious Occasions, pouring two or three Drops, according to Direction, into the Shell, and mix it well with a clean Hair-Pencil, and with it put a little into a clean Pen, &c. The small Shells may be bought at some *Fan-Sellers*, or *Fan-Painters*, at two or three for Two pence ; or the large ones, which are the best, at the *Colour-Shops*, at Six-pence each.

To keep Ink from Freezing or Moulding.

In hard frosty Weather Ink will be apt to freeze ; which if once it doth, it will be good for nothing ;

for it takes away all its Blackness and Beauty. To prevent which (if you have not the Conveniency of keeping it warm, or from the Cold) put a few Drops of Brandy, or other Spirits, into it, and it will not freeze. And to hinder its Moulding, put a little Salt therein.

Wheat to make equal to Coffee.

Take *English* Wheat, use it in all Points as Coffee, and it will be as wholesome.

The SHEPHERD'S BAROMETER ;

Or, Certain Rules to judge of the WEATHER ; grounded on Fifty Years Experience and Observations, by an ancient Shepherd on the South Downs, Suffex.

The Sun. If the Sun rises red and fiery, it certainly betokens more or less Wind and Rain; this Observation agrees with the old *English* Rule ;

*If Red the Sun begins his Race,
Be sure that Rain will fall apace.*

If cloudy at Sun-rising, and it soon decreases, it is a certain Sign of fair Weather : Agreeable to this is an Observation of *Pliny's*, in his *Natural History*, which says, — *If at Sun-rising the Clouds are driven away, and retire as it were to the West, it denotes fair Weather.*

There is an old Proverb to this Purpose, which also deserves our Notice ;

A red Evening and a grey Morning, set the Pilgrim a walking.

Clouds. Little round Clouds like a dapple Grey, and at the same Time a North-wind blows, denotes fair Weather for a few Days.

Lord *Bacon* says, he had always observed, that if Clouds appear white, and fly to the North-west, we had generally several Days of fine Weather. One of our old *English* Minor Poets says (and it generally holds good)

*If Woolly Fleeces spread the Heavenly Way,
Be sure, no Rain disturbs the Summer Day.*

And *Pliny* to the same Purpose says ;

*If the Sun be surrounded with an Iris, or Circle of white
Clouds,*

Clouds, and they equally fly away, 'tis a Sign of fair Weather.

And this old *English* Proverb is often right ;

In the Decay of the Moon,

A cloudy Morning bodes a fair Afternoon.

Large Clouds like Rocks denote large Showers :
This is an old Observation, and generally proves true ;
in one of our old Kalendars it is expressed thus :

When Clouds appear like Rocks and Towers,

The Earth's refresh'd by frequent Showers.

But these Quotations from other Observers do not in the least diminish the Credit of our Shepherd, who certainly made his Observations from Nature and Experience, and then compared them with what others had wrote before him.

If the Weather be hazy and the Wind falls away, and small Clouds increase, depend on much Rain, and that soon.

If large Clouds break away, decrease in Bulk, and ascend higher in the Atmosphere, it is a certain Sign of fair, pleasant Weather. The large black Clouds in Summer Evenings, which seemingly threaten much Rain over Night, are frequently resolved into Dews, and produce a very misty Morning, and a fine warm Day.

Mists. When they rise in low Ground, and soon vanish, nothing is a surer Sign of fair Weather ; but when they are heavy, rise slowly, and keep visible on the Hill-tops, they are soon condensed and fall down in Rain, which however seldom last long.

A Mist in the Morning, before Sun-rising, and at or about the Full of the Moon, betides fair Weather ; but if Mists appear in the New Moon, you may depend on more or less Rain in the Old ; and when they arise in the Old, there is generally Rain in the New.

Winds. South west Winds and Rain, North-east Winds and fair Weather generally come together ; and in nine Years time I have observed, there is as much South west as North-east, Wind ; consequently, as many wet Years as dry ones.

If the Wind gets into the North-east, and remains three Days without Rain, it generally continues in that Quarter for nine or ten Days ; which will be fair ; and

then it commonly turns to the South, and some Rain follows.

If the Wind shifts from the South to the North-east, and it rains at the same time and continues North-east but two days without Rain, it commonly abides chiefly in that Quarter for two, and sometimes three Months.

If the Wind has been chiefly North for two Months and then comes to the South, you may expect a few fine Days notwithstanding; but if it continues South five or six Days, depend on Rain; but if it turns to the North again, it is undoubtedly dry.

If the Wind shifts from the North to the South in a few Days without Rain, and turns North again with Rain, and returns to the South in one or two Days, and so on for two or three Times keeps shifting, it will afterwards fix South or South-west for two Months or more.

A Week of fair Weather with a South Wind, forebodes a great Drought, especially if there has been much Rain out of the South before.

When the North Wind first clears the Air, which generally happens once a Week, you may depend on a fair Day or two.

Clouds. In Summer or Autumn when the Wind has been in the South two or three Days, and the Weather very hot, and the Clouds rise one above another with white Tops like Battlements of a Tower, and joined together and black on the Hills, depend on Thunder and Rain very speedily.

You may sometimes see two Clouds, one to the left, another to the right, which denotes a sudden Shower.

When Clouds float in a serene Sky you may expect Winds, and if they rise from the South depend on Rain; and if you see them driving at Sun-set, come from what Quarter they will, depend on a Tempest approaching. Clouds that have a dusky Hue, and move slowly, are laden with Hail; if they have a blue Cast with large Hail; if yellow, small. Lord Bacon remarked, that the Proverbs are the Philosophy of the common People, and as many are founded on Experience, and are undoubtedly true, such are worth our Notice, and ought to be remembered.

The faster it rains, the sooner it will be over, and sudden Rains never last long. But when the Air grows thick, and the Sun, Moon, and Stars shine dim, then it is like to rain six Hours successively.

If it begins raining in the South, at ended with a high Wind for two or three Hours, and afterwards falls, but the Rain continues, it will in all Probability last for ten Hours or more, unless a strong North Wind should rise, which generally clears the Air and carries off the Rain; these Rains seldom happen above once a year.

When it rains an Hour or two before Sun-rising, it is generally clear before Noon, and continues so the whole Day; but if the Rain sets in an Hour or two after Sun-rising, it generally rains all Day, unless the Rainbow appears a little before the Rain begins, then it seldom lasts long.

Of Spring and Summer.

If the last twenty Days of *February*, and ten Days of *March* be chiefly Rain, then the Spring and Summer is generally wet.

A rainy Winter betokens a dry Autumn; a dry Spring denotes a rainy Winter.

When *October* and *November* are warm and rainy, *January* and *February* are frosty and cold; but if *October* and *November* be Snow and Frost, then *January* and *February* are open and mild.

As the following old Proverbs are in some Measure true, they ought not to be forgot, and are therefore here inserted.

*If the Grass grow in Janiveer
It grows the worse for't all the Year.
The Welchman had rather see his Dam on the Bier,
Then to see a fair Februeer.
March Wind, and May Sun,
Makes Clothes white, and Maids dum.
When April blows his Horn,
It's good both for Hay and Corn.
An April Flood
Carries away the Frog and her Brood.
A cold May and a windy
Makes a full Barn and a findy.*

*A May Flood never did good.
 A Swarm of Bees in May
 Is worth a Load of Hay.
 But a Swarm in July
 Is not worth a Fly.*

To shew the Approach of wet and dry Weather.

Take a Piece of dry Whipcord, and tie a Plummet at the End, hang it against a Wainscot, or dry Wall, and draw a Line under it exactly at the Bottom where the Plummet reaches ; do this in moderate Weather, that is, when neither very dry nor very wet ; and when it is like to be wet Weather the Plummet will be above the Line, and when dry it would reach below the Line ; but what is better, take a Pair of Scales, in one put a Brass Pound Weight, in the other a Pound of dry Salt ; let there be a Shelf or Board under the Scales to prevent their sinking too low, and when it is inclined to rain the Scale with the Salt will sink the lowest ; when inclined to dry, the Scale with the Brass Weight will weigh up the Salt.

Some genral Things proper to be known and remembred.

A Ream of Paper 20 Quires, a Quire of Paper 24 Sheets.
 A Bale of Paper, 10 Reams.
 A Roll of Parchment, or Vellum, 5 Dozen or 60 Skins,
 A Dicker of Hides, 10 Skins
 Ditto of Gloves, 10 Dozen Pair
 A Last of Hides, 20 Dickers
 A Load of Timber unbew'd, 40 Foot
 A Chaldron of Coals, 36 Bushels
 A Hogshead of Wine, 63 Gallons
 Ditto of Beer, 54 Gallons
 A Barrel of Beer, 36 Gallons
 Ditto of Ale, 32 Gallons
 A Gros 144, or 12 Dozen
 A Weigh of Cheefe, 256 Pounds
 The Great Hundred is 112lb.
 Days in the Year 365, Weeks 52, Hours 8766
 Pence in a Pound 240, Farthings 960
 A Last of Corn or Rape-seed, 10 Quarters, or 80 Bushels

A Last of Pot-ashes, Cod-Fish, white Herrings, Meal,
Pitch and Tar, 12 Barrels

Ditto of Flax and Feathers 17 Cwt. of Gun-Powder
24 Barrels, or 2400lb. of Wool 4368 lb.

A Ton of Wine 252 Gallons, of Oil of *Greenland* 252
Gallons; and sweet Oil of *Genoa* 236 Gallons

A Ton in Weight 20 Cwt. of Iron, &c. but of Lead
there is but 19 Cwt. and a half, called a Soder or
Sother, which is 2184lb.

A Tod of Wool 28 Pounds

A Pack of ditto 240 Pounds

A Palm or Hand is 4 Inches

A Foot 12 Inches, a Yard 3 Feet

A Pole or Perch, is five Yards and a half

A Furlong is 40 Perches

A Mile is eight Furlongs

An Acre of Land is 40 Poles or Perches in Length, and
4 in Breadth

A Pipe or Butt, is 120 Gallons

A Quintal, or Kintal, one Hundred Weight

A Load of Bricks 500; and plain Tiles 1000

A Stone of Fish 8lb. and of Wool 14lb. the same for
Horseman's Weight, and also Hay: but Pepper,
Cinnamon and Allum, have but 13lb. and a half to
the Stone

Ditto of Glass, 5 Pounds: and a Seam of ditto, 24
Stone

A Cade of Red-Herrings 500; and of Sprats 1000

Iron and Shot 14 Pounds to the Stone

A Truss of Hay 56 Pounds; and a Load of ditto 39
Trusses

Note. New Hay in *June* and *August*, ought to be 60
Pounds to the Truss, as *per* Statute of 2d *William* and
Mary, 1693.

Barrels of sundry Commodities.

Anchovies 30 Pounds

A double Barrel 60 Pounds

Nuts, or Apples, 3 Bushels

Pot-ash, or Barilla, 200 Pounds

White or Black Plates, 300

Candles, 10 dozen Pounds

Salmon, or Eels, 42 Gallons

Figs, 3 qrs. 14lb. to 2 C. 1-4th

Raisins 1 Cwt.

Oil 31 Gallons and a half

Spanish Tobacco, 2 C. to 3 Cwt.

Gunpowder, 1 Cwt.

Soap 240 Pounds

Butter 224

Herrings 32 Gallons

*Things in the Wholesale Trade, bought and sold by the
Thousand.*

Cuttlebones, Oranges and Lemons, Chair Nails

Tacks and Tenter-hooks

Pomgranates and Teazles

Goose-Quills and Thimbles

Pins and small Needles by the 1000 Dozen

Bricks, Clinkers or Flanders Tiles

Billets and Leaves of Horn

Barrel Hoops, Squirrel Skins

Slat and Tiling-stones

Things bought and sold at Six Score to the Hundred.

Baulks and Barlings

Barrel and Pipe Boards

Bompspars and Bow-staves

Canpars and Caprevans

Herrings and Deal Boards

Nails, Eggs, and Cod-fish, Cole, Ling, and Newfound-
land Fish, Stock-fish of all sorts

Ells of Canvas, and most foreign Linens

And, Hoghead-staves.

*Some other Things necessary to be known by Persons
in Trade and Business.*

An Ancre of Brandy is 10 Gallons

Aume of Rhenish Wine, 2 Gallons

Angel, an old Coin of 10s. Value

Bill of Entry, a Note of Goods entered at the Custom-
House

Bit, a Piece of Coin current at Barbadoes, Virginia, &c.
Value 7d. Halfpenny sterling

Bolt of Canvas, 20 Ells

Butt of Sack is 2 Hogheads; of Currants from 15 to
20 Hundred

Bottomry,

Bottomry, is the borrowing of Money on the Bottom of a Ship, for which great Interest is paid, at 30, 40, or 50 *per cent*.

Canister of Tea, from 75lb. to 1 C.

Cocket, a Custom-house Warrant to a Merchant on Entry of Goods, testifying the Duty paid.

Crusado, a Piece of German Coin 6s. 0d. in *Portugal* 2s. 10d.

Debenture, a Custom-house Writing certifying the Draw-back to be due.

Ditto, an *Italian* Word, used by Merchants, signifying, *the same*.

Doit, the 11th Part of a Stiver in *Holland*.

Dollars, a *Spanish* Coin, Value 4s. 6d.

Ducat, a Coin in *Hungary* and *Poland*, 4s. 8d. *sterl*.

A Pagot of Steel, 120 Pounds

Frail of Raisins, about 75 Pounds

Guild, a Company or Society of Men incorporated

Hand, in the Height of a Horse, 4 Inches

Hansel, *i. e.* *Handsale*, Money received upon the first Sale of Goods

Huckster, a little Retail-dealer

Ingot, an uncertain Quantity of Gold or Silver in Bullion

Millree, in *Portugal* 1000 Rees, about 6s. 8d. *sterl*.

Neap-Tides, the Tides at Quarter Moon, which are not so high or swift as at the New or Full Moon

Noble, an old Coin, Value 6s. 8d.

Noting a Bill, is the Notary's protesting against the Person drawn upon, for his refusing to accept or pay it

Owlers, Persons who like Owls in the Night carry prohibited Goods privately to the Sea-side, in order to be shipped off contrary to Law

Piece of Eight, a *Spanish* Coin about 4s. 6d. *sterling*

Portreve, the Title of the Governor of some Sea-port Towns

Puncheon of Rum, 84 Gallons

Quarter, in *England* 8 Bushels ; in *Scotland* 4 Bolls ; in *Spain* about 139lb. weight of Corn

Rial, *Spanish* Money, eight of which make a Piece of Eight, or 5s. 6d. *sterl*.

Ruble,

Ruble, a Coin in *Muscovy*, Value 10s.

Seron of Barilla 3 C. of Almonds 2 C. of Anniseeds,
from 3 to 4 C,

Skilling, a *Dutch* Coin, Value 7d.

Sous, *French* Money, 20 whereof make a Livre, and
3 Livres a *French* Crown, or 4s. 6d. sterl.

Span, 9 Inches

Stack, a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. 3 Feet long, as many
broad, 12 Feet high

Starboard, the right Side of a Ship, Larboard the left

Stillionate, all kind of Deceit and Trick in bargaining

Stiver, a Coin in *Holland*, Value 1d. sterl.

Talent, a Jewish Silver Coin, Value 342l. 3s. 9d. sterl.

Talent of Gold is 5475l.

Tariff, a Custom-book, or Book of Notes, ascertaining
the Duties on Merchandize

Trufs of Hay, 56lb. and 36 Trusses make a Load

Tun of Timber, 40 solid Feet.

Ullage, the Quantity of Liquor that in a Cask partly
filled, is required to fill it up; or what a Cask wants
of being full

Wharfage, Money paid for landing Goods at a Wharf,
or shipping them off.

☞ For Goods imported—Days on which Fairs are
held in *England* and *Wales*, and an Account of the
Commodities sold at each Fair—Prices of Stocks and
Grain in different Markets, &c. &c. see OWEN'S
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