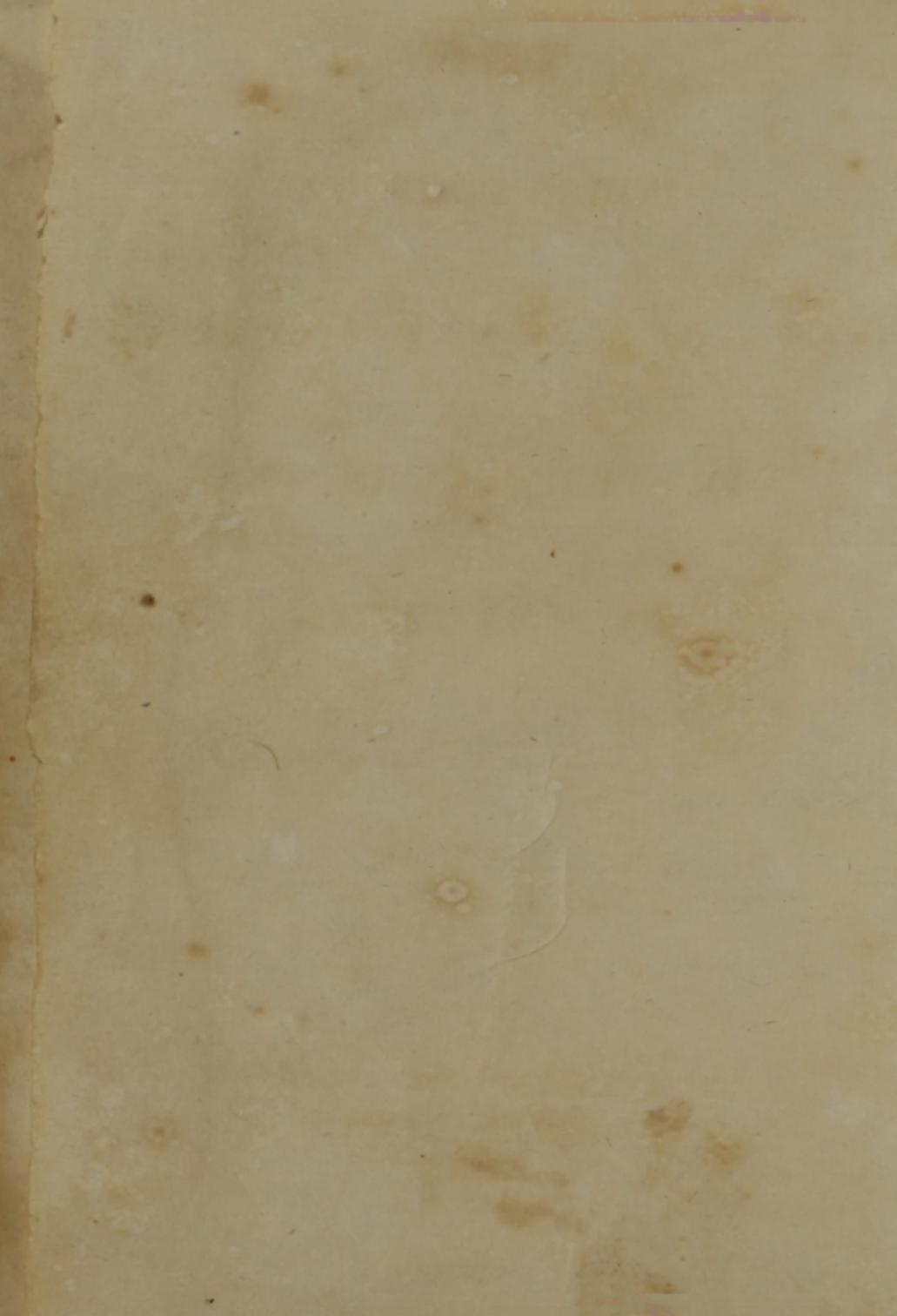


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THE
INDIAN DOCTOR'S
DISPENSATORY,
OR EVERY MAN HIS OWN
PHYSICIAN.

BY A. F. SMITH & J. MERWIN.

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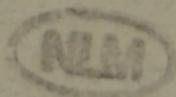
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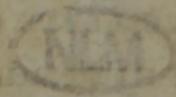
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THE H. DOCTOR

PREFACE.

The authors are confident, that from their long experience among almost every Tribe of Indians in the United States, together with an experience of more than forty years of constant practice in almost every State in the Union, and have spared no pains nor expense to gain all the best information and knowledge they possibly could, from the most able and skilful Physicians, with their own experience, and the earnest solicitations of their friends in different places, to publish the following work. The authors think it a duty they owe to their Creator, and their fellow mortals, to give to the world a knowledge of the healing arts in as concise and plain a manner as possible, so that the most illiterate and unlearned can understand.

We are well aware of the craft that has been practised by Apothecary Doctors for ages, who feel an interest in keeping the community in ignorance, to obtain their own ends, by endeavoring to prejudice the minds of the people, by calling all those that practice with Roots and Herbs by the name of *Quacks*, though they may be ever so skilful; but many of those Medical Gentlemen have acknowledged, that after their utmost exertions,

their skill have in many instances been baffled, and they have given the patient up for lost, who has afterwards been effectually cured by a poor Indian, or persons practising with a few Roots and Herbs, which the God of nature has planted in nature's garden on this side of the Atlantic, and taught the inhabitants of the woods the use of; although we are well satisfied, from experience, that in many cases it is very necessary to use some Apothecary Medicine; therefore, we have not confined ourselves to Bottany alone. We are not of the strenuous opinion of Doctor Thomson, who gained a patent right from the United States to sell the art of healing, and confined himself to Botany only, and wrote his book in that blind manner, it was but little use to those who paid twenty-five dollars for it. But we have not endeavored to varnish over with false gloss, or strove to blind the public, nor have we made use of technical terms, but endeavored to give all the light on the subject we could in the way we have written; and for which we have already suffered much persecution from Apothecary Doctors, in consequence of our endeavors to open the eyes of the blind, and become acquainted with the arts of healing, that have been for ages in the hands of Indians, as well as the whites, which has cost us much labour and pains; therefore, we think it no more than just that they should be rewarded for their many years study & fatigue which they have underwent.

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The authors have paid large sums of money to procure receipts for many diseases, which, with their own observations, in many instances will be very advantageous to have laid before the world in its true light. We are fully persuaded that any person raising a family, by purchasing one of these books, would save the price of it probably in one year, and perhaps the life of some of their little family, by following the directions of those that have no other motive but to do good to their fellow men. Almost any disease in its first stages is easily removed, if there is proper measures made use of, and proper medicines given; but people in many places are so led away by Apothecary Doctors, they dare not do any thing for themselves, but send some thirty or forty miles for a Doctor, and before he can be obtained, if the patient is violently taken, the disease becomes seated, and they must go through a course of medicine before they can be relieved, which, in the first appearance of the disease, could have been cured in 3 hours. It is natural to the human family, while in health, to be careless about themselves, putting sickness and death a great way off, like the sinner, as the good old book tells us, putting far away the evil day, until a more convenient season, and then I will call upon thee. But as the proverb says, "prepare for sickness in health, and in youth prepare for old age, that you may not be taken un-awares." Procrastination is the thief of time--and

PREFACE.

men seldom have wit enough to prize and take care of their health until they lose it, and Doctors often know not how to get their bread deservedly, until they have no teeth to chew it.

There could be a folio written on this subject; but suffice it to say, if you will come to the light you may come.

We, the undersigned, have been well acquainted with Doctors A. F. SMITH and J. MERWIN, who offer to the public a Book, entitled the *Indian Doctor's Dispensatory*, containing almost every disease that is incident to the human family in North America, with the Healing Medicine to remove the same, if properly administered, according to the plans and explanations laid down in this work.

STATE OF NEW YORK.	Doct. Wm. Todd,
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INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

The *Doctrine of Respiration* we think somewhat important, because it will show the necessity of breathing good air.

An Indian, it is storied, when asked what he thought was the reason of the ebbing and flowing of the tide, made answer: "You know there is a great deal of odds between a big creature and a little one; a horse draws his breath a great deal slower than a mouse: the world is a big creature—he draws his breath only twice in the day and night; that makes the tide.

Now our intention is not to enquire about the tide, but to state to you how we think we draw our breath, or respire.

We consider the lungs to be the pump of life.—Fresh, cool air, drawn into the lungs or lights, immediately is rarefied by their heat, and is directly forced back again, in the same way that it was taken in; then we are by some means (voluntary or involuntary) disposed to fill ourselves again with fresh air. Thus our respiration is carried on by the great author of our existence, to whose praise we ought ever to be ready to say:

"His spirit moves our heaving lungs,
"Or we should breathe no more."

And however our lungs may act on the principles of the steam machine, and so operate from natural causes, we shall not always breathe.

Men have contrived to break nearly all God's appointments ; but this "*It is appointed for all men once to die,*" has never been abrogated or defeated yet by any man. And we should always remember, when we are about to take medicine, *if the Lord will*, we shall do this or that with success ; *if the Lord will*, I shall get well by this means or some other.

But to return to the breath—If the air be cool and clear, it will always have elasticity, as it is called ; it will swell and fly back again easily, when we receive it into our lungs. But if the air is warm or hot, we should soon find a difficulty to draw our breath. This was very sensibly experienced in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, in which we witnessed it, being in those parts about the 4th of July, 1811 ; and we conclude that a farther degree of the warmth of the air, might soon have prevented us from respiring at all.

Such likely was the case in Calcutta, where a close room being filled with about 160 prisoners, it is said they all died except 18 in about 12 hours.

If the air is any how nearly as warm as the lungs, we cannot see how we should breathe at all : it is necessary therefore for us to try to breathe good air, if we would wish to live.*

* In South Carolina we was once in company with

The motion and circulation of the blood is manifestly connected with our breathing, for every breath extends and contracts our lungs ; and by this motion we conceive the valves of the heart are kept in operation ; and every spring of the arteries and beating of the pulse are exactly in proportion to the operation of the lungs. When the breath is let out, the lungs are immediately in their blood vessels, filled with blood ; and when the breath is drawn in again, the blood in the lungs is forced out into the heart. That is, they say “ From the lungs when the air is inhaled, the blood is pressed into the left auricle of the heart, from thence to the left ventricle, thence to the aorta, and by it and its branches through the body to the ca-

old Dr. Dillihoo, who was noted for great skill and experience, having travelled into many parts of the world. In the course of our conversation, we asked him what he conceived the *plague* to be, which has been so much talked of in the world. He readily told me “ that it was his opinion the plague is occasioned by an invisible insect. This insect, floating in the air, is taken in with the breath into the lungs, and there it either poisons, or propagates its kind, so as to produce that dreadful disease. This, he was confirmed, was likely to be the truth, from the experiments frequently made at Gibraltar. For there, said he, they of the garrison, when they fear the plague, have a way to elevate a piece of fresh meat, pretty high in the air ; they put it up at night, and if it comes down sound and sweet in the morning, they conclude there is no danger of the plague. But if the plague is in the air, the meat will be tainted and spoiled, and sometimes almost rotten,

pillary extremities of the arteries, through them into the veins, and by the veins to the right auricle of the heart, from thence into the right ventricle, from thence through the pulmonary arteries, at the time of respiration or exhaling the air from the lungs, into the lungs."

Thus the lungs are alternately filling, first with blood, then with air, at every breath, the one pumping or working the other. By this circulation the blood runs its rounds, and is carried (at least some of it) to the extremities of the body in a few minutes; feeding our nerves, sinews and flesh as

"He was farther confirmed in his opinion of the insect, because in and about tobacco ware houses, the plague has never been known." We will remark. Now it is well known that tobacco will prevent moths from eating our woollen clothes, if we pack but a little of it with them, that is the moth cannot breed nor exist, where there is a sufficient scent of the tobacco—this scent may be death to the invisible insect even after they are drawn in with the breath and fastened upon the lungs. This may account for tobacco being burned (as we have heard it is) in many old countries, on a chaffing dish in a room, that the people of the house may take in the smoke plentifully with their breath, to preserve their health and prevent pestilential disorders.

Agreeable to this view, we may conclude that all tainted air may bring disease and death to us. And the plague has never been (properly speaking) in America, as we know of. Yet other effluvia taken in with the breath may have occasioned other fearful diseases: such as the yellow fever, and other billious and contagious complaints.

it passes on, and supplies and forces out that little juice through the pores of the skin, which we call perspiration and sweat.

From the blood vessels in the lungs is communicated a little stream of moisture, which grows into phlegm, and in a relaxed state produces that matter which is raised and coughed up from the lungs.

Indeed I consider that this motion and circulation of air and blood is the true cause of heat being kept up in the body : and as the lungs have the most, and most violent motion, they possess the greatest degree of heat of any part of the body, and even heat the blood.* And it is by this motion, together with some irregularities, that a fever takes place, producing a kind of electrical charge. When this is attended with too much bile, or an undue portion of the gall of the liver, then the fever is called a billious fever, and always belongs to the

* The heat of the lungs and blood ought, I think, never to be suddenly checked or counteracted by cold : especially when the weather is hot, or when violent exercise has raised unusual heat in the lungs, and through the system. Then take care how you go into cold water, to swim, or even to wash. Remember that cold will coagulate and clot blood—and that very soon if its motion and circulation should be much or suddenly abated. Ah ! how many have lost their lives, or their health, or become cripples for life, just by such folly !

A large drink of cold water has often proved fatal when the lungs and the blood have been so heated, for the reasons before assigned.

diathesis of debility : and if the weakness is very prevalent, the nerves and tendons tremble and start, and the strength to speak or act be suspended, this is called a typhous or nervous fever.

But if there be a fullness of blood, a hard pulse, a fresh countenance, and an ability to speak and act with a degree of vigor or strength, then the fever may be called an inflammatory fever, and is exactly the opposite to the first mentioned. And your treatment must be accordingly. This belongs to the diathesis of plethora and irritation.

Here may we reflect on the balance of air and blood kept in motion to carry on life. For if the air and breath be suspended, how soon will death ensue ; † or if the blood be taken away, how soon will all vital motion cease.

Indeed, in very hot weather, we think very cold water ought to be used with caution ; and in small quantities, at least until the stomach is moderately cooled by it.

We are persuaded that instead of taking cold drink, when we are very hot, and if we find it is with difficulty we get our breath, we had better take warm drink.

We have noticed how easy it is to breathe in the hottest seasons after we have drank a good dish of hot coffee.

† A man who had been prisoner among the Indians, related to us the following most horrid incident.

Said he. " I was present at the burial of a squaw who died leaving a young child. When the Indians met to bury her, an old mother squaw took the infant child and offered it to every squaw in the company to take care of, but they severally refused : she then said, now then the mother must take care of it. She then, ta-

CHAPTER II.

The diathesis of diseases, agreeable to Brown's Elements, we conceive to be the truth. We became somewhat acquainted with this system about 22 years ago.

Agreeable to that plan, there are but two kinds of diseases of the human body: consisting 1. in *Plethora* and *Irritation*; and 2. in *Debility*, *Weakness* and *Languor*.

Generally speaking, it is of importance for us to know to which of these an inflicted sufferer belongs. The cases we have compared to a lighted candle—if your candle burns strong and has a superfluous wick, then you may safely snuff it; but if it is dim, burns dull, and its wick is too short already, *you must beware of snuffing it*, lest you put it out. You had better pick open your wick, and gently feed the flame until you bring it to burn well.

Plethora and Irritation are not so critical. You may then bleed liberally; especially if the pulse king hold of the child's nose with one hand, and applying the other to its lips, held them both fast closed. The event was that the child in a minute or two, struggled in death, and expired. She then laid it in the dead mother's arms, who were both buried together. He further said, that he could not but observe how well the old savage understood her business."

is hard and high; No. 2 or No. 3 may then be given to great advantage. We have sometimes taken blood, and succeeded wonderfully, when mere stagnation had nearly prevented the pulse from beating at all.

But it is altogether *critical* in all cases of real debility, to which belong all bilious cases, cramps, fits, hysterics, &c. Then blood ought very cautiously to be let, if at all. And all diuretic and weakening medicines, should be very cautiously given, and sometimes carefully avoided. Your treatment should be strengthening and what is called tonic. Such as No. 1, No. 5, No. 9, &c.

Consequently in consumptive cases, nothing in my view is more improper than calomel, British oil, Tar water, &c. And we think it no wonder that consumptions have so long proved mortal, when it is clear in our minds, that nothing but a recruit of good blood will affect the cure of such poor victims languishing under real debility and weakness.— See the note to No. 44.

So that the elements by Brown seem to us plain, reasonable and practicable. But we have to say of his prescriptions, as David did of Saul's armor, when it was put upon him. "*I cannot go with this, for I have not proved it.*" He then chose his sling, his staff, shepherd's bag and stones, because he was used to them, and could recollect what he had theretofore done with them.

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to Brown

for his doctrines of excitability, of predisposition of diseases, and observation on the pulse, the nature and use of opium and other stimulants, and his opinion concerning the consumption, and its being a curable disease.

But we conceive that after all, he has in a measure missed the radical cause of the consumption, and that mere stimulants will never effect the cure. But since we have buried two or three of our own family with that fatal disease, the iron doctrine has been strongly impressed on our minds. See the note to No. 44.

The few experiments that we have been enabled to make, justify what we have inserted on that subject. We wonder that this doctrine has never been adverted to before (that we know of) especially when we consider that the iron in the blood has been long discovered, and that in Georgia and South Carolina the cachexy* is often cured with iron, when nothing else will cure it; that a recruit of good blood is frequently obtained by giving iron in female weaknesses; and that the observation may so fairly be made, that black-smiths and those that work in iron are never consumptive or dropsical persons.

To Brown's opinion we assent in one thing more,

*The cachexy is a kind of dropsy, frequent in southern climates.

for we are quite of his mind : to wit, *an old man ought never to marry a young woman.*

A word to the wise is enough.



CHAPTER III.

Obstructed Perspiration we suppose to be the real first cause of half the diseases of the human body. In a state of oozing out of perspiration, or what is called moisture on the skin of a person, all over him, which it is allowed (if our recollection is correct) vents and discharges half or more of all that we eat and drink daily.

It would surprise you to see this floating all over you, in a state of health, like water over a piece of watered meadow.

This salutary perspiration is commonly obstructed, and the skin becomes dry by what we commonly call catching cold. Its first symptoms are a stoppage of the nose, sneezing, and frequently a little dull headach.

But if the cold is suffered to continue, and the perspiration remains obstructed. The lungs will be soon affected, or the headach will perhaps become violent, or a lax or griping in the bowels will most likely take place, and sometimes a violent vomiting with it ; or a fever of some sort.— The weak and the strong are all the subjects of this kind of the beginning of diseases.

All this evacuation is by the perspiration being obstructed thrown back upon the blood and intestines. Now all this mischief may easily, or commonly be prevented if when the symptoms are first felt, or you have reason to think that you have taken cold, you will pursue the following directions.

Drink sage tea* copiously and go to bed—and drink it, hot or cold, but not very strong, until you bring yourself into a little sweat, then go to sleep and you may expect to wake up well. But if you have neglected a little too long, take a pill No. 26, and go to sleep but dont neglect the tea. If that do not cure you try No. 29, and some physic, perhaps such as No. 1, 2, or 5. If the stomach or bowels are affected : or pain or inflammation takes place any where.

*Or any other warming, sweating tea will do—such as pennyroyal, mint, sassafras or dogwood buds.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

No. 1.

The home Ipecacuanha, or Indian Physic,

Is an emetic, but commonly operates also as a purge. It is always safe, if moderately taken.— After discharging the bile, it leaves the stomach braced, so that in the lowest cases of debility, tonics (such as Columbo root or its preparations) may be taken after it to advantage. Contrary to other physics, we have found that weakly persons, who were of mere broken constitution, have become healthy and strong, only by taking this to vomit them on every occasion.

This is my great pioneer to clear the way for other medicine, in all cases of oppression in the breast, nausea, violent vomitings & fever in general.

To use it rightly—take a pugil, or what you can grasp moderately with the thumb & fore-finger, of the green root, four inches long, or the like quantity of dry root, make it into a decoction (say half a gill) and to a grown person give one third of it at a time every ten minutes, and if it does not work there is no harm done; but we choose to continue it until it does work up or down. Cool water may be drank during its operation, only quench a coal in it, if you begin that

way ; gruel may also be given, so as to keep something in the bowels. Should its operation be too fierce, a little laudanum may be necessary ; for if the dose of the ipecacuanha be too large, it is a lion, otherwise a lamb.

The Ipecacuanha is a very bitter root. In a good bunch the green root will frequently be as big as a goose quill, is quirky and lumpy. The roots adhere in all sizes to a common root. The top and leaf resemble a bunch of close set briars, but smooth. The sprout for the new growth very much resemble the briar sprout. Many stalks grow to a good bunch two feet high, full of branches. On the top of which are very many livid whitish blossoms. They issue in small knobs or squarish pods, about the size of a buck wheat grain. It grows plentifully in many of our mountains in America, and we believe may be cultivated in our gardens, any where in the United States.

We have raised, by planting the sprouts in our garden, to great advantage. We wish it to be planted in every man's garden ; 'tis a great ornament—it will grow either from the seed or the sprouts. One hill from a single sprout, when three years old, we have found to make half a pound of dried root. What a pity this should be neglected—as it has been sufficiently proved to be fully equal if not superior to the imported Ipecacuanha of south America. It makes a most excellent and wholesome bitter when put in spirits.

No. 2.

The Scurvy Grass root,

Is a special good purge. The stalk and leaf is rather of the flag kind, from six to ten inches long, has a small blue blossom on the top, issuing in a four-square pod, full of small seeds like tobacco seeds. The roots are fine as Virginia snake root, of a pale yellow color, and taste very hot and peppery, turning the lips and tongue yellow. It is found very plentifully in Virginia, and the southern states. And it is sometimes to be found in meadows, in Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Ohio states. The top is so hardy as to live through the winter.

We have planted this in our garden for a number of years past, in the manner, of shives, and from a single stool find it increase in two years to a bunch enough for several portions of physic.— This can easily be procured from its spontaneous growth in the southern states. The green roots are to be made use of, as the dry will not purge. A pugil of the roots made into a decoction, and given at two draughts at 15 minutes distance, may be given as a common purge for a grown person.

Its operation is tolerably quick, always safe, and if it fails working, it does no hurt.

This little native of the woods was shown to us by old Dr. Wilkey, of South Carolina, who highly commended it; saying that he had known more sudden and effectual reliefs from it, than from any

other medicine.* This we have abundantly used for 33 years, without regretting that we had made use of it in a single instance. From our own observations of it as a purge, the idea is impressed upon us, that the waters drained off by it take with them that viscid quality which is the cause of inflammation and pain. Poisons, errors of corrosive sublimate, inflammatory cases, &c. such as pleurisy, are speedily relieved by it; and cases of the contrary diathesis, such as costiveness, cholics, cramps, pains in the stomach, bowels or limbs, &c. can receive no better remedy.

It is to be noticed, that if the skin is chafed with vinegar, and a small poultice of these roots applied, they will draw a good blister. When this is given as a purge, bracing medicine should follow it, such as No. 4, No. 5, or No. 9.

We have sometimes filled a phial with the roots, and then put on spirits, and given a teaspoonful at

*We remember that Dr. Wilkey related to us the following fact: said he—"I was one morning very early called to visit a woman who had taken a dose of corrosive sublimate (in mistake, thinking it was tartar emetic) when I came to her, her tongue was so swelled that she could not speak a word. I thought it was over with her, but I would try my little root (meaning the scurvy grass root) I prepared a decoction as soon as possible, and though it was supposed she could not swallow, yet we tried one spoonful after another, and found it made way for itself.—And what was surprising, she was so soon relieved, that on that very morning the woman fried pan-cakes for my breakfast."

a time, where the system requires warming and stimulating.

No 3.

Culver's or Brinton's root,

Is a purge, and famous for the cure of the pleurisy. Its top is a weed growing two or three feet high, having leaves coming out of the stalk at joints, some three, some four and so on to seven at a joint, according to the age of the root; a white tasseled blossom grows on the top of each branch, frequently as long as one's finger.

Out of a common stool grow a number of pale yellow roots, about as big as knitting-needles, and taste very bitter. A large handful of the roots made into a decoction, is enough for a common dose.

This root is good for use when dry; it possesses much of the narcotic, and requires the patient sometimes to be roused to keep him from falling asleep during its operation. It may be powdered and used like jalap, generally as a purge.

The noted Hezekiah Smith, for the cure of the pleurisy, practised long with this root, and used to cure the pleurisy with amazing speed. We have found that the root No. 2 is fully as good, or better. Bleeding should precede the purge, when the pulse beats hard, and the inflammation is high.

No. 4.

The Columbo, or Miami root,

Is found in plenty in the Ohio and Kentucky

states. This valuable production is several years old before it sends up its stalk. The leaves are very smooth and grow in bunches nearly as big as mullein leaves, but not so wide; the stalk is round as a musket barrel, and often grows six or seven feet high, having always four leaves at right angles growing at a joint; its seed grows in pods shaped like a horse bean, and are much like parsnip seeds.

The Columbo leaves occasion sweat copiously, when laid to the forehead, and will commonly relieve the headache; and this relief will be found special in many other cases—to sweat away boils, inflammations, and even old chronic pains.

The Columbo root ought to be used as a bracing or tonic medicine; but it is both an emetic and a cathartic, if taken in large quantities. People who will keep this root by them, and only chew as much as their stomachs will easily take (taking it in substance, which is preferable to any other way) will find it a remedy for almost any complaint, especially gripings, purgings, colics, and generally all pains of the bowels.

One of the peculiar traits of the Columbo root is, that it braces the stomach, if only two or three chews of it are taken, and the spittle or saliva swallowed, that a plentiful drinking of cold water will not hurt you—yet it will perhaps be the best means in order to a sudden and positive cure.—This may be relied on in a cholick, or almost any

sudden attack of disease—and if you have an insatiable thirst, so that one drink of water only makes way for another, then take this Columbo root until the thirst abates, and drink what cold water you please. But after the thirst is abated, then if you drink cold water as much as you can well force down, you will very likely cure the fever at once.

To finish the cure of fevers, it should be taken in some form, until health is confirmed. Such is the efficacy of this root, that when they who take it recover, they are indeed well at once, needing no other medicine.

Bitters made of this root, are proper to confirm health; and we believe that this root, or its preparations, is the best relief for the nausea and costiveness of a pregnant woman.

The use of this root will, we expect, supercede that of the Jesuit barks, and so fill their place that we shall need none of them.

This Miami-Columbo root is of a pale yellow, its taste is a mild bitter, but of a lower jist than the imported, allowed to be so by reason of the odds of climate, yet fully as efficacious as the other.

This root might be sent to market in great quantities from the Miami country.

Dr. Richard Allison, of Cincinnati, claims the honor of discovering this to be the Columbo root in our county, and to him we are indebted for our first ideas of its virtues.

After Dr. Allison had been informed that the Doctors in Philadelphia denied it to be the Columbo root, we heard him say "*I know the Columbo root as well as any of them—and I believe it to be the Columbo root.*"

No. 5.

The Butternut or White Walnut Pills,

Are a valuable purge, very easy and safe, to all persons under disease.

These pills may be prepared by boiling a kettle of the bark of the butternut tree in water, until you gain the substance of the bark, then strain the liquor and boil it down; when it becomes thick as syrrup, take care not to burn it, but simmer it to a substance like hard wax; then put it by in a cup or gally pot, and make it into pills as they are wanted, for if the pills are made up, they will run together and dissolve in a little time.

This purge is preferable to any that we know, in a weak and debilitated state of the bowels. It may be taken in as small quantities as you please, for if they do not purge immediately, they act the better as a stimulus and tonic to the system, and will produce a good habit of body by repeating them every night, and this may be done for a month together.

This differs from all other purges that we know of in this—that your doses may be less and less, but other physic must have more and more, or it

will not purge. Other purges generally leave the body in a worse habit, but this in a better. Its general ease and safety, and its answering in almost every disease, so that we venture to say the trial of it will never be wrong, make it a far preferable medicine to salts or any other purge, where repeated applications are wanted.

We advise to begin with one or two pills at night, going to bed, which may be swallowed in a little stued fruit or rye mush, and the doses may be increased a little every night till they purge; then take less and less till the patient is quite well.— Try this for pain in the stomach, worms, colds, consumptive coughs, costiveness, laxes, hemorrhage, or what you will, all is safe.

Those who are exposed by attending the sick, or where fevers or fluxes are suspected to be infectious, ought to take the butternut pills as a preventative. Their nature, and the proofs that we have known, cause us to suppose that they will seldom fail to prevent such infections, if taken for that purpose as here recommended. Drenches made of a decoction of this bark may be used for horses that have the yellow water, or for cattle that have the murrain. We have heard of both being speedily and effectually cured by it.

No. 6.

The China Rhubarb root,

Will vomit and purge both. The sprouts from which this root was first raised in America, are

said to have been brought from China by Doctor Johnson, of Pennsylvania. It is raised only by planting the sprouts. The leaves are nearly as large as burdock leaves, and are smooth as beet leaves; it sends up a stalk and blooms plentifully, but always blasts.

The roots are long, and lie in different directions, much in the form of horse-radish roots, of a redish color without and within—the root will come to a good maturity in two years.

This we suppose to be rhubarb of a superior quality. We have chiefly used it by compounding it with other medicine. It is a great tonic, but re- to be given in small quantities at a time.

No. 7.

The Nine-bark root,

Is found growing plentifully in the state of Ohio, and on the waters of the Ohio river. Its top is a straight stem, partly between the wood and weed kind, growing about three or four feet high, having a pith like elder (but there are no joints in the stalk like elder, to prevent running out the pith, of which weavers' quills are made) the roots grow nearly on the top of the ground, and an armful of them can be commonly collected as soon as an armful of the tops. Its situation is commonly near creek banks.

This root is said to be a great cathartie, but we have never poved it.

The Indians use a decoction of these roots for fomenting and poulticing, in all cases which require such applications.

It removes the anguish, and cures a burn beyond credibility; eases verging on mortification, fellons, swellings, rising of a woman's breast, &c. yield to its application beyond any thing else.

To apply it, boil the roots and make a strong decoction, then take of the liquor and thicken up a poultice with bran or Indian meal, this may be put into a little bag made of a thin cloth, and apply it as warm and as moist as will be agreeable; this may be repeated as often as you will, until the pain or inflammation is quite gone, or the wound or sore cured. Linen or cotton cloths dipt in the liquor, hot, and applied as warm as can be borne, and then kept close while the case remains, and so repeated, will be a good way to apply it.

No. 8.

The Square-stalk root,

And its leaves, are both medicinal. The stalk is square, nearly of the size and shape of the catnip stalk. It is a native of the soil, grows five or six feet high, branching out with two stems at a joint; its pods and seeds nearly resemble the tobacco; its leaves are beautiful and smooth on both sides. The Porter's ointment is principally made of these leaves. The root when pulled up, appears tender and white like a white radish, branching in

different directions, somewhat larger than a goose quill. This root has frequently been used to make poultices for sores, but its chief use by the Indians is for women's complaints. Use it in tea or decoctions, which may freely be drank, being quite innocent, but very efficacious.

It is a remedy for pains attending the peculiar state, or purgations of females; it may be given both before and after child-birth; it will restore obstructed lochia, and briefly speaking, it is the best women's root that we know.

No. 9.

Agrimoney,

Is a valuable medicine, both the herb and the root. It is a tonic, or strengthener of the system, and affects most sensibly the regions of the kidneys and bladder. A tea or powder of this simple is a remedy for the diabetes, or involuntary emission of urine. We conclude it is very advisable to give it either as a tea for breakfast and supper, or as a diet drink, whenever we wish to promote nervous strength. The roots may be boiled in milk and water, and given in dysentery and other fluxes.

Culpepper's English physician describes and highly commends this herb. It is a native of the woods, but is friendly to cultivation. There are two kinds, the high land, and water agrimoney, it is the former we recommend.

It may be known by its little lonely stalks being strung with small yellow blossoms, which issue in small burs; it has a rough leaf, a little like a strawberry leaf, but strung out on each side of a stem in many divisions from the stalk to the tip of its point. It is of a rough-like taste, and scarcely bitter; the roots taste much like the tops, grow from the stool in a circular direction, are black, and large as knitting needles. The herb and roots may be used green or dry.

No. 10.

The Black Snake Root,

Is a purger of the urine and kidneys, and a dissolver of scorbuties.

A tea of it may be freely drank in a fever, a handful to make a quart of tea, and is a special medicine where there is soreness or aching across the loins. The yellow fever has been suddenly cured by this tea, the bile having first been moved by an emetic. It cures the bite of a snake by chewing and swallowing the root, and by applying it to the bite as a poultice, chewed or bruised.

The appearance of this root and its top is a good deal similar to the agrimony, having a leaf more like the strawberry leaf, but smooth, and at full growth much larger, more round, and regularly cleaved like a five-finger leaf, and often as broad as a colt's hoof; when it ascends into a stalk with a spreading top, it produces at the extremities a

but a little larger than the agrimony. This root is blackish, tastes earthy and aromatic, is situated regularly round its stool in every direction, in straight roots, a little larger than knitting needles.

The Indians cure the ague by sweating with this root. It is friendly to cultivation. It may be used green or dry.

No. 11.

The Corn Snake root,

Grows plentifully in the prairies in the state of Ohio. We call it corn snake root, because its leaf resembles young corn, has prickly points all along on its edges, and a superior one at the extreme point of its leaf; it sends up a round stock sometimes two feet high, with those prickly pointed leaves scattering along upon it; and on the top grows a round ball about as large as a musket bullet, covered thick with white bloom. The root consists of a knob about an inch long, the bottom being the largest, and appears always as if it was decayed or rotted off, there are small roots adhering round this stool or knob.

The taste of this root resembles the black snake root, but its taste very pungent, and is perhaps fifty times as strong as that.

The great use (as far as known) of this root, is to cure the bite of the rattle snake, or any other poisonous bite or sting. The root need only to be chewed and laid on the bite, and a little of it

swallowed. If this can be done when the bite is first sustained, it prevents the place bitten from swelling. It is generally, first or last, a speedy cure.

As this root surpasses every thing we know of for the snake poison, and must pass through the secretions amazingly quick, moving the urine and perspiration, and is similar in taste and operation to the black snake root, but vastly more powerful, it becomes an object, cautiously to try it in the cases mentioned, and proved, of the black snake root, that is, in scrophulous and venereal complaints, the bilious, typhus or camp fevers, and in infectious diseases generally.

But it should always be remembered, that when these attenuating, dissolving, diuretic roots are used, they should be continued but for a short time, and then followed with bracing medicine, as agrimony tea, Columbo root, or chalybeate oxymel, No. 44.

No. 12.

The Mountain Mint,

Is a large wild herb, of a very hot taste, grows frequently from two to three feet high, bearing a blossom on the top of its stem like a small rose.

A tea made of this herb has been found very effectual to relieve the gravel, and that when other medicines had proved ineffectual (but see for removing that complaint No. 24.) The mountain

mint may easily be raised in our gardens ; and is, generally speaking, a fine, safe, diuretic and perspirative medicine, when made into a tea.

No. 13.

The Horse Balm,

Or as it is called by some, Clown Wounds Wort, Rich Weed, and Hard Root. The leaves are famous for raising sweat wherever a bunch of them is applied to the skin, and by that means give ease of pain in any part where they are applied. Apply a bunch of them to a stiff neck, bind them close, it will raise a sweat and effect a cure.— These leaves thus applied to boils, softens them and eases their anguish, and frequently will carry them away when half grown. The same application will merit a trial in any inflammations on the skin, or more deeply seated in any part of your body, or the aching of your back, or any joint or limb.

The New-England people, we have been told, make an ointment of these leaves to put upon the necks of their oxen.

The root of these medicinal leaves is much like an artichoke, but of a wood-like substance ; its stem is round and small, grows about two feet high, the leaves are notched like a hickory leaf, but wider and very smooth, its blossoms are yellow, it has a delicious smell. It is a native of the woods, but will soon be eat out where stock run. It will grow well in the garden.

No. 14.

The bark of the White Pine,

Is a great medicine for sores. It should be boiled, and the soft part stript out and beat to a poultice in a mortar, and then sufficiently moistened with the liquor and applied to burns, or sores of any kind. Repeat the poultices and wash with the liquor until the sore is well. This will not terrify or smart in its application; a new skin will come on quickly, without a scar.

The same application is a cure for the piles.— A little tea of the bark should be drank, while the external applications are continued. As this bark cannot always be had, it would be desirable that an essential oil should be made of the white pine, or an essence of the bark and limbs, which, if mixed with water in a bottle, and applied with a feather, it is conceived would answer in place of the above application of the bark.

No. 15.

The Abela, or Trumpet-weed root,

Is a fine stimulus, and promotes excitability in cases of numbness, and want of sensibility in the feelings, which follow fevers, or may otherwise exist. Two drachms of the dried root, or a pugil of the green, may be put into a pint of spirits: a tea-spoonful or two at a time may be given three times a day when the stomach is most empty, in a little tea, and a little nourishment may follow in a

few minutes. It should be continued, increased or omitted, according to its effects on the patient.

This root the Africans give to make the wench-
es amorous and fruitful. It is supposed to excite
venereal desires.

The Abela, or Trumpet-weed root grows plen-
tifully in the southern states, and some of it we have
found in the Miami country. The leaf is as large
as a horse's hoof; the stalk is round, and grows
five or six feet high, having a scatter of leaves, one
at a place, on the stalk, which is guttered like fine
dimity, of a rough and russet appearance; the
show of its blossom is much like the cotton weed;
the roots are remarkably small for the size of the
top, consisting of a stool as long as one's finger, to
which adhere a number of small brown roots, not
much larger than knitting needles: the taste of
these roots is mild and spicy, but becomes pun-
gent in a minute or two.

No. 16.

The Blue-berry, or Sore throat root,

Is a very pungent aromatic. The stalk and leaves
much resemble the squaw root, but are more slen-
der and nice; it grows about knee high, and is di-
vided regularly into three branches, and then sub-
divided in the same manner. It bears a few ber-
ries on a middle stem, which when ripe are blue,
and rather larger than a blue whortlebury. The
roots adhere to a stool, and form a great bushy

bunch; the fibres are not much larger than Virginia snake root, and are very strong and severe in taste, but leave a sweet and agreeable relish at last. See No. 48.

A tea made of the blue berry root, when it comes to be known and proved, will probably be esteemed as the best antispasmodic in the compass of medicine. That is, it will prevent and do away spasms of every description in a safe and superior manner. By spasms we mean involuntary contractions—such as cramp, hiccup, cholera, cholera morbus, epilepsy, hysterics, and we suppose every other species of fits, even the ague.

Should the blue berry root be wanted abroad and in the shops, the state of Ohio can furnish great quantities of it for market.

The blue berry root is said to be the great medicine that the squaws use at the birth of their children. Experience has however proved, among white women, that its assistance is very special. It is to be made use of in the following manner—Take a good handful of green or dry roots, make it into a tea, (say half a pint) give the half of it, and fill up with hot water; repeat the drinking every ten minutes, or oftener, until it has its effect.

When a woman finds that she is taken in labor, let her drink as above, having her help at hand—if it is not her time, she will probably get easy and be well; but if it is her time, expect the delivery

will be facilitated with much safety. It is to be noticed, that if the anguish attending the delivery is not moderated, the doses have not been strong enough : for they act on the same stimulant principles that opium does—and a suitable degree of indirect debility will moderate the great distress that must otherwise be experienced. The delivery is facilitated by it, so as seldom to be slow and lingering. But the great benefit is the state of safety and of speedy and sure recovery that the mother experiences afterwards.

The squaws, we have heard, drink a little of a tea of this root for two or three weeks before their expected time. We have given this tea in a case of inflammation of the uterus, and found it a speedy cure.

The tea of this root is neither a purge nor a vomit, but acts as a stimulus to the nervous system, till by indirect debility it will give ease in any distress. We believe that it is always safe.

NO. 17.

The Squaw root,

Is also called Rattle weed and Black Snake root. Its stalk is parted regularly into three branches, which support nice leaves at about two feet high, but the stalk that goes to seed is often four or five feet high, strung towards the top with white blossoms, which terminate in a jumble of pods filled with fine seed ; adhering to the stool is a great

bunch of small black roots : these roots are purgative, make a good bitter when put in spirits, famous for curing the chronic rheumatism, and strengthens the system when moderately used.— See No. 48 and No. 65.

We have heard that this root is famous for the cure of a snake-bite. The root is to be applied to the bite in a poultice, and a little taken inwardly.

NO. 18.

The Back-ache root,

Is, we believe, the same that is called Devil's bit by the New-England people. It grows plentifully in the priaries of the Ohio and western country.— The stalk is a round weed about three feet high, lightly strung with long leaves, and towards the top arises a kind of tassel of purple bloom. The root is a knob much like the corn snake root ; its taste is mild and spicy, but with all resembles the taste of a pine bud.

This root, if made into a tea, is said to promote a gentle sweat, and cure the backache. The croup, or bold hives, used to be speedily cured in New-England, we have been told, by giving this tea, and taking a handful of these roots sliced, hot out of the decoction, and binding them to the child's breast.

No. 19.

The Devil's nip,

As it is shamefully called, grows about knee high,

parting its stalk into three branches, on which are situate handsome oval pointed leaves ; on a slender middle stem grows one handsome flower, resembling a lilly, some of which are white, and some of a pale pink color. The root is a knob ; the whole resembles the well known Indian turnip, but the root is more conical ; its taste is too severe to be endured, but not biting like the Indian turnip. It is said, that any person carrying a root or two, need never fear that any snake will bite him. A little of it put in the mouth of a snake, is instant death to him. A German doctor used to give it to persons deranged and announced their cure by it. Its stimulant qualities are certainly rare.

No. 20.

The Devil's bit,

Like the foregoing, has an ill name, but is a good root. This is, in some places, known by the name of Star root. It has a small round stalk, about nine inches or a foot high, scattered round with little leaves, resembling corn leaves, and has a white tasselled bloom on the top ; the root is conical, being a knob about an inch long, largest at the bottom, and appears as if it had rotted off.

This root is a delicate nice bitter, and of a tonic and bracing nature. It is said to be excellent for a sore throat, and is one of the ingredients in a former celebrated preparation for the choaking quinsy. It has been called Maiden's Relief, because

when used in tea, it relieves from pains and distress which are peculiar to the fair sex. It will help with dog wood and wild cherry bark to make a very pleasant and wholesome bitter when put in spirits.

No. 21.

The small Asmart,

If dried, makes a tolerable and very wholesome tea. It has been used by persons troubled with the gravel, or otherwise passing their urine in distress, to their great relief.

It is amazing to see how plenty this invaluable remedy grows in our country every where, and how few know and respect it. A tea made of this herb would probably cure a cough or cold in a special manner, and will always be quite innocent. The herb is so common and so well known, that we need not describe it. We will only add, we have drank it ourselves, and know what we have here written to be true.

We conjecture that the asmart tea would destroy and expel worms ; but the thought is new with me. We recollect that we once saw some boys catching fish in a little pond where they had previously scattered asmart, and in a little time they had the fish floating dead on top of the water.

No. 22.

John's Wort.

Is a valuable herb, and should be cultivated in our

gardens. It is so generally known, that we hardly need to describe it. But we will just say—the tops of its branches grow full of little yellow flowers, and contain its seed in small knobbed pods, not much larger than buckwheat grains. It is a native of the soil, and grows in all parts of our country. But it should always be noticed, that what we here commend, is not that noxious weed which grows in old fields, and causes sores and scabs on the horses noses that are white.)

A tea made of this herb, relieves the lungs and breast, when respiration is obstructed, especially if joined with sage. Ointments and Oils prepared with it, are delicate and valuable, and may be applied to a fretted skin, a galled groin, a swelled face, &c. See No. 47 and 48.

No. 23.

Eye-Water.

First prepared by Dr. Elijah Reeder.

To make 3 gills—take a spoonful (heaped up) of white vitriol, and the same quantity of common salt, calcine them together on copper, or a piece of earthen, on coals, stirring it with a stick, until it becomes a grey powder; then put it into a bowl, and add to it three gills of rainwater. Strain it through paper, or a fine rag two or three double—then add two table spoonfuls of white sugar and a lump of blue-stone, as big as a large grain of Indian corn, and bottle it for use. Three times the

quantities will make a bottle, or quart. Remember, no iron or pewter is to be employed in the process. This eye-water will keep good for years, but beware of frost, lest you lose your bottle.— This eye-water cures the western country sore eyes, which are scarcely, if ever relieved by the old eye-water. This eye-water we have kept and used these fifteen years, with the greatest success, and without a single complaint of its doing hurt.

Throw a drop or two of this eye-water into your eye out of a silver teaspoon, and repeat it often, if your eyes are bad; or wet them with your finger, and you will find, commonly, that the inflammation will soon abate, and the eye will bear it better and better; and then you may prolong your times to two or three times a-day, but continue to use some till your eyes are quite well.— This eye-water will scarcely affect a well eye at all. It cures old sore eyes of drinking people— but a gentle purge, and sometimes a blister, in highly inflamed cases, have been necessary.

No. 24.

Dr. Perkin's last remedy,

Is prepared by taking a small quantity of good vinegar (say two table spoonfuls) and dissolve common salt in it as long as it will melt; then take a table spoonful of this mixture, put it into a teacup, and add four table spoonful of boiling water, and as soon as it is cool enough, it is to be drank. Or

it may be taken gradually ; and respect should always be had to the age and strength of the patient. This is recommended in obstinate fits of the cholic, dysentery, and in all cases where pains are occasioned by obstructed perspiration. We have given it in obstinate vomiting, dividing it into three doses, and giving it at ten minutes distance, and when thrown up, repeating it until it did stay. The whole surface of the body being cold, became warm, and the patient lived, when probability said he must die.

No. 25.

The Columbo Root Oxymel.

To prepare—

When our Miami root (No. 4) can be had green, slice up enough to fill a tin cup ; put it in, and cover it with good vinegar, and stew, and fill up, until the root will yield its strength to the liquor. Then strain and wring it out, and return it to stew : then add a teacup of sugar and a gill of spirits : then simmer it down to molasses, and bottle it for use.

The process with the dry, or the imported root, will be easy ; and larger quantities may be made by proportion.

This oxymel may be taken hourly for three or four hours, a teaspoon full at a time for a grown person, in extreme cases, or until ease takes place : after that three doses in twenty-four hours is commonly enough.

In the rise of a fever, it may be given sparingly or in small doses, but when a remission or intermission takes place, it should be taken more liberally, cool water may be drank plentifully, in all cases, a few minutes after taking the oxymels.—The thirst will undoubtedly abate, by the oxymel being thus taken; but then, a plentiful drinking of cold water will greatly facilitate the cure of a fever. Respect should be had to the strength of the patient; for excess or indiscretion may occasion indirect debility; but a long continuance (at times omitting it) will never do hurt, but is always calculated to promote health and strength.

Give it in cases of nausea, diarrhoea, dysentary and costiveness. The last will be relieved in two or three days without any other medicine.

It is calculated to brace the system, especially the stomach and bowels, acting principally upon the nerves: and where this is used barks and wine may be omitted.

Nothing can be better to relieve the sick qualm and costiveness of a pregnant woman.

No. 26.

Anodyne Pills.

For the cholic, hysterics, &c.—Take half an ounce of opium and one ounce of asafoetida, rub them in a mortar, and moisten them with a few drops of spirits, till they form a mass of pills. This may be put by in a roll, and made up as they are

wanted. A pill of common size should be given as early as possible, when a cholick is approaching, and if in one hour the symptoms do not subside, repeat the pill hourly till ease and drowsiness takes place; for the exact dose can never be known but by this sparing hand procedure; but one pill will be a cure nine times out of ten.

The hysterics, and all spasms and cramps, especially of the stomach, may be relieved the same way.

Children that suck, have often taken this to quiet them and cure their belly-ache; a pill as big as the head of a pin is commonly enough for a child six months old. This composition is such as to flux the opium, that its killing power seems to be laid aside; and a person may safely take four times as much opium in this state, as they might otherwise dare to take.

This pill we have always found to be laxative, and slowly operates in that way in the course of 24 hours. We have carried these pills with us constantly for more than twenty years, and tried them instead of laudanum, on almost every occasion.

A child in our neighborhood was obliged constantly to take these pills, twice a day for six months, and increase their size; he throve well upon them, and finally they overcame his spasms, belly-ache (and otherwise continual crying) and after awhile he could do as well without them as

any body, and is now a stout hardy boy. This child doubtless partook of the affection of his mother, who was dreadfully affrighted before he was born.

No. 27.

Dr. Reeder's chalybeate, for female weaknesses.

To prepare—take three quarts of strong vinegar, two ounces anvil scales, pounded fine and the dust blown out, one pugil of Virginia or Seneca snake root, one pugil of mountain ditny or garden ground ivy, simmer them together in an iron pot to a pint ; then strain the liquor and return it into the pot ; put into it ten grains of myrrh and ten grains of aloes, a pound of sugar and a gill of spirits ; cover it close, and simmer it down on coals to thick molasses, and put it by for use.

A teaspoonful is a dose, night, morning and night : then miss the like times, and take it again ; and so continue the course till nature is braced and strengthened. This is a cure for obstructed menses, or wasting fluor. See No. 44 how to give it.

With this medicine many have been relieved : the barren have become fruitful ; and those despairing of life, have been restored to health by taking this.

The prescriptions No. 25 and No. 44 were devised after the pattern of this, for which we are ever indebted to the friendship of Dr. Elijah Reeder, of Franklin, on the big Miami.

No. 28.

Warner's blood-purging Pills.

To prepare—take one pound of ipecac. No. 1, of dry roots, or two pounds of green roots, four pounds of green horse radish roots, and two inches of blue flag root; put them into a pot and boil them in stale cider until you gain the strength of the roots; then strain and wring out the liquor; boil it down to a quart; then add half an ounce of aloes and half an ounce of myrrh, and simmer it down to a mass for pills: then put it by for use in a vessel or galley pot.

This kind of pills, my father used to make and keep in my day of living with him, and long before I was born. He used always to sell them at three pices. He used to give them in his cures of old ulcers and sores, frequently two or three times a week. Those who took them said they generally made them hungry.

We believe they give the blood a lively circulation. We have given them to our patients inoculated with the small pox, a few hours before we expected the fever, having given nothing before it; the effect was favourable, beyond all expectation; for they then had little or no fever at all.

Three or four pills of common size, is a common dose; it is expected only to be a slow purge, but it will sometimes vomit a little. Take care to give little enough, and you are always safe.

No. 29.

Porter's Ointment.

To prepare—take four pounds of square-stalk leaves, No. 8, two pounds of elder leaves, and one pound of catnip leaves; beat them well in a mortar and mix them up in fresh butter or hog's fat, put them in a brass kettle or an earthen pot, and heat it or stew it moderately, keeping grease enough in it to cover the herbs; keep it about the fire, and simmer it at times for a week; then wring out the ointment, and put it by for use.

The *Green Ointment*, or tent salve, is made by taking of the above Ointment and Venice turpentine, of each half a pint; put them in a saucepan or some suitable vessel, not iron; add of blue stone the size of two grains of Indian corn, and the same quantity of verdigrease; both are to be powdered and stirred in: the whole is to be boiled or simmered on the fire until it looks like green glass.—This tent ointment cleanses ulcers and old sores to the bottom, and keeps out proud flesh or fungus. My father used to say it would scrape a bone.—The cure may always be looked upon as sound, where this is used.

The first ointment is to be used for fomenting benumbed and withered limbs. Such have been often restored by it, when many other applications had failed.

Sores are to be anointed with this first ointment, around, even when the tent ointment is put in;—

and it is very excellent to anoint a woman's sore breast.

No. 30.

The Red Lead Sear Cloth Salve.

To prepare—take three half pints of Sweet Oil, or in case that cannot be had, take the like quantity of fresh butter when boiled & skimmed ; one pint of Linseed Oil : boil them in a skillet, so hot that it will burn a feather ; then add one pound of pulverised Red Lead to be stirred gently into it, while hot (but the oil must be somewhat cooled or it will foam and run over) until it becomes like soft wax.

This is to be spread on thin leather and applied as a Sear Cloth or Plaster ; which is not to be taken off, until it comes off of itself. If matter should gather in a sore, it must be let out by an awl through the plaster.

This plaster, we have heard, was formerly in the possession of a German, whose name we do not recollect, who lived latterly in Kentucky. He performed many astonishing cures with it. We saw one of his patients, who had been wounded at the Germantown battle, 1777, in the Revolutionary war ; one of his legs had been broken and shattered, while he was one of the forlorn party sent to tear down the fence and palings about Chew's house. He told me that due care had

been taken in setting the bone, and trying to cure the humors, but all in vain, he had to endure grievous sores, every application being of little or no avail; until in about twenty years, he fortunately fell in with this German, who by the means of this plaster, cured his leg. It was then sound and well, when we had this story from his own mouth.

Since the secret has been disclosed, we know families who keep it and use it on all occasions, and speak in the most absolute terms in its praise.

Before this disclosure, there were people who would have paid twenty dollars for this receipt, as willingly as any of you would pay twenty dollars for a horse worth an hundred.

Put this plaster to a fresh wound or cut, it keeps all close, and you have no trouble with it as a gaping, fretting and running sore.

No. 31.

Common Salve,

May be made by taking Horse balm leaves, (No. 13.) Burnet, Mallelet, Spikenard Root, or any two or three of them; beat them well in a mortar, and stew them in tallow and fresh butter, equal quantities; and when you get the strength of the herbs, strain and ring out the grease, and add equal quantities of Rosin and Castile Soap, until your salve becomes a right consistence.

No. 32.

Wild Pursley Ointment.

There is in our western country, near our creeks, on places overflown in high water, a little wild Evergreen, much resembling Pursley. It is one of the Indian medicines for Snake-bites, and other poisons; they use it inwardly and outwardly; but when an ointment or salve is made of it, we have found it very cool and pacifying to freting, smarting sores; it is the best for blistering humours, of any thing we have ever tried. We have proved it on sore lips and other inveterate smarting sores.

A little Tar put into this ointment will add to its excellence.

No. 33.

A Tent Salve for Fellons,

May be made, by taking equal quantities of Brimstone, Bluestone and Alum; rub them in a brass mortar, and when powdered, moisten it with spirits, honey and white of an egg, mixed, equal quantities; rub altogether fifteen minutes with a brass pestle, and make it of a right consistence.

The property of this tent salve is to destroy fungus or inflamed flesh, by turning it quickly into matter; and if followed up and attended rightly, it will bring out the core, and get to the bottom of

any rising in two or three days. Cancers may be destroyed and eaten out by it.

This will answer all the ends of what is called caustic, with less anguish.

No. 34.

The Tooth-ache, to cure by Sympathy.

The process—The patient is enjoined not to narrate what is done to him, or the Tooth-ache will return, (but a repetition will restore the cure.)

All the finger and toe nails are to be trimmed, the pieces off of each are to be laid on a rag or paper; to which also is to be laid a lock of hair taken from the head; then the gum of the tooth is to be gouged or pierced, to add some blood to the nails & hair; then the whole is to be wrapped together in the bank of some creek or gully, at a place where no creature crosses. The operator may keep the putting away to himself, if he pleases.

Indians they say have queer notions. Hah! but we have tried this for perhaps fifteen years, on ourselves and many others, and seldom without immediate success. The tooth, it is believed, when it becomes easy, will never ache again. If the pain remains, chew root, No. 2, or No. 16.

If you are willing to try this, you may rest assured, it will do you no hurt.

No. 35.

The Ear-Ache,

Will often be cured by the application of Spike-nard Root, beat it and add a little water to moisten the root; then squeeze out the juice and put it into a phial; drop this into the ear, morning and evening, a drop or two at a time, and continue it as long as you please.

This is likely to help a deaf ear, if any thing will, and is a real Indian cure. The Oil of Spike-nard, used in like manner, might perhaps be better than the above.

No. 36.

The King's Evil,

Has we know been cured by the Pond Lilley Root; we mean those of a slender stem, a floating leaf, shaped like a horse's foot, often growing in water eight or ten feet deep: the Lilley is the most delicious; also floating on the water, held by a slender flexible stem. The root is knotty and oval, like a Calamus root, and as large nearly as a chair-post. This root should be boiled, beat soft in a mortar, and moistened to a poultice with the liquor; a little of which should be drank morning and evening, and the poultices repeated.

These boils and risings in the glands of the neck, called the King's Evil, have been also digested and

cured, by applications of green Frog-spawn, taken out of springs, and applied as a poultice.

We would recommend the root and bark, No. 7 and No. 14, to finish the cure.

No. 37.

Cold Water Applications,

We reckon among the choicest of our discoveries.

The following we recommend :

When the accident of a bruise, piercing of a nail, a cut, a broken bone, an eye knocked out and put in again, &c. takes place, immerse the part in cold water as quick as possible, and then dip a large soft linen cloth into cold water and apply it, and keep out the air. This cloth should be kept close ; aid this by dropping cold water upon it for fifteen minutes, and continue it close for twelve hours. The inflammation by this means will be kept back, and the cure by any thing else will be almost forestalled ; and then a bruise, a strain, or broken bone, will scarcely swell at all ; and a like application to a burn will have a similar effect. In about fifteen minutes the first pain will be over, and the future ease will be steadfast.

We have tried the foregoing applications of cold water, with full demonstrations, for forty years past.

No. 38.

The Poor Man's Medicine.

Boil four ounces of pure Quicksilver in an iron

pot, with two quarts of water, until half is evaporated, and bottle the water for use.

The same Quicksilver will serve, again and again, as often as you want a fresh supply of the water. This medicine is said to be as simple in taste, and as safe in using as so much simple water, and may be drank as often and as much as you please. The virtues are many : it may be used externally or internally ; it destroys worms, purifies the blood, opens obstructions, scours the glands, cures all impurities of the skin, ulcers, scald head, &c.

The yellow water in horses we have often cured, by boiling only one ounce of Quicksilver in a large pot of water, letting the horse drink a gallon at a time, or mixing his feed with the water ; continuing the course for about ten days, and boiling the Quicksilver again and again ; and I have found them cured, of imposthumes, following the throat-distemper, by the same means.

No. 39.

A Sweat of Virginia Snake Root and Sage Tea,
Is one of our old remedies for fevers.

Take one drachm of Virginia Snake Root, and make it into a decoction, say half a gill ; let the patient drink it and cover warm in bed ; then have ready a coffee-pot of weak Sage Tea, say three pints ; let the patient begin to drink in ten

or fifteen minutes, as warm and as much as he can, out of the spout, not rising or uncovering.— By this drinking keep up the sweat for 4 hours ; then cool moderately and take care of all exposure and excess for the first twenty-four hours.— Follow it with No. 9 or 25.

This sweat we have often given (after a puke or purge) in obstinate fevers, such as the nervous, the intermittent, the fever and ague, &c.

We have used this sweat in old second or third day agues, always with success. We have chosen to begin about an hour before the ague, and take up the hour of ague in the sweat. In other cases, we have chosen the most well time, and never omit it when pain or sickness attend the rise of a fever. Chips or blocks of wood taken out of a pot of boiling water, may be wrapped up and put in the bed with the patient, to set the sweat agoing.

This sweat should be repeated again, after two or three days, if there is not manifest signs of recovery.

Such a sweat has appeared to us, to move off the obstructions to a right circulation, and to take away the very offending matter out of the blood.

Persons very weak, and especially those who have pain in any part of the body, or all over them, ought to try this. But it should always be followed with bracing medicine, such as the above

cited, or No. 4. Dont omit, even if the patient seems fairly well by the sweat.

No. 40.

To cure the Jaundice.

1. Give the emetic No. 1.
2. Give the Pills No. 41, every night, what the stomach can bear.
3. Make a diet drink of wild Cherry bark, and use it constantly till well.
4. If the case is obstinate, give one dose of No. 24, to move the perspiration.
5. Then save the urine, say a pint, mix it into a cake with rye meal, and burn it slowly behind the back-log twice or three times, (per sympathy.)
6. Give Chalybeate Oxymel, (No. 44.)

Doctor Hole relates, that he was cured of an obstinate habit of the Jaundice, into which he had several time relapsed, and which he had proved on others for twenty years, with the most happy success. The process is as follows :

1. Put wild Cherry bark into stale cider, (say a double handful to two quarts.

2. Take the scale that forms on an old chimney back-wall, or on an old iron trammel, scrape off a handful and make a decoction. Drink turn about of each of these, five or six times a day, as much as the stomach can take, and follow it up till the

cure is perfected. Probably there is a good portion of oxygen in the scale, that is generated by the smoke. See note, No. 44.

You can have choice, and if one thing wont do, try other.

No. 41.

Pills for the Jaundice.

Take three ounces of China Rhubarb, powdered, (No. 6) one drachm of Myrrh, and 1 drachm of Aloes, rub them fine, and put altogether, and moisten it with spirits to form a mass of Pills.— They must be made up soon, or they become hard. We choose always to keep some of this preparation by us in a roll; we can then put some of it into a phial of spirits, so that a teaspoonful will be a dose. This roll will make excellent biters, will be an antidote against Dysentery, excess of Bile, the Jaundice, &c.

A small quantity of these pills will answer to relieve costiveness; they answer best, gently or gradually taken; they will then strengthen the system. In this they will be good in Diarrhoea or fluxes, but are not equal to No. 25.

No. 42.

An Antidote for Epidemic Diseases.

Prepare you a few brimstone matches, and a bottle half full of spirits; light a match and thrust it into the mouth of the bottle, so as to fill the

empty part with smoke. When the match is taken out, put your thumb on the mouth, and shake the spirits, to incorporate the smoke what they can. Do thus with several matches.

This we had from an old man, when we was but little boys. We remember he said, a dram of this rum will keep you from catching the Small Pox or Meazles; yes, if you will drink a dram of this in the morning, you may go safely where the plague is all day. But we rather suppose it had better be taken morning, noon and night. We tried it ourselves before we had the Small Pox.— See Antidote, No. 5.

No. 43,

Huron's Cure for the Dropsy.

Take Bitter Sweet Root, White Elder Roots, Horse Radish Roots, of each a large handful, steep them in one gallon of Cider. Take a tea cup full in the morning, and always before meal times through the day.

In a very weak case, a jelly of calf's feet is to be eaten cold, with vinegar. If the stomach rejects food, a little Elixer of Vitriol made into punch, may be allowed. Diet is not to be high seasoned, but any kind to be liberally used, that the stomach will take. This medicine may be prepared with Vinegar, or even with water where cider cannot be had. This receipt came to us

well attested; by it was performed several singular cures, after patients were given over by physicians for lost.

A single instance experienced but in one trial, from a child of our own we wish to relate.

Our youngest daughter, when about two years old, lost her appetite, became uncommonly disposed to sleep, her sprightliness turned to stupidity, and in a few days she became bloated and apparently filled with water or dropsical swelling in her whole frame; and as we could not conceive how we could administer any means of relief to her by any thing we could give her internally, we studied to endeavor it by an external application.

We took Horse Radish and Spiknard Root, (two diure~~tics~~) equal quantities, pounded them in a mortar, green, and applied them by way of poltice to the bottoms of her feet. The wished for effect, a plentiful emission of urine took place, and cleared the dropsy in about forty-eight hours. We gave her a few doses of Linseed Oil, agreeably to No. 55, and she soon became well and hearty.

But try the following (No. 44) for the Dropsy.

No. 44.

Chalybeate Oxymel.

Take two ounces of Columbo Root,* one

* The Columbo Root, if left in whole pieces, may afterwards be strung and dried, it will then be good to chew, or to be used instead of barks.

drachm of Virginia Snake Root, twenty ten-penny Nails, and one quart of good Vinegar, put them together in an iron pot; simmer it a little over fire; then let it stand forty-eight hours; then boil it down to a pint; strain and wring out the liquor, and return it into the pot; then add one pound of sugar and a gill of spirits; simmer it down on coals to the consistence of molasses, and bottle it up for use.

The common dose for a grown person may be a tea-spoonful, morning, noon and night, when the stomach is empty, about ten minutes before meals; but begin with less, and increase the dose, as you find the stomach can bear it.

The intention of this medicine is to recruit the blood, and strengthen the system. It may be taken a week, and then miss a week; and then take it again; and so at intervals renew the course, more or less, until the patient is quite well & strong.

In consumptive cases the person should drink ground ivy or agrimony tea, for two or three days at a time, and then miss as long, and then resume it again. The latter of these herbs is preferred for bracing and giving strength, but the former is conceived to touch the disorders of the liver.

This medicine will be found a superior remedy for worms, as those vermin cannot live with the iron. It is most excellent for the weaknesses of women, either under suppressions, or in excess of

the fluor of either kind. But when it takes place, the dose should be omitted until it subsides. It may be given to finish the cure of fevers in general. It merits a trial in all reduced and low cases of the blood, such as consumption, dropsy, asthma, jaundice, derangement, &c. to recruit the oxygen,* or iron property in the blood; a deficiency of which, as we conceive, is the radical cause of these diseases.

Healthy persons have a right proportion of oxygen; but an excess or deficiency may either of them be the occasion of disease. The excess of oxygen† is not so much to be feared, and occurs but seldom; but deficiency of oxygen happens very often, and we expect always in consumption, dropsy, jaundice and palsy; but we leave it to future observation more accurately to determine

* Take notice—There is a certain part of our bodily substance that we call oxygen, or iron; this is the basis of strength. There is abundantly more oxygen in the blood than in any part of us. When blood is taken in a vessel and stands to be cold—1. There is the clods, or viscid, tenacious part, called the grume: 2. The thin and watery part, called the serum. It is said there is much more iron in the serum than in the grume.

† We have noticed that blacksmiths are very subject to rheumatic pains: the cause, we conceive, is an excess of oxygen; and this may most generally exist with, and be the root of the diathesis of plethora and irritation. The remedy most probably will be No. 39 and 72.

this. We have however observed, that blacksmiths, or those working in iron, seldom, if ever, have the consumption or dropsy.

A late patient of ours, who had been a year or two in a state of melancholy, told us that the electrical machine had been tried on her, but the same charge that would shock other people hard, had little or no effect on her. We leave it to those who have opportunity to observe, whether the electrical shock will not be the same in the cases of consumption, dropsy and jaundice; and whether it does not announce a deficiency of oxygen.

But the great question with us is, how to restore the oxygen in a consumptive person; iron or a preparation of it being our alternative. Two things we fear—1. An increase of the pulmonary, or pain in the breast; 2. Bleeding at the lungs. Our prescription No. 44, we conceive will not expose the patient either as to pulmonary or bleeding at the lungs; but will gently increase the oxygen, and innocently prepare good blood: the issue will be a recovery to good health, if such a thing be possible.

My children and friends—after you look over this, says Dr. Smith, when you see a person with a white face, male or female, you will be ready to say “*That person wants Father Smith’s chalybeate oxymel*” No. 44.

No. 45.

Dr. Tiffin’s prescription for derangement or mania.

Get Gum myrrh, asafoetida, aloes and castor,

of each a quarter of an ounce, opium and camphor, one drachm each ; powder them seperately, and mix them all together with oil of amber sufficient to make them up into pills the size of garden peas. Get at the same time two ounces of Peruvian bark, red or yellow, and half an ounce of rust of steel ; mix them well together into a powder. Give two of the above pills morning, noon and night ; give also a teaspoonful heaped up of the powder every day, an hour before breakfast and dinner, which is twice a day. The diet may be any thing that the patient likes best, and which will best agree with the stomach.

This prescription we was honored with by Dr. Edward Tiffin, late governor of the state of Ohio. We used it for our daughter, Nancy John, who had been four months in a state of alarming mania, or derangement ; when she had taken it about two weeks, she suddenly came to her reason ; and after using agrimony tea a few weeks, became very stout and healthy.

The Doctor, in his letter to us, states, her diathesis " I take to be great debility, and (to use a common expression) the nervous system unstrung."

We think to apply in such a case No. 44 and 26, also No. 9, will likely prove a cure.

No 46.

Syrup for the Dysentery.

We have for a long time, perhaps 30 years, pre-

scribed in the following manner, and it has nearly always been used with success: Take a handful of garden rhubarb, or patience, or horse dock roots, or any one of these, and shred them up green or dry. Also, a handful of persimmon or wild cherry bark (either will do) put the root and the bark together into a quart mug or pitcher that will bear the fire, and put in with them four table spoonfuls of sugar, and fill up the quart with boiling water; set it on the coals until it is drawn like tea. The patient is then to begin to take it, a tablespoonful at a time (if a grown person) every fifteen minutes, until ease begins to take place in the bowels; then not so often, and so by degrees break off; yet take some until good health takes place.

This sirup should be boiled every day, and a little spirits put into it to keep it from getting sour; and may be filled up and sweetened to the taste, or renewed as there is occasion.

Give at the same time a flour coffee (wheat or rye meal fried brown) boil it with milk and sugar in it, to fill up the belly, and promote sweat by a plentiful drinking of it hot or cold: this will greatly assist the cure.

By this course the fæces, or lumps in the illium guts (which occasion the dysentery) will be gradually dissolved, and the cure be permanent; but the first effect or symptom of cure, is ease in the belly. See No. 25, 9, and 44. This Sirup may be given in any diarrhœa or flux.

No. 47.

The Croup, or Bold Hives,

That so alarmingly choak children to death, being a swelling or stoppage of the lungs, we have cured by the following sirup for 12 years past : the success has been truly singular ; it is a discovery of our own, by mere accident.

Take a handful of John's wort, No. 22, and a handful of sage, and sugar sufficient ; make them into a sirup, in the manner directed in the foregoing number. The dose for a child six months old, should be only a teaspoonful ; but to one six years old, a tablespoonful. The times and continuance may also be like No. 46. See No. 18.

No 48.

Sirup for the Quinsy, catarrh, and ulcerated sore throat.

To prepare—Take one ounce of squaw root dried, or a like quantity of green, No. 17, half as much blueberry root, No. 16 ; boil the roots in three quarts of water to less than one, add alum and honey to make it rough and palatable.—Gargle the throat and swallow some pretty often.

Report is, that a noted root doctor of Jersey, near Elizabethtown, made use of this with the greatest success. We had it from Dr. Hole, who highly recommended it ; but as these complaints scarce ever have prevailed where we have lived, we have never put it to the trial. A tea made of

the root No. 16, will probably be a relief and cure in the most of such cases.

No. 49.

For the Canker.

The canker is a hot humor which has its seat in the stomach ; shows itself in whitish sore spots on the tongue, palate, and inside of the mouth and lips, that will sometimes eat and consume away the palate. It is generally attended with fever and great thirst, uneasiness and distress. Children have been mostly the subjects of it, but sometimes it goes through the whole family ; and to small children it has sometimes proved very mortal.

A Mr. Huston, from whom we obtained the receipt, cured it easily and certainly, if applied to in time. His prescription is as follows : lignum vitæ chips or dust, black snake root, No. 10, squaw root, No. 17, Virginia or Seneca snake root, black haw bark, John's wort, No. 22, beech drops, of each a tablespoonful powdered ; of blue flag root, and blood or puccoon root, each a teaspoonful, if powdered ; these put together are to be made into a sirup (say three half pints) in like manner as No. 46, and given like No. 47. The dose for a child is a teaspoonful every 10 minutes for the first hour ; a tablespoonful for a grown person ; then lengthen more and more between times of taking of it. If the belly is bound, clystering, castor oil, or some other gentle, easy purge ought to be giv-

en : sweet fern, blue whortleberry bushes and healall,* or some of them, are to be used as a tea. The sirup should be given warm, especially at first ; and heated, filled up or renewed, till its end is answered.

We have known cures by this medicine when the tongue had become black, and the blotches were spreading, eating sores. Milk diet is to be avoided, and all salt and dried meat ; any other food may be freely taken. This disease is seldom found in southern climates. Try for it No. 14 in tea, and No. 48, but more particularly No. 16 in tea.

No. 50.

Pain in the Breast,

Is often occasioned by an acid, or sour state of the stomach, or if you please, the stomach having too much rennet.

Make the following drink : chip green horse radish roots, as much as will lie in a half pint tumbler, and put them in a quart bottle ; then take vinegar, and if strong, mix it half water, sweeten this with sugar pretty sweet, and fill up your bottle with it. Take this drink three times a day, about ten minutes before meals ; a dose a spoonful or two, or a wine glassfull, as the stomach will bear it. This course will generally help the digestion ; the want of which is frequently the oc-

* The healall is a wild herb, bearing a whitish blossom, resembling red clover.

caasion of the pain in the stomach. But sweet tea or coffee must sometimes be avoided, with every thing else that would turn to vinegar quickly. But when there is a burning at the stomach, which frequently happens by drinking drams, grog, punch, wine, &c. these are to be forborne or left off, as it may be presumed that they are the occasion. Our No. 26 will often be a temporary cure, and ought to be tried, especially if there is flatulence or cholic symptoms; yea, this pain is frequently only wind pent up, and the beginning of a cholic.

Pain in the stomach is a common attendant in a consumption, together with pain in the side and shoulder; then both the above may be moderately tried: but No. 44 will be most likely to effect the cure.

No. 51.

Persons stunned with thunder, drowned, strangled, or the breath suddenly lost or struck out of them by any accident, such as damp in a well, &c. may often be restored by the following process:

Let a person of good strong lungs apply his mouth to the sufferer's, holding at the same time his nostrils close, and blow his breath (as we say) as hard as he can into the sufferer's lungs; he must then leave him to expire while he gets his own breath, and then repeat the effort as soon and as often as he can, perhaps a hundred times, if self respiration does not take place sooner. A

reed or pipe like a weaver's quill may be made use of for the purpose, and sometimes a pair of hand bellows have been used ; but we would prefer the breath, as most likely to keep the lungs and blood warm.

For drowned persons, cloths dipt in hot water ought to be laid upon the breast as warm as a living person could bear, and a blanket dipt in like manner ought to be wrapped round the naked body, and the hands and arms, feet and legs should be rubbed with hot wet cloths ; this warming and rubbing is prescribed in order to keep the blood from coagulating. Drowned persons, we think, should not be rolled upon a barrel, but only be laid with their heads down, so that the water in them may run out, and no violence done them ; but the blowing should be begun and kept on as soon as possible.

In a treatise that we have read respecting the recovery of drowned persons, it is stated (If we mistake not) that they have been recovered who have been under the water five or six hours.

We once happened to be present at the town of Washington, Georgia, when a person was struck dead (as we say) with thunder ; and we witnessed the before described process, as it relates to blowing the breath, and beheld the recovery of the person. This happened on a court day, about 30 years ago : many as well as us, saw the melancholy, but afterwards joyous scene. We assist-

ed shortly after the shock, in opening a vein in the young woman's arm : but there was no spring or motion in the blood. The whole process that proved her recovery was ordered by Mr, Jer. Walker.

No. 52.

Stopping of Blood, and of Hemorrhages,

Are of great importance to be known. If you should be wounded, so as to wish to stop the blood : 1 Close the wound as close as you can, and put to it a large cloth wet with cold water, and drip on a little cold water for 15 minutes, keeping it as close as possible for twelve hours ; sometimes it will be best to take a few stitches to close the orifice. But apply No. 37 in preference to every thing, if you can ; and then the plaster, No. 30. Or 2. Take vinegar and dissolve alum in it as much as is suitable, then scrape the soot from the bottom of a dinner pot, and moisten it with the alum and vinegar, so as to make a small poultice, and apply that ; or if you can get it, take the powder of the leaves of lamb's quarter, and apply closely : this well known herb has been proven to be first rate for stopping blood. Or 3. Boil a strong decoction of the bark of the pignut hicory, this is the Indian styptic, and probably as good as any thing.

In hemorrhages or discharges of blood from the womb or bowels—take a little vinegar prepared with alum as above, give a teaspoonful every

ten minutes, or as much and as often as the stomach will take. At the same time, if the case is urgent, apply cloths wet with vinegar prepared with alum as above, or in cold water, put them cold on the belly, and repeat them as occasion requires. But sometimes it is needful to take a little blood from the arm, as that will turn the circulation; then probably the above applications will take the desired effect. Alum dissolved in water, or alum whey, taken as much as the stomach can bear, until the hemorrhage ceases, are proper in extreme cases. But drink agrimony tea, if you can get it, for two or three days, as stated in No. 9: and if the unhappy sufferer is much exhausted, to restore strength and good blood, try No. 44.

No. 53.

Bleeding at the Nose,

Is sometimes to be a little indulged, as they say it prevents the headache; but generally it is from debility, and shews a weak state of the system, therefore the sooner it can be prevented the better. In order to which, observe the following directions:

1. Blow your nose pretty smartly two or three times, and then bear against it where the blood issues, if you can, with your thumb, and hold it close a few minutes.
2. If this fails, dissolve alum in good vinegar, as in No. 52, dip a little lint or fine rag in it, and put it into the nostril.
- 3.

But sometimes a habit of bleeding at the nose frequently and every day takes place, and the blood becomes very vapid, so that it will hardly stain a cloth. When such a habit takes place, the only effectual remedy that we have ever found is to learn the person to smoke tobacco. This we have had to try ourselves, or be exposed to bleed to death at the nose ; but smoking a little every day has always overcome this habit, as far as our knowledge extends.

No. 54.

Bleeding at the Lungs,

We believe, may always be considered as one of the expressions of great debility. What we shall say about it, take as follows :

1. Try about a teaspoonful of fine salt, which you may lick up by itself out of your hand ; do this every day, or oftener, if the complaint is urgent. 2. The most likely thing that now strikes our mind, to be a radical cure, is to make use of agrimony tea, the roots as well as the tops ; use it cold about three days at a time, and then miss three days, and so use it as a diet drink in some form. See No. 9.

You will wonder, perhaps, why we are always commending No. 9 for every thing : but as a reason we will state the following fact, which we personally know to be the truth :

An old man of our acquaintance, after a spell of the gravel, which nearly took his life, was for

several months unable to retain his urine, but it dript from him continually. He was at length advised by Dr. George Foulk, a German, to drink agrimony tea ; this tea being the only medicine he used, he became a well man in a few days being as free from this complaint as in his youth and he was then above eighty years of age.

No. 55.

Linseed Oil,

For children supposed to be troubled with worms, has been generally our medicine. In raising our own family we have scarcely ever given any thing else. Let it be taken as follows :

Give a teaspoonful of linseed oil, put with as much sugar or molasses, morning, night and morning ; that is, three times, then miss three, then give it again, and so repeat it until the child has taken it nine times. This is a dose for a child two or three years old, and respect should always be had to the age and strength of the patient. But see No. 44 for worms, and No. 21.

No. 56.

Preserving the teeth, and curing an odious taste in the mouth, may always, we presume, be effected by this little simple process :

Only wash and rinse your mouth every morning in your own urine.

Hezekiah Smith, D. D. deceased, late of Hav-

erhill Massachusetts, had his teeth all entire when he was above sixty years old. He told us the only means he had used, is what we have above advised, which he followed from the days of his youth.

Relief from the ill taste we have proved, and we do not think the remedy worse than the disease. Those who know this in their youth, and will not try it, who can pity them when they groan with the tooth-ache !

No. 57.

The cure of venomous Bites and Stings,

Ought to be known, if possible, by every body ; for a little delay will often render the bite or sting dreadful and sometimes incurable. How important must it be to be able to cure the bite or sting of serpents and spiders, especially the black spider with a red spot on his back, called the tarntula, so common and dreadful in southern climates, hornets, wasps, bees, &c.

To cure any of these, you may only wet a thimbleful of indigo with good vinegar, to make it into mud, and apply it to the bite or sting. If done soon, the danger will immediately be over ; and it is stated to me, that the place will not swell at all.

The above is a discovery lately made in Sussex county, New-Jersey, where the snake called the pilot, or copper-head, was so common and bit so many, that the mowers would scarcely venture into the meadows, until this discovery was made. They then kept some of the indigo mud by them,

and found that they could cure themselves at once by this simple application.

But see Nos. 10, 11, and 17, and you may also remember that honey, sweet oil and hog's lard are severally good to take inwardly and outwardly, both for bites and stings. That man who received the sting of a bee on the tip of his nose,* and died in a few hours, might likely have been saved by any of these, had the application been made in due time.

No. 58.

The Thrush,

Is a sore mouth common to young children, beginning in little white scruffy blisters. Its cure may be attempted, 1. By the white elm bark, that is, the rough, not the slippery, make of the bark a strong tea, wash and gargle the mouth and let the child often swallow some, if it is only a teaspoonful at a time; this commonly brings off the scruff in a day or two, and does not terrify at all. Or 2. Make a sirup by dissolving loaf sugar in three or four tablespoonfuls of water, and add borax, (about the size of a grain of Indian corn,) made fine; give the child a teaspoonful every two or three hours, until you find it is mending; then not so often, and by degrees omit it.

No. 59.

Solution of Corrosive Sublimate,

For the yaws and venereal disease, may be pre-

* The case was related in a late newspaper.

pared and applied, by taking, 1. Ten grains of corrosive sublimate, to a pint of good spirits. 2. One drachm of gum guaiacum, to sweat. 3. One drachm rhubarb, to render it purgative.

Scorbutic and venereal diseases are cured by taking a spoonful of the above, morning and evening: drinking sarsaparilla tea plentifully, our bitter-sweet root, or little parilla, is quite as good, and we presume our No. 9 may be found a great deal better. The course about ten, twelve or 14 days, as the case may require.

Caution—This course ought always to be managed by a person of tolerable medical skill, for edge-tools may be dangerous in awkward hands.

Pain in the breast or bowels, or excessive lax, or salivation occasioned by the above, are remedied by taking brimstone; a large teaspoonful of the flour of sulphur mixed in honey or molasses, per dose. This is to be repeated daily until the complaint subsides, and the solution omitted—But see No. 2.

With this course of the solution we once saved a man, nearly covered all over with ring-worms; other small applications having failed.

No. 60.

Solution for Tetters and Ring-worms.

To prepare—Take five grains corrosive sublimate, put two tablespoonfuls of spirits in a phial, and if found too biting, add more spirits. The tetter or ring-worm only need be touched with a

feather dipped in this, two or three times daily. — Warts, pared a little, may be touched in the same manner; continue to touch them till they are dead.

No. 61.

Tetters, or obstinate breaking out,

A-kin to them, on the hands, feet or any where else, we think may be cured by the following preparation: take a half pint of brandy (peach we prefer) put it in a skillet with half a gill of tar, heat and stir them together, and stir in a large tea-spoonful of potash; then bottle it for use. This need only be put on with a feather pretty plentifully for a few times, say every day for four or five days. Our ideas are that some small inhabitants have their cities and plantations in these regions, but this anointing will overcome these Anakims as effectually as the people of the old world were overcome by the flood. You may try this for the itch, and for wens and cancers.

No. 62.

Old Dr. Wills' cure for Wens.

1. The patient must wash the wen morning and evening in his own urine, and once a-day he must grease it with grease broiled out of a wooden potlid, such as in old times they used on their dinner pots; probably the marrow out of an old baked hog's jaw would do as well. This is ex-

pected to break the wen in about two or three weeks, without pain; the contents being turned into pure pus or matter, will be discharged, and then the place may be cured up like any other sore, and will never rise again. 2. Should the above fail to break the wen, a hubbed toad may be just knocked in the head, and laid upon it; this, it is said, will surely break it. We think it ought to be two or three times repeated.

This account we received from Mr. Daniel Hunt, of North-Carolina, above 30 years ago; he told us he had made several trials of it, and always succeeded; one he told me of, was as big as a two-quart bottle, and hung down by a neck.— We have made two small trials with success, which are all that we have had opportunity to attend to.

No. 63.

Cancers have been cured by the common Snails.

They are to be dissolved in salt, on a pewter plate set on coals, and the slime or ointment applied by way of tent. In one instance, we was told, only the naked snail was laid to the cancer, and dried fast, and in a few days the cancer and its roots all came off together. This is a late discovery, but came to me well attested. Try muscles or clams out of the creek, if snails cannot be had. Cancers have also been cured by the following preparation:—Take a handful of comfrey root scraped, fry it in half a pound of hog's lard, until it is crisp, then strain and wring out the

grease ; then add a tablespoonful of gunpowder pulverised, and a quarter of an ounce of red precipitate, rubbed together ; then stir in and stew the whole to make an ointment. Put a fresh plaster of this on the cancer, morning and night, until the roots come out, or are killed ; if it occasions much pain, there is too much precipitate in it.—From Dr. Chn. Coffman.

No. 64.

The Tape Worm,

Has been expelled by taking alum, as follows :

Take pulverised alum, as much as will lie on the eighth of a dollar, mix it with a teaspoonful of molasses or honey, and let the patient take it in the morning, fasting ; increase the dose a little every morning, and take it three mornings and miss three, until he has taken it nine mornings.—This course, it is supposed, will destroy the whole breed of the tape worm in a person ; and no one need be afraid of alum : at the same time let the patient drink a tea of the herbs No. 9, 12 or 24. Look at Buchanan's Family Physician for the symptoms.

No. 66.

Ointment for Burns.

To prepare—take six pounds of the leaves of squaw root, No. 17, or as much or as little as you please, beat them well in a mortar, then mix up these pounded leaves with fresh butter (say three

pounds) then wrap it up in rolls, about a handful in each, and lay them on a dish or board, and set it by in your cellar until it is covered and filled with mould (say two weeks) then mash it up again in fresh butter, and stew it gently an hour or two on coals, having grease enough to cover the herbs; then strain and wring out and put by your ointment for use.

If this ointment can be applied to a burn or scald, before it blisters, it will prevent its blistering at all; when a burn is raw, and exposed to smart, it will terrify a little when first applied; but if you melt your ointment and apply it gently and frequently with a feather, it will terrify less and less, until the smarting will be overcome by it, and you may expect the cure to be soon completed.

The green ointment, No. 29, may be applied in like manner, and will have the like effect. See also No. 7 and No. 14.

An account of this ointment for burns we obtained from Dr. Peter Evans, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, about 35 years ago. He used always to keep it, and spoke in the most absolute terms in its commendation.

The following advice may be useful to some, respecting burns:

We have been told, that in glass houses is kept and used, a preparation of lime and linseed oil: unslacked or fresh lime is mixed in a vessel with

water and stirred up, and when it settles, the water being poured off, they then pour off the pure whitewash, leaving the grounds or gritty part behind ; this lime batter is then mixed with linseed oil, put in a bottle and kept in readiness. If they get burnt, who work at the glass, which often happens, they take a patch large enough to cover the affected place, and make a plaster by spreading it with this preparation, put it on, and go on with their business ; *this plaster, in common, being an immediate cure.* If this is true, it may be of great use to be more generally known.

Note.—Whatever is a cure for a burn, will also be a cure for a frost bite, or sore occasioned by frost.

No. 66.

Pepper, for preventing the Fever and Ague.

If rightly taken, we suppose, pepper will commonly prevent all persons and families from taking the fever and ague, and perhaps most other bilious disorders.

At a season when you expect yourself exposed to the ague, keep fine black pepper by you ; take about as much as will lie on the eighth of a dollar, and lick it up by itself if you please, or mix it in a teaspoonful of molasses or a little water, and swallow it. Do this every morning for about four mornings, before you go out, and then you may ~~use~~ use a week, and then take it again, and so go on.

more or less, until the sickly season is over. The story connected with this process is as follows :

A certain man inadvertently rented a good farm, lying in the bend of a river, but was much alarmed when he heard that the ague always had heavily afflicted every family who had lived upon the place ; but meeting with a certain physician, he received from him the before stated advice ; this advice he and his family took, and found that they could escape the ague there, on that farm, as well as any where.

No 67.

For the Asthma.

Take sena, pulverised ; sulphur, and spermaceti, of each one ounce, two ounces cream of tartar, half an ounce anniseed, pulverised , rub them together in a mortar : take a teaspoonful in molasses, going to bed, two or three nights at a time, we have found enough to relieve us. It is a moderate purge, and a little debilitating.

See No. 44.

No. 68.

Ointment for the Itch.

To prepare—Take sulphur or fine brimstone, salt, black pepper, pulverised ; gunpowder or salt petre, and tar, of each a tablespoonful ; put them in a mortar, and add fresh butter or fat, enough to make it into an ointment, and rub or mix it well together. Apply this about the joints, hands,

wrists and hams, every night, for a week ; wear the same cloths for a week. This quantity will be enough for ten persons, never fails curing the itch, or does any hurt.

Precipitate Ointment.

To prepare—Take three quarters of an ounce of red precipitate, three ounces of Venice turpentine, and half a pound of fresh butter ; rub the precipitate in some of the turpentine and butter in a brass or marble mortar, (not iron) or an earthen bowl, and then add the remainder of the turpentine and butter, and stir it again ; then add nine spoonfuls of water, one at a time, stirring a little between every one, until all is well mixed.

This ointment is to be applied like the foregoing, only not so liberally, for the itch. It will also be good for any hot, itching humor. But care must always be taken not to expose yourself much in cold water, to wash in, or drink it lest it bring a worse evil than it cures. If you get pains after using this ointment, by being exposed, take brimstone (say a teaspoonful) and drink sage tea till you sweat ; do this for two or three nights.

No. 69.

A dislocated Shoulder,

May be replaced by the following process:—

1. Tie the body fast to a post with a sheet, or something, to keep it from giving away when the extension is made.
2. Let a strong person be

provided to grasp the arm, and be directed to pull it in an even direction, from the body ; he is to be instructed, at a signal to be given by the operator, that the arm must be moved forward and a little down so that the elbow will be moved about ten inches, a little briskly. 3. The operator must put his hands, one under the hollow of the arm, about where the knob or end of the bone is, and the other hand on the top of the shoulder, and when the extension is sufficiently made, (which in common does not take very hard pulling) he is then to give the signal for the motion before directed, and at the same instant bear the knob end of the bone into its socket.

This commonly is not a hard operation, but it is important to know rightly how to go about it. If possible, when the shoulder is first dislocated, apply No. 37, and replace it as soon as you can ; but if this has been neglected six hours, it is best to bathe the shoulder with hot vinegar, which may be repeated twice a day for three or four days ; afterwards cold vinegar will be best, and lastly, if the shoulder remains weak, try No. 37, for a few days, beginning in the morning, and continuing the cloths for half an hour : but the whole of this vinegar, &c. may be omitted, if the first application, No. 37, be applied in time.

Follow it then with the plaster No. 30.

No. 70.

For a broken bone.

When a bone is broken, let it be a leg, arm, or

any other limb, the process may be much like that of the dislocated shoulder, and we think no material difference is necessary in the applications. The main thing is, at the time of the extension, try to get the broken-off ends of the bone together as well as you can, and have the bone straight in its natural position. Then if you have used No. 37 in time, you may immediately apply the plaster No. 30; then have ready a splinter work fixed between cloths and quilted, so as to wrap round and fasten with a lace or running string through holes, that you may loosen it and take it off when you please. When you have reason to believe that the bone is knit and getting strong, the stays may be taken quite away; but if the limb should seem to wither, or remain very weak, try the cold water cloth for a few days, as advised in the foregoing No. 69—for cold water is certainly, we think, the best thing to strengthen such withering limbs. After the wet cloth is taken off, the limb should be wrapt in dry flannel, but not kept very hot.

Every body should know that a light diet is the best for such unfortunate sufferers, or especially they should not eat much pork; otherwise they may eat and drink according to their own inclination, what is moderate and reasonable.

No. 71.

For a sprained Ankle or Wrist,
Or indeed any other wrench or bruise, we ad-

vise, 1. You had better try No. 37, than any thing else, at the beginning. 2. Then apply the sear cloth No. 30, and little more need be done. 3. But treat it otherwise with hot vinegar, and generally like as directed No. 30, or 69, 70. The Porter's ointment, No. 20, may sometimes be of especial service.

No. 72.

General directions for venesection, or letting blood.

It is necessary to know—1. How to bleed—2. Where to bleed—3. When to bleed—4. When not to bleed.

1. How to bleed—The operator should have a good lancet, sharp as a razor; let him then put a bandage on the arm, above where he wishes to raise a vein, or on the leg or round the neck, so as to prevent a sufficient quantity of blood from reaching the heart, and to raise a vein; he should also be capable of opening the vein in a delicate and suitable manner, so as to make the vent or orifice about one-fourth of an inch in length.

We have been told that the Indians make a lancet of a nice piece of flint, which they tie in a stick and strike it, like a fleam, with another stick, and so open a vein very well: and it vexes a body to think that any white man should make a more bungling and indifferent hand at letting blood than the poor Indian. But to be serious, due care and discretion ought to be used, not to

injure the place on which you operate. If you have a spring-lancet, set it with judgment, just fairly to go into the vein, and no deeper, and by no means strike through the vein. When we lived in Georgia, in bleeding the blacks, we learned to rip the skin with our thumb-lancet (for we always have bled with this sort) and then we could fairly and safely open the vein; and when we have bled a white person, we have chosen to do it, by a slanting thrust, in the ripping way.

2. Where to bleed, we think of some importance—When you bleed for a bruise or pain, we think it best to choose a vein as near the affected part as you can get; and if for the pleurisy or pain in the side or shoulder, choose your vein on the same side that the pain is, lest, as they say, you should draw the pain across the heart; and for a violent pain in the head, we would recommend to open a vein in the forehead. You may by drawing a handkerchief about the neck, raise good veins in the forehead; and if you open one of them, it will bleed as well as the arm, and we count it the safest place in the body; the skin is a little thicker than elsewhere, but the blood will never flow when the neck is loosed. We have experienced, from this operation, the most sensible relief in our own persons, when from the pain in our head (as we used to say) our eyes were ready to burst. Let this be a general rule, when you bind up an arm to raise a vein, take that vein

which rises best. From half a pint to three half pints, is a suitable portion of blood to take from a grown person at a time : and that ought to vary according to the strength and circumstances of the person.

3. When to bleed, we think a matter of singular importance—Generally, it will be safe to bleed in all cases of plethora and irritation ; then expect the countenance fresh and the pulse high. If then the patient has pain and distress any where in the body, especially in the breast, you may let blood, and it will likely be to considerable advantage. Young men, they say, should be bled, if they are healthy, once or twice at about 20 or 24 years old ; and women, if strong enough, about the turn of life, at the age of 40 or 45. Pregnant women, if strong and hardy enough, are recommended to be bled about the third, the fifth and the ninth months ; and near to delivery, when their labor is like to be tedious.

4. When not to bleed, is a matter of still more importance for us to know than the former, if it be possible—we advise generally not to bleed in the cases of weakness, debility and languor ; then the pulse will be low, the countenance pale, and bleeding will always then reduce the patient and make him more weak, and sometimes, we believe will be the occasion of inevitable death.

NO. 73.

For the Dew-worm, or child's sore head.

Take one spoonful of tar, one spoonful of the

scraping of a copper kettle, black pepper and brimstone, of each a teaspoonful, and tallow the size of a hen's egg; put all in one pint of spirits, and simmer them together over a fire to an ointment. Anoint the child's head once a day until it is well, and let him wear the same cap.

No. 74.

Ointment for the Piles.

To prepare—Take elder roots, hearts of plantain, of burdock, of mullein, mallows, catnip and motherwort, a handful of each; to be stewed in one pound of fresh butter—with this the patient is frequently to grease himself. See No. 14.

Note—Nos. 73 and 74 are old Dutch receipts, that have often been proved.

No. 75.

For a person breaking out with Boils.

Take elder stalks one year old, cut them in chunks, split them open, and fill a pint mug or vessel with them, and put on cold water to stand all night; let the person drink half a pint of the water in the morning. Renew and drink three mornings successively. This little course will so purge and cool the blood, as to prevent their rising any more.

Boils are generally thought to be a sign of health, but they are so sore, that you will wish to prevent them, if you can. When a boil first ap-

pears, it commonly has a little white head with a small drop of matter in it ; if then you will pierce it, a little lower than the skin, and squeeze out a drop of black blood from the bottom, it will die away and hurt you no more. But sometimes boils rise in great abundance, and we have heard of some instances of their taking life. Prevent them then, in time, if you can.

No. 76.

The cure of bilious, typhus or nervous fevers may be attempted in the following manner :

1. Give No. 1, to move the bile ; this is preferable to any thing else, we believe, to lay the foundation of a cure, as it will brace the stomach (the common ipecacuanha may answer) and fit it to receive the following :

2. As soon as the puking has ceased a little, give No. 25, and continue this according to the prescription, until the patient is quite well.

3. Keep No. 26 in readiness, and if any thing of the flatulent or cholick kind is perceived, give it freely according to the prescription, until that is overcome ; Nos. 25 and 26 may both be used together, and we believe they will always be found sufficient to carry off the remaining bile, and they will give ease and sleep ; but the patient should take, as soon as he can, the coffee directed in No. 46, and proceed to other nourishment as the stomach will take it : this commonly finishes the cure.

3. When an obstinate hiccup has taken place, we have dissolved three or four pills, No. 26, in a spoonful of hot water, and given it; and continued to repeat it while there was occasion. Perhaps No. 16 in tea would do as well, or better.

4. At the beginning, if there is extreme pain in the head, take a little blood from the forehead, as mentioned in No. 72, but the quantity ought to be according to the strength of the patient; and blood in like manner may be taken from the arm, in case of extreme pain or distress in the breast.

5. If coldness of the extremities remain after the operation of the emetic, give No. 24. We have found the needed, though despaired of, assistance from this. We have by this course recovered persons who had been vomiting several days, (as long as ten) and have found them recover, when even dying symptoms were upon them.— We have tried to excuse persons who have been long and hard vomiting, from taking No. 1, but have found it impracticable. These hard cases we have succeeded in, when their physicians have abandoned them. See preface.

6. Every body should know, that a passage should be procured, in a fever, thro' the draught; but after the puke, if need be, it will be best to procure a passage by injections.

7. If the fever does not yield to the above applications in two or three days, give the sweat No. 29; and always try to keep up the perspiration by

a plentiful drinking of some suitable herb or root tea, such as No. 9, 10 or 12, or sage tea.

It matters little what you call the disease—remittent, camp, bilious, nervous, typhus, yellow fever or sick stomach;* all will yield to the above directed process, or we are mistaken—the commission of death only excepted.

No. 77.

For a swelling of the belly and legs after a fever, or by taking a cold.

Take a pint of mustard seed, ground or pounded, and a double handful of horse radish roots, scraped or shredded: steep them in half a gallon of stale cider, in a jug, and shake it often. After 24 hours begin with half a gill per dose, or what the stomach can bear; take it in the morning, and always before meals through the day, till you are relieved; and continue to take some at times.

If hot pimples or boils break out on the skin, wash them with a decoction of maple bark. This has been found a very successful remedy on the southern states.

If cider cannot be had, this medicine may be prepared with vinegar, reduced, sweetened, &c. like No. 50.

* The yellow fever and the sick stomach we take to be the same disease; their difference being chiefly in external circumstances. But they are both, properly speaking, the bilious fever.

No. 78.

The Hydrops, a cure for the Hydrophobia, or bite of a mad dog.

A certain herb is now known, and cultivated in gardens, that from the best information is an effectual remedy for this most alarming and awful disorder.

This herb we call hydrops, but by some of the Germans it is called huner dorm (or alsine, latin) and from among them it came into use. But from a Dutch herbal, the herb by that name appears to be another thing—that has a yellow blossom, this a beautiful pink red, that lives through the winter, this dies with the frost, and comes up from the seed in the spring.

The hydrops is a small running vine, a little resembling the madder; its stalk or vine is four square, having two leaves at a joint, one on each side, and the next leaves are transverse; a grown leaf is about three-quarters of an inch in length, a beautiful oval, without notches or roughness any where; the under side of the leaf is thickly speckled with brown or dun-colored spots, not much larger than the prick of a pin; on the set of the leaf, joining the stalk, are sprouts, some becoming roots, some new vines, and some the beautiful lilly, which begins to show its red leaf when near the size of a grain of wheat, supported by a little round stem about an inch and a half from

the stalk ; the bud or heart abounds with these little transverse leaves, closely crowded.

These vines put out thick in every direction, creeping on the ground and taking root at the distance of a foot or two from the first root ; and when it has once gone to seed, it will come again the next year without sowing.

The tradition or saying is, that this herb ought to be gathered on the longest day in the year, in the forenoon ; but we believe this is only a foible, for it must be like other herbs, best when in its bloom and greatest perfection. The Dutch herbal directs to gather the huner dorm when the sign is in the twins, or breast ; and they may do that who please, we dare say it will do.

However, the old lady, mother Cints, in whose garden we found the herb, and who gave us the most correct account, which she states from certain facts with which she was acquainted, says it will do to take it green out of the garden, at any time, and make a tea of it, and it will cure the bite of a mad dog.

The manner in which the hydrops was directed to be given by father Miller, is to have it dried and powdered, and to put as much of the powder as will lie on a quarter of a dollar, on a piece of bread and butter, and let the person or creature eat it ; and let this be done three days successively. (But we may know that a cow or a horse may take

ten times as much ss a man.) It is advisable to lose no time in giving it.

In this manner a family with whom we are acquainted, made a fair and successful proof of it.— A boy and a dog or two took the powdered herb, and continued well; while some other creatures, bitten at the same time, underwent the awful agony and died.

The efficacy of this herb, in curing the bite of the mad dog, is asserted by so many, that no doubt of it can remain. It has been published in public news, and in a Dutch almanac, but we have not had the advantage of either of them to assist us in this prescription. This is the cure mentioned in the preface.

Our acquaintance with the hydrops is too small to enable us to judge much of its virtues or of its general operation. But we make no doubt that it possesses the most rare qualities. Probably it may be found an antispasmodic of the most salutary kind. We think it may safely be tried in mania or derangement, epilepsy, cramp, hysterics, &c. and the quantities, times and manner of giving, may vary at discretion.

No. 79.

For a diarrhœa, or looseness of the belly.

The following has been found peculiarly efficacious, when other means have generally failed:

Take the yard or pizzle of a buck (get it saved and dried by a deer hunter) reduce it to powder,

but a spoonful of the powder in a bottle with a pint of spirits ; take this solution in small quantities, every hour, till relief is obtained ; say from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls, as the case may require.

This we remember to have heard, was used in camp, in the old Canada war with the French, when the complaint was very common, and had carried off many ; but when this was applied, it was found a speedy and certain cure.

We have known this kept as a family medicine, and given with success to both man and beast.

No. 80.

For a stranguary, or depression of urine.

When a person would make water, but cannot, but with pain and difficulty, from whatever occasion, the following may be tried ;

Make a tea of slippery elm, buds or bark, or lyn buds or bark, either may be used ; the tea must be plentifully drank and continued till the patient is well, less or more. Small doses of nitre or camphor, are the usual remedies ; but the above tea is perhaps preferable, and the others may be resorted to if it fails.

No. 81.

For the diabetes, or an excess of urine.

We have found a coffee made of flaxseed, and used as a constant drink, of singular benefit.

No. 82.

For a person struck with the dead Palsy
the following advice may be highly important :

Get good spirits of any kind, such as Jamaica spirits, brandy, gin or whisky, it is not material which, but the first has been oftenest tried ; wet with the spirits the hand, arm, foot and leg, and the whole affected side, three times a-day, and rub the most numb and affected part with a woolen cloth ; continue the application for two or three weeks, or until a recovery takes place.

This application has been several times tried, that we know of. We heard of it in New-Jersey, in several instances, more than twenty years ago ; but never had an opportunity, till since the present copy of this work was written, to see the proof of it under our own notice, and this was with success.

No. 83.

To expel Worms by external application.

Take beef gall and rue juice, equal quantities if green, and a like proportion of the gall and a decoction of the dried rue ; stew them together till you can spread a plaster with it. Then apply a plaster about three inches square on the pit of the stomach, and expect in the space of forty-eight hours the worms to be expelled ; some gentle purge should be given, about the second day, to carry them off.

This application has succeeded, when many others have tried without the wished for relief.

No. 84.

The cure of Fevers by external application,

May be attempted by preparing the slippery elm bark to make a poultice (that is by stripping, scraping or pounding it in a mortar, and then working it to a slimy mass with a little water) this may be put into a small bag prepared for the purpose, and laid a little warm to the belly of the person in a fever. This poultice should be removed, and a new one applied pretty often, for it will soon become infected and loathsome. This application has succeeded in obstinate fevers, when internal medicine was apparently useless.

No. 85.

The virtue and right use of the Yellow Springs or chalybeate waters,

We are persuaded would be of special service to be known. The following are our ideas :

Those waters that are well impregnated with *iron-mine*, possess medical properties of the most healthful and restorative kind ; which for safety and efficacy exceed all other medicine.

They answer, 1. To recruit the oxygen in the blood (see No. 44 in the note) *No. 44 may be joined with the use of this water, perhaps to a considerable advantage.*

2. To strengthen the stomach, and the system in general ; and to give a good appetite for, and digestion of food. It will sometimes raise a per-

son, when any other means would be worse than none.

3. Female weaknesses and rheumatic complaints may be frequently relieved by a moderate, but plentiful drinking, and prudent bathing.

4. Consumptive persons may be cured by these waters, when other means would fail.*

5. Those families who live by, and drink this kind of water, are peculiarly healthy (to an individual) in every part of America.

But observe for the diseased, 1. There should be a copious drinking of the water for a considerable time, perhaps for three or four months together; and drinking will frequently answer all purposes, without bathing.

2. Bathing should be quickly performed, and the body should be covered and got warm as soon as possible; once in 24 hours is enough—oftener will do more hurt than good, especially if they take cold, and that a person bathing is sure to do, if not soon got warm.

3. No person should take the cold bath when heated by walking or work; the morning is generally the best time.

4. It may be noticed as an invariable maxim,

* There are sulphur springs in America; they have a yellow spew, but smell and taste like gunpowder, the drinking of which is noted for hurrying off consumptive people. The warm springs in Bath county, Virginia, and those on French Broad River, North Carolina, have the same character.

that whoever takes the cold birth, (sick or well) and can get quickly warm, will be benefitted by it.

These waters, if good, are covered with a blue scum, where they stand, and do not run off immediately ; and are frequently very cold—they cover wood and stones (that they run over) with a deep yellow paint, like what is commonly called copperas color.

The Yellow Spring, in Green county, Ohio has emitted a spew like the above, that has formed a vast heap of paint, like iron rust or Spanish brown: and the water is conceived to be of the first rate medical quality. Also, there are many other springs in the state of Ohio of the like virtue, and doubtless in many other places in America.

Commonly when a person takes a good potion of this water, in a little time (perhaps in half an hour) his urine will become as clear as the water he drank, and he finds himself cool and lively in his feelings.

Persons drink this water, not because they are thirsty, but because they will drink it.

Though the taste of this water is disgusting to some at first, a little use brings it to be altogether agreeable. The quantity to be drank at a time, may vary from half a pint to a quart, as the stomach can receive it ; but some drink two quarts. It should be drank some time before meals, (say half an hour ;) mostly after a light draught, the

stomach throws or gulps up a little wind ; the person then may drink copiously afterwards, and all will lie easy : but if the wind is not thrown up, it causes to vomit. But a few trials, and a little use, will make it perfectly agreeable to every one.

The water is never counted good, when kept long from the fountain.

No. 86.

Vaccine Inoculation,

Is now fully established to be an antidote against the small-pox.

This was discovered and introduced about the beginning of the present century, (i. e. the 19th) by some Doctors in England, who transmitted it to America.

It has now been practised with, for about 13 years, to general satisfaction, and patronised by two of the honorable presidents of the United States of America, Jefferson and Madison.

The history, as near as we recollect, is as follows : Certain Milk-Maids in England being inoculated with the small-pox, it was found that the small-pox could not be communicated to them ; and when the reason was sought, it was conceived that the said Milk-Maids had taken an infection from the Cow's bags or teats, on their hands, which has brought blisters and sores on them ; and that in the instances where this had taken place, the small-pox could not be communicated.

* The cows are said to have had such watery blisters, terminating in a scab, on their bags and teats; and it was from these blisters found upon the cows in England, that the vaccine inoculation was begun; and for this reason it was called the Cow-pox or Kine-pox.

Now the process we would advise:

1. Take the watery slime, at about the 6th or 8th day, from the arm of a healthy person who has been inoculated, while the blister is still in its clear state; for when it becomes yellow, it will be uncertain to give the infection.

2. Raise the cutis, or grain of the skin, about two inches above the knuckle bone of the wrist, with a lancet or needle, into a little cup, so deep that the water will just rise in it; then introduce a small drop of the above, such as you can carry on the point of your lancet or needle into the raised cup—and cover the inoculated cup, with a little lint or clean cotton, touched with spittle, or the white of an egg, to make it stick.

3. In a few hours the lint may be removed from the arm; and if the infection has taken, it will show a little inflammation in 48 hours. All

* Whether Cows in America have ever such watery blisters and scabs, we are unable to assert:—But we have heard that a cow was inoculated with the small-pox, and she had the disease fairly. Matter was taken from her and tried (at least on one person) but it was found to be the small-pox still, in all its inveteracy.—This was done in the State of Ohio.

excesses in eating, drinking and exercise, should be avoided, as the system will be thoroughly affected; and frequently the person will experience chills and a slight fever—and kernels in their groins and under their arms—and you may expect the sore on the arm to be considerable.

The reason why we would prefer the wrist to the upper part of the arm, is because we think it a more favorable place to keep cool, and wash frequently with a rag dipped in cold water, which should be carefully attended to, during the first stages of the rising of the blister, and inflammation; and if you must have a sore arm it is better to have it there.

If you have to carry the infection any distance or time, we would advise to carry it on a cotton thread, absorded full of the vaccine water, dried moderately before the fire, and dropped into a phial—This may be cut to pieces, and moistened with spittle on a bit of glass or earthen, and the bigness of half a pin's head will do to inoculate a person.

If you wish to preserve the infection for a considerable time, you may save the first scab, taken off as soon as the watery state subsides. Seal it in a phial, and it will answer for years to begin this inoculation.

We have to say, in favor of this vaccine inoculation, that no one ever catches the infection otherwise than by being inoculated; and we have heard

of no one's death being occasioned by it, young or old: but the small-pox inoculation carries off many.

If this inoculation should be still attended to, the rising generation will scarce ever see the truly deplorable and affecting scene of persons dying, or torn to pieces with the small-pox, which every human creature is exposed to, if not secured from it by vaccine inoculation.

No. 87.

Tincture of Cantharides.

To prepare--Take half an ounce of cantharides, (or Spanish flies) pulverise them and put them in a bottle with half a pint of spirits, shake them together a sufficient time, then strain out what you want for present use, through a fine rag, two or three double.

The particular use of this medicine is to remove, in females, that obstruction usually occasioned by catching cold, frequently so fatal to women, (i. e. obstructed menses.)

We would advise to have this in readiness; and after trying No. 27 or No. 44, to recruit the system if possible and prepare good blood, for 5 or 6 days then give this tincture.

Begin by dropping three drops in a little water (say a wine glass full) let her drink it, and repeat the doses three times a day, adding one drop more in every potion, until a stranguary takes place,

or the wished for flour; then stop and attend to the remedy for the stranguary, No. 80.

Then rest from this 4 or 5 days, and in this time give one of the chalybeates above mentioned; then give the tincture again, beginning with the number of drops which you last gave, three times a day, till one or the other of the before-mentioned succeeds; then stop and proceed as above directed. If the end is not answered by second effort, try the third; but we think, commonly speaking, you need not rise above 15 or 20 drops at a dose.

This course commonly speaking, gives no disturbance, and will be found a safe and easy process, and very sure to succeed, if such a thing be possible—it being one of the gentle attempts to be made in the stimulant course, and will frequently be the cure of fits, approaching consumption &c.

The flour, once obtained, will commonly regulate itself: at least with the assistance of No. 8. But in the cases, so critical and delicate, we advise that the patient be under the notice of a skillful physician, if such can be had.

No 88.

To prevent or counteract mortification.

Prepare the following: Take brimstone and alum, equal quantities (say the size of a thimble) put them both in a scale and balance them with gun-powder; then pulverise them separately, and mix them well together. Take of this mixture, as

much as can lie on a quarter of a dollar, make it into a potion, with vinegar and water (say half a gill, for a grown person ; and in proportion, for a child. Let the patient drink it without delay.— Its first effect, commonly, is a chilly fit or shivering, which is to be esteemed a good symptom of its success. The like potion may be repeated daily, till taken three times which is commonly enough. It usually will bring the patient into a good state of perspiration ; but its peculiar intention is to move and loosen all obstructions through the system. The good effect will commonly soon appear in the tumor or wound, or affected part of the body, where the mortification is feared, or may be begun ; and will greatly assist external applications to save life, if it be possible. For external application, apply No. 7, or No. 44, if convenient ; but a decoction of dogwood and sassafras roots, to wash and poultice with, is very good.

We have applied this mixture for an obstinate cold, as we call it, when the lungs could not be relieved by raising or coughing up any thing, and we found it to have a speedy and happy effect.

We was favored with this medicine by Dr. Geo. Foulk, a German.

No. 89.

For persons lean and poor in flesh,

We would advise the following : Take a tea-spoonful of sugar, and just whiskey or spirits

enough to dissolve it and make it swim, (say a tablespoonfull) infuse them together, and let the poor person drink it of a morning and eat something in about 10 minutes ; but drink no spirits through the 24 hours.

Try this every morning, for two or three weeks. This we conceive will increase the quantity of chyle in the stomach, and recruit the blood, and nourish all the exterior of the body in a special manner.

These ideas we have formed from what took place by two of our acquaintances making use of the sugar and whiskey as above , and from being very spare and poor in flesh, as was their common habit, they became very healthy, stout, robust, and fleshy enough ; and we think they may be a good example for others.

No. 90.

The Silver Root

Is famous, as a poultice, to relieve rheumatic pains, when seated in a knee, shoulder, &c.

This root may be known by its small stem, about two feet high, strung towards the top with blue blossoms. It grows in marshy places, and on sandy banks of creeks, where the freshes have washed. The roots, when digged or pulled up, are white as silver, from whence it has its name— are small, and grow from their stool in every direction. They taste aromatic, but not severe.— They should be pounded and applied. We have

tried this but a few times. They succeed beyond expectation; and its character is that of an absolute cure.

No. 91.

The Back-ache root,

Grows frequently in dry prairies and glady barrens, in the western country and state of Ohio; and we believe it may be cultivated from the seed.

It is called back-ache root, from its special use for that complaint.

It is also frequently called *cholic-root*, because it is a known cure for the cholic. But its more ancient name has been *The Devil's Bit*.

The top is a round weed, from two to five feet high, having no branches at all, but thickly strung with long scattered leaves. About one-fourth of the stalk from the top point, is covered in the summer with purple blossoms growing out of the stalk like the mullen; but the stalk is not much bigger than a pipe stem, and seems as if it grew always in a bunch of grass, which grass indeed, is the leaves of the root.

The root itself is a lump or knob of irregular form, and various in shape and size: its taste is mild, resembling the taste of allocompain, or a pine bud, or both.

The properties of this root we conceive are special, being a mild aromatic, yet a powerful stimulus, answering generally as an antispasmodic,

and may be found useful in all the nervous disorders.

In using the Back-ache root, observe,

1. A chew of this root is a quick relief for the tooth-ache.

2. By chewing this root, persons have been cured of the cholic and finally of the habit, or return of it. 3. The Croup or bold Hives, have been speedily cured by drinking a decoction of this root, making the same root into a pollice, and laying it warm to the pit of the stomach. The decoction should be given as liberally as possible till the child gets relief.

4. We have found the decoction of this root, a speedy remedy for the head-ache.

5. The back-ache has been cured by this root, and in one instance, it was taken in bitters, chewed, and in decoction, so that a man took as much as six pounds of the root in nine days, but had his back cured, with which he had been a cripple for some years.

6. We have experienced ourselves, great relief in a chronic rheumatism, by only taking it in liquor as bitters.

7. From the foregoing facts, we are encouraged to think, that a decoction of this root will likely cause the intermission of a fever, and may perhaps become a general cure for fevers; but a purge, or vomit, should be given before it.

8. It merits a trial in hysteric, and hypochon-

driac complaints, and in all cramps, spasms, epileptic and convulsion fits, and to prevent the return of the apoplexy, that king of terrors.

Observe—That the using of this root has never been known to issue in indirect debility. It never occasions vomiting or purging, nor a flow of urine, sweat, or saliva; nor does it occasion sleep or stupor, like opium; but the patient sits easy as to all these, tho' using this pungent root most liberally.

If these ideas should be justified, when put to a sufficient farther proof, this root must be placed in the first rank of simples, of all the materia medica; and we should not hesitate to conclude the entire propriety of these remarks, was it not that we remember to have heard, fifty years ago, that it was a root of excellent virtues; and we may wonder why those virtues have not brought it into use, more generally ere now. But why should we wonder when so small a portion of the riches of the field of nature is yet discovered?

No. 92.

Indian mode of Sweating.

This sweat is performed in almost every disease that they are liable to; and we give it as our opinion, that it is of the greatest importance of any thing that can be done in the first stages of any disease. It is of great importance in many cases which are considered by the medical faculty as desperate; and it would be so under our mode of treatment, if it were not for the manner of ap-

plying heat to the body, for the purpose of re-animating the system, and aiding nature in restoring health. We had but little knowledge in their modes of practice when we first went among them ; but being with them seven years, and in constant practice, and having a desire to increase in knowledge for the benefit of man. We found their great object in sweating was to raise the heat, in all cases where the heat of the body is so far exhausted as not to be rekindled by using the medicine ; and being shielded from the surrounding air by a blanket, and chills and stupor attending the patient, then they apply heat by steaming. It becomes indispensably necessary, and heat caused by steaming in the manner they use it, is more natural in promoting perspiration, than any dry heat there can be applied to the body in any other manner, will only serve to dry the air, and prevent perspiration. Diseases where a steary water or vinegar would promote it, and add a natural warmth to the body, and thereby the life and motion which lay silent, in consequence of the cold, they have various ways of performing their steam operations ; some by pouring nebish in a gemong ; that is to say, pour water in a canoe, and laying a few sticks across it, spreading hemlock boughs upon them, bending boughs over the top of them, and spreading a muha-cota over them, that is to say, a blanket, to shield them from the surrounding air, and heating small stones and putting them into the water to raise a steam.

Others dig a hole in the ground and put in water and hot stones, and surrounded as before mentioned, so as to raise a steam. To bring on a free perspiration, they make a tea of some kind of bitter warming herbs, such as smart weed, pennyroyal, peppermint; and then if they deem it necessary whilst sweating, to give a meskena, or a vomit, they make use of nishunoba shanaw, or the Indian tobacco, or the lobelia influta.

The mode adopted by us since we left them, and which has always answered the desired object, has been as follows: Take several stones of different sizes, and heat them red hot; then take the smallest of them first; put them in a kettle of water, with the stones half emersed; the patient may be undressed, or his coat taken off, and a blanket put around him so as to shield his body from the surrounding air, and then place him over the steam: change the stones often as they grow cold, so as to keep up a lively steam, and keep them over it: if the patient is faint, pour a little water on the face and stomach, which will prevent faintness and restore their strength. After they have been over the steam long enough, which will be about 15 or 20 minutes, they must be washed all over with spirits or vinegar, they must be put into bed, and bring on another moderate perspiration, then the patient may remain in bed, or be drest, as the nature of the case may require. Before they are placed over the steam

give of the Indian tea, lobelia, till the stomach is thoroughly cleansed, always mixing this herb with other hot natured herb tea ; such as smartweed, peppermint, peneroyal, may-weed, or some other kind of herb tea, remembering never to scald the Indian tobacco, if you do it will not puke ; and if there should be any difficulty in not puking, dissolve a small piece of pearlash in some warm water, and give till they puke freely : give at first about a teaspoonful of Indian tobacco leaves or seeds powdered fine, at once, and so on till they puke once in 15 or 20 minutes, keeping them in a moist sweat, and not suffering the pores to close when the patient is too weak to stand or set over the steam : it may be done in a bed by heating a number of stones and putting them in water till done hissing, then wrap them in a number of thicknesses of cloths wet with vinegar or water, then put one in the bed at each side and one at the feet, occasionally wetting the face and stomach with vinegar or water, when faint.

Many other plans may be contrived in steaming, which would make less trouble, and be more agreeable to the patient, especially when unable to stand over the steam. An open work chair may be made wherein they may sit and be steamed very comfortably ; or a settee might be made in the same manner, in which they may be laid and covered with one or more blankets, so as to shield them from the surrounding air. Such con-

trivances as these would be very convenient, in cases where the patient would have to be carried through a course of medicine, and steamed a number of times, as is frequently necessary, particularly in complaints that have been long standing.— The use of steaming is good to prevent sickness as well as curing it. When a patient has been exposed to a cold and is threatened with a disease it may be prevented; and long sickness and expense saved by a very little trouble, by being steamed and following directions before given, till the cold is thoroughly thrown off, and a lively perspiration takes place; then go to bed, take the stones from the kettle, wrap them in wet cloths and put them to the feet. This may be done without the medicine when it cannot be had; the same time make a tea of may-weed and summer-savery, sweetened, may be given, or any other thing that is warming—this will frequently prevent a long fit of sickness.

Suspended animation, such as drowned persons, in such cases place the body over a moderate steam, shielded by a blanket from the weight of the external air, and rarify the air immediately around them with the steam. Pour into the mouth some of the tea made of the prickly-ash berries, sweetened and mixed with brandy; and if there is any life remaining, there will be muscular motion about the eyes, and in the extremities. If these symptoms appear, repeat the do-

ses several times, and renew the hot stones and raise the steam by degrees. If the steam is raised too sudden it will overpower the inward heat, and you will fail of the desired object. This is the only danger of any difficulty taking place.— Always bear in mind to give warming medicine, such as prickly-ash berries, so as to keep the fountain above the steam. After life is restored, put them in bed, and keep the pores open for twelve hours; tie hot stones wrapt in cloths wet with cold water, and occasionally give them the tincture as before mentioned. When the coldness and obstruction are thrown off, and the patient comes to his natural strength, beware of bleeding, as this will generally prove fatal.

In many cases of spotted fever, sweating by steaming is as necessary as in drowned persons. Such as fall apparently dead, the same treatment is necessary to lighten the surrounding air till proper medicine can be given; such as the tincture of prickly-ash; begin with a small stone, and increase the heat as the patient can bear it. If the distress is great, give more of the tincture; and as soon as an equilibrium takes place, the pain will cease. In all cases of this kind the difficulty cannot be removed without applying steam to the body, and heat is more naturally applied that way than any other. Means that can be made use of in cases of long standing, where the patient has been run down with pernicious medicine, and left

In a cold and obstructed state, liable to the rheumatic and other chronic complaints, they cannot be easily cured with medicine without applying steam, as nothing will remove mercury as easy as the steam bath, as when a patient is carried through a course of our medicine and steamed, who has been long under mercurial treatment and whilst under the operation of the hot bath, when the steam is at the highest, the face will swell, in consequence of the poisonous vapour being condensed by the air; the face being open to it.— To relieve them of this, put the patient in bed, and take a hot stone wet with cloths, and put to the feet; pour on a little vinegar and make a lively steam, and cover the head with cloths, and let them breathe the steam as hot as they can bear it, until the sweat covers the swelled parts; this will in about 15 or 20 minutes throw out the poison and the swelling will abate. This method is also of great service in agues and tooth ache caused by colds, and many other cases of obstructions from the same cause, especially young children, stuffed on the lungs. To steam young children, the best way is to let them sit in the lap of the nurse; cover both with a blanket and sit over the steam, pouring a little vinegar on the hot stone, or it may be done in bed with a hot stone wrapped in cloths wet with cold water, putting on a little vinegar and covering them with the bed clothes, laid loosely over them; but in this way you cant use so good judgment in tempering the steam as when you are

steamed with them yourself. If the child appears languid and faint, the outward heat is high enough. Put a little cold vinegar on the face or breast, which will restore the strength. Then rub them with a cloth with vinegar or whiskey; put on clean clothes and put them in bed, or let them sit up as their strength will require. This is safe in all cases of bad colds and obstructed perspirations. It ought to be borne in mind to often give a child drink when sweating. When this is not done they might suffer, as they cannot ask for it.

In all cases of falls or bruises, steaming is the best thing you can do, and is far better than to bleed, as is the common practice, which only tends to destroy life, instead of promoting it. If the patient is not able to sit over the steam, it must be done in the bed, as before described. Give hot herb drink and keep the perspiration free, till the pain and soreness abates, and the strength will soon return. If the advantage of this mode of treatment was generally known, bleeding in such cases, or any other to remove disease, would never be resorted to by the wise and prudent.

No. 93.

Man-Root.

The Indian name of this root is *nisha-noby-munick*. This valuable and remarkable root is to be found growing in meadows, pastures, old fields, and many other places on dry sandy ground most

generally, although I have found it on clay land, but there it does not grow large. This root is very easily known by its top; it differs from all others that grow. The top will run on the ground or fence, bushes and staddles. It is about the size of a wheat straw, red on the upper side, and green on the under side; two of the vines will often come from one root, and many branches will make from the vine the distance of one or two feet apart, and other branches will shoot out from them till the whole earth will be covered with them for two or more rods each way from the main root. If it is on rich ground and not disturbed, it will grow so thick that a person can hardly get through them—the vine is very tough, and principally covered with leaves. The leaf in size and shape, is similar to that of the hop, but very smooth and glistening; and where the leaf sits out from the vine, there sits out a blossom in the shape of a funnel, from two to three inches. Across the mouth of them the blows are generally white.—There are various shapes and sizes of the roots. They are from 20 to 30 inches beneath the surface of the earth, before you come to the head of the root. Those roots have been found five feet three inches long, and weighed 247 pounds and a half, and are frequently found in the perfect shape of a man. We was once digging one of them ourselves, and found one in the perfect shape of a turkey, even to three toes on each foot, and are often found in the shape of a child, or a snake, and

many other things. The vine always grows out of the head of the root. It ought to be dug in the Spring or Fall of the year, and cut into slices and laid in the sun to dry, then pound or ground, or grated, till made fine fit for use. The root is of a light brown color. More might be said about this root, but we think enough has been said, to shew the situation of its growth, so that people can find it without trouble. We shall now endeavor to shew the medical virtues of the above named root. This article appears to be a new discovery in medicine, entirely unknown to the medical faculty, as no mention has been made of it by any author, or how it was first discovered, and how and when it grew. We will now shew the way and manner it was first found out. This great discovery was revealed to a man in a dream who lay at the point of death with the consumption as all supposed, as all expected every hour he would breathe his last; but the all-wise God who made all things, and made nothing in vain, as he brought upon Adam a deep sleep, so he also brought a sleep upon this man, and caused that he should dream of this great and valuable root, that he, together with all the sons and daughters of Adam's race, might be benefitted thereby; and he dreamed where it grew and how it was to be used, and he got and used of it according to the directions he had received in his dream, and in a few days it restored him to a perfect state of health. Others being afflicted with the same mal,

adies, tried the same preparations, and it had the same effect on them. After many trials and proofs of this efficacious medicine, it was found to be so valuable a root, not only in that disease, but in almost every other complaint. This root has been found to be so valuable an article it has sold for \$175 a pound in some of the states. When first discovered it was said to be very scarce, and only to be found in one part of the world: but this is a great mistake. We have been in 14 or 15 of the states, beside the Upper and Lower Canadas, and in a number of the territories, and to the northwest amongst the natives, and was never in any state or place to our knowledge, but there was plenty of it to be found. It was a great speculation with some, and would not let it be known it was plenty. But we conceive it to be our indispensable duty to let this, with a vast many other secret medicines, be known to the benefit of our fellow creatures. We have dug, prepared, and made use of a great quantity of this valuable medical root, and we can safely say, for three years past, we have not lost a patient that we have administered it to, and that we have given it to more than one hundred people within that time, and we have found it to be agreeable to every complaint incident to our country. It is of great value in female weakness; it will not hurt or injure them in any situation of life. The right mode of using this medicine is to take a table spoonful once in four hours after being made into a tea with milk.

and water. To prepare this medicine fit for use, put a table spoonful of the powders in some vessel and add a gill of rain water, and let it stand on coals of fire till half evaporated away, and then add half a gill of new milk, and mix it together fit for use. This should be used in all kinds of sirups and strengthening medicine. You may add as much of this root to any other kind of roots or barks, or herbs, to the sirups you make, or take it alone as above mentioned.

No. 94.

A recipe to cure the Canker in the Stomach and Bowels.

Under this head, we shall describe such vegetable productions as are good to cure the canker, in which we have found good to remove the thrush from the throat, stomach and bowels, caused by a cold, as there will be more or less of it in all cases of disease ; for when cold gets the power over the inward heat ; the stomach and bowels become cloged with canker, which prevents those numerous little vessels, calculated to nourish the system from performing their duty ; a cure therefore cannot be effected without removing those difficulties, which must be done by such things as are best calculated to take off the canker, and leave the juices flowing free. There are many articles which are good for this complaint ; but we shall mention such only, that we have found to be the

best. Several things that are used for canker, are too binding, and do more harm than good, as they cause obstructions. We have adopted a rule to ascertain what is for canker, which I have found very useful, and shall give it for a guide to others, that is to show some of the articles, and if they cause the saliva to flow freely and leaves the mouth moist and clean, it is good ; but on the other hand, if it dries up the juices and leaves the mouth raw and dry, it is bad, and ought to be avoided.

No. 95.

Composition powder for Canker.

Cankerweed, dwarf sweet rush, shumake bark, leaves or berries, goldthread, raspberry leaves, white pond lilly root, hemlock. A strong tea made of the above when used, we never knew to fail to cure the canker, when all other medicine failed, if made use of when green, take an equal quantity of each kind, and put them in a tea or coffee pot, and pour hot water on them and steep them as you would tea or coffee, and sweeten with honey or loaf sugar, when cool take a spoonful of the composition, once in an hour, for a grown person until a cure be perfected, if there is canker in the mouth, wash with the same tea, when the above named articles are dryed and pulverised fine, put a tablespoonful of it in some kind of a vessel and a teacupful of boiling water, when cool to be taken as before mentioned, if you cannot procure all those articles, make use of the lilly root above

named, or the canker weed, or hemlock bark, or both of them together, or the dwarf sweet rush alone, will answer every purpose. Dwarf sweet rush in giving a description of this valuable rush, for it is the most important article to cure diseases, especially fevers and cankers, and any kind of fevers whatever it may be used, and is of great use to cure sores, when they are of a scorfulous nature; this we claim as our own discovery, and never knew any of it to be made use of by any person till we made of it ourselves. It was in the state of New-York and county of Jefferson, we was called to visit a patient that three Doctors had attended and had given him over to die with the canker and typhus fever; and we made use of this rush and cured him in a few days; and since that time we have used it in many other diseases, and have found it to be of great utility. It may be used with safety in almost every complaint.— This rush grows on black land; such as pine, hemlock and spruce. It grows about six inches high, and is about the size of a common knitting needle, rough, and has joints similar to the scouring rush. It is very scarce in many parts of the States, but plenty at the northwest with the natives, and also in the Canadas. We have seen the time we would have paid \$25 a pound for it, but could not get it for love or money, or any thing else.

No. 96.

White Pond-lilly Root.

This root is of great use for taking inflammation

out of the eyes. When used, it ought to be bruised and wet with new milk—breast milk would be the best—and laid over the eyes and changed as often as it gets dry. It is also good to take out the inflammation of any sore or swelling. Pound it fine and mix corn meal with it, and wet it with emptings or new milk, and apply it when cold—and when taken off and changed, wash the wound with soap suds or white lye, and so continue till salve is needed, which we intend to describe how to make. This root is well known from the beautiful blossom which it bears, opening only to the sun and closing again at night. It grows only in fresh water ponds, and is common in many parts where we have been. The best time to gather it is in autumn, when the water is low and warm, as it may then be obtained with little trouble.—It has large roots which should be dug and washed clean, and split into strips, and dried. When perfectly dry it should be pounded fine in a mortar and preserved for use.

No. 97.

Hemlock Bark.

This is the common hemlock, and grows in almost all the states more or less plenty. The best for medicine is to peel it from the young tree, shave off the rind, and save only the inner side—dry it with care and grind or pound it to a powder. It is the best thing for a bleeding at the stomach or

lungs of any thing we have ever found, either by giving a tea made of it, with which hazle leaves, or mix the powdered bark with white rosin and honey, equal parts; take a teaspoonful of the composition at a time, 4 times in a day till cured, as it will be in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours.

No. 98.

Canker-weed.

This weed is by some called wild lettuce, or Indian sallad. It grows on mountainous land and on pine plains, where the box berry or checker berry are found. It is an ever-green; there are two kinds of it, the male and female. They are both good for medicine; the male has a leaf about the bigness of a dollar and almost as round; they are smooth and glistening, sometimes four or five springing from one root, and frequently lie flat upon the ground, and a stalk makes out of the center of them, and grows from six to eight inches high, and about the top a quantity of white blossoms. The female has a smaller and longer leaf, and more of them which grow along up the stalk, and has a blossom similar to the male. Either of those may be used as a tea in any complaint, especially in fever complaints, coughs and consumptive complaints; sweating nights, and in all cases where there is any canker, either in the mouth, throat or bowels, and can with safety be used in an injection. It makes a good wash for old sores.

We have made constant use of it in our family for tea, and had rather have it than the imported tea. It is a preventative against fevers, rheumatism and cankers.

No. 99.

Golden Root.

This root grows on sandy, strong loomy land, and is about the first herb that puts forth in the spring of the year. It comes from the seed every year, and grows from three to five feet high, with some small branches sitting out near the top, and many white blossoms, it has a very large leaf.— There are two kinds of this herb, the male and female. The leaves of the male are in the shape of a heart; the leaves of the female have a large scollup on each edge, and when the stalk, leaf or root is broken, the milk will run out and taste very bitter. The root is very yellow and in the shape of a parsnip, with some small fibres attached to it. It is the bitterest root that grows in nature's garden. They may be used when green: but to lay up for use, they ought to be dug in the fall of the year, after the leaves are dead. They must be washed clean, split open and dried in the sun, and then ground or pounded to a powder. This is the Indian mode of curing the camp distemper, dyssentary or flux, take a table spoonful of this pulverised root & a tea cup full of new milk & another of water; mix them together and simmer them to one tea cup full;—this is the quantity for a grown

person to use in four hours, dividing as the case may be, and so continue till cured, which will frequently be in 24 hours. An injection may be made of the same, and used frequently. It is of the utmost importance to keep the pores open till a cure is perfected. It is also of great value in liver complaints; the root may be chewed and used as tobacco only, remembering to swallow the juice, or use it for common tea sweetened with molasses or honey.

No. 100.

Red Cedar Oil.

To get the oil out of cedar, the wood must be split fine and put in a hot oven, and be dried till the sap is all dried out of it, then the wood must be set up in a pot like a coal pit, and drove in round the edge tight; then put on the top of the pot a tin or earthen pan with a hole in the center, and plaster it all around tight; dig a hole in the ground large enough to hold the pot, then set a cup in the bottom of the hole, then turn the pot bottom upwards over the cup, and fill in dirt all around the pot, only leave the bottom bare, then build a fire on the bottom of the pot; be careful not to build a fire so hot as to burn up the wood in the pot, or burn the wood to a coal, if you do you will get no oil; keep a moderate fire for one hour, then dig away the dirt and take out the cup of oil and put it in bottles corked tight fit for use.—
The efficacies of this oil is very great. It is the

best medicine for the bleeding or behind piles that can be produced, or female weakness. In any situation of life take a tea spoonful three times in a day, and onoint the parts affected with the same. It is not uncommon to cure in two or three days ; if a cure is not effected in that time, make a strong tea of witch hazel and raspberry leaves, and add a tablespoonful of this oil, and make use of it for an injection. This we never fail to cure, even those who had been afflicted for years. We do give it as our opinion that this oil has the most medical virtues of any thing of the oil kind that we have ever used in our practice. It will cure colds and prevent taking colds. We have not taken any cold in 20 years since we first began to use of this oil, neither have we feared taking cold while using of this oil now and then a little.—It is good for coughs and consumptive persons, dropsies, gravel and gout, and of great use in ceattick or rheumatic complaints, or for sores, bruises and weeping sinews and sprains. It may be used internally as well as externally for pain in the breast, head, or any other part to great advantage if properly applied.

No. 101.

Ametick Herbs.

Blue and white Vervines and Indian tobacco. Those three kinds of ametick herbs are used by the natives. The qualifications of them are very singular. We have found them nearly in all pla-

ces where we have travelled ; they are to be found in old pastures and by the side of old roads, and sometimes in dry meadows. Those herbs grow from twelve to twenty inches high. The Indian tobacco has many branches setting out of the stalk almost all the way from the root to the top, and has a long peaked leaf with notches on the edges, and grow from the size of a six pence to that of a 25 cent piece, and has many blue blossoms on the branches ; when ripe has a small pod, and the seed they contain are similar to tobacco seed. It ought to be gathered when the leaves begin to turn a little yellow, and dried out of the sun shine on a sheet, then strip off the leaves and pods and seeds, and make them all fine, and sift them through a fine sive fit for use. A common tea spoonful for a dose, to be given to a grown person at once in honey or molasses, or in pills. You had better begin with a fourth part of a teaspoonful, as it has different operations on the human system. The vervines are of the same nature, and have to be used in the same way, only in larger doses.

No. 102.

Thorough Wirt.

This herb grows from two to three feet high, and has two leaves growing together one on each side of the stalk, with a large bushy top and white blossoms. It generally grows on wetish land.— This weed ought to be gathered when the seed is

in the milk—then dried fit for use. When it becomes necessary to cleanse the stomach, make a strong tea of it and take a tea cup full of it once in ten or fifteen minutes. It is of a warming nature, and is good for canker and many other complaints ; it is also good for to put into beer in the spring of the year, and will physic the blood, as all we take into the stomach is calculated to do good or harm. This herb gathered at the above named time is better than any other time. As We have tried all times in gathering medicine and find there is a right and a wrong time.

No. 103.

Adam and Eve Root.

This is to be found in almost all parts of the world, and grows on moist land, and varies greatly from all other roots. It has one leaf and grows 6 inches high, and one in breadth, and is full of ridges. It grows in the winter. It may be found by the leaf till the middle of May or first of June. It has a small stem, the leaf runs into the ground before it comes to the main root about an inch or two, and then there is a round root about the size of a hickory nut with the shuck off; and then a small fibre makes out of that and running about two or three inches, and then there will be another round root about the size of the other. These roots are of a salvy nature, and are good to make a syrup of, or to make a salve of with other materials, or a consalve by bruising them by them-

selves, and adding loaf sugar. This consalve is good for sprains or weak joints, a calice, or a cough that is of a consumptive nature, or a pain in the breast, and are very strengthening for any inward or outward weakness. There may be a sirup made of these, cumphrey, man-of-the-ground, burdoc, hoarhound and thorough-wirt; when boiled strong, add as much brandy as there is of sirup, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and bottle it for use. Take a wine glass full of it three times a day just before eating.

No. 104.

White Ash Bark.

This tree is so well known that it needs no description, only that it is the common white ash bark. We make a dose of it for the bite of a rattle snake. Get the bark of the root and pound it fine; put it into a kettle and boil it down strong; when cool, drink a wine glass of the decoction, and bind the bark on the wound, keeping it wet with liquor, and change it once in five or six minutes until the swelling goes down. Then clean the stomach with thorough-wirt tea or Indian tobacco till puked enough; then wash the parts affected with the same. When first bit, peel off some butternut bark and apply it around the limb above the wound, to prevent the poison going to the stomach, as it will draw a blister and take out the poison. The Indian tobacco will do

if you cannot obtain the other, to be used as the ash bark before mentioned. I never knew this to fail curing.

No. 105.

Red Raspberry Leaves

Are an excellent medicine, which have been long used by the natives, and are good for cankers and many other complaints, such as a relax in children. When made into a tea, it will frequently cure after taking it once or twice. It will answer the same purpose in old people as in children, as all relaxes are caused by canker.

No. 106.

Rheumatic Drops.

Take one gallon of any kind of high wines, and two pounds of sweet flag after dried and pulverised, and a half pound mustard seed after ground, and four ounces of red pepper; put them all into a stone jug and put the jug into a pot of water and boil them one hour with the jug stopped; then let it stand till cool; then it must be strained through two thicknesses of flannel, and bottled up for use. These drops may be used to cure all kinds of rheumatic complaints, by taking 15 or twenty drops at a time, or more, as the case may be, three or four times a day in water or whiskey, and bathing the parts affected with the same, only add some cedar oil to that you bathe with; and bid defiance to the rheumatism, for we

have tried it more than twenty years and never found it to fail when rightly applied. You may use the drops without the oil : it may cure and it may not.

No. 107.

Indian Fever Powders.

These powders are composed of various kinds galls, viz, catfish, sturgeon, raccoon, rabbit, skunk, and musk rat. All kinds of galls that are taken must be mixed with chalk or flour, as thick as dough, and laid in sunshine till dry, then pound it fine for use. These powders are made use of by the natives, in all fevers. The rattle snake, cat fish, rabbit, skunk and musk rat are the best. To a spoonful of the powders add 12 spoonsful of hot water ; when cool enough to take, stir it up and take a spoonful once an hour. There is no danger in taking these powders ; and great cures have been effected thereby.

No. 108.

Wild Indigo Weed.

This weed is to be found in many parts of the States and in the Provinces. It is so well known that I shall give but a very small description of it. It generally grows on sandy land, the root lives through the winter, and a new stalk comes up in the spring. The stalk grows about two and a half feet high, of a pale blue color, has many branches at the top, a very small leaf, and many

blossoms. This weed is of great use in allaying inflammation and taking down swellings; it may be bruised and made into a poultice with corn meal, or it may be boiled and laid on the parts affected.

No. 109.

Indian cure for Cancers.

Take a hollow stick or some other machine, with the hollow a little larger than the sore, put it on the sore, & pour in boiling hot water and keep it on the space of ten minutes, bearing down hard on the tube to prevent the water from gushing out and scalding any other part; then turn the patient over till the water runs out, then take off the tube and apply the ointment till cured.

No. 110.

German Cancer Plaster.

Take wild indigo weed roots, wash them clean, put them in a kettle of water and boil the strength out; take out the roots and strain the liquor: then simmer it down over a slow fire till it becomes as thick as tar; then make a plaster of it and lay it on the cancer, renewing the plaster once in 12 hours. Keep the air from the sore as much as possible when drest. These plasters will frequently take out a cancer in one week; when the cancer is out apply some kind of healing salve. It will be necessary to physic or cleanse the blood take culver root, and avoid drinking any spiritous liquor or cider, or eating salt provisions.—

This has been kept hid from the world for a long term of time. We do not know of but three persons in the world who know how to make the above named cancer plasters. We think it our duty at this time to reveal it, with the hope that it will be to the great benefit of those who are afflicted with this mortal disease, and are dying daily with the same.

No. 111.

Bayberry, or Candle Berry.

This is a species of the myrtle from which wax is obtained from the berries, and grows common in many parts of the world. It is a shrub that grows from two to eight feet high, is easily known by the berries which it produces annually, containing wax in abundance ; these grow on the branches close to them, similar to the juniper ; the leaves are of a deep green : the bark of the root, which is used for medicine, and should be collected in the spring before it puts forth its leaves, or in autumn after it has done growing, as the sap is then in the roots ; but those things that the tops are used should be collected in the summer, when nearly full grown, as then the sap is in the stalk and leaves. The root should be dug and washed clean from the dirt. The best way to get the bark is to pound the root until it cleaves off. It should be dried in a chamber, where it is not exposed to the weather ; and when perfectly dry it should be ground fine. It is an excellent medicine when

taken alone, it is a highly stimulating and pungent, pricking the glands and causing the saliva and other juices to flow freely. It may be safely used in all bowel complaints.

No. 112.

Hops.

Fill a glass bottle with hops, poplar and wild cherry bark, equal quantity each in heft, then add whiskey or any other spirits until you get a strong dose, and take of this as much as you can bear 6 times in a day, just before eating, to cure the jaundice.

No. 113.

Snake Weed.

This weed grows in wet flowing lands and beside of brooks. The name was given it because the blossom so much resembles a snake head. — It is about the size of mint, only the leaves are some larger. The stem is four square; the leaves of a dark green and a sweetish bitter taste. It bears a white blossom of a singular form resembling a snake's head with the mouth open. This herb is verry good to correct the boil and create an appetite. A tea may be used of it in all fevers, or it may be made into a syrup for weakly persons, with the man-root, and is very good for the asthma.

No. 114.

Common bitters to preserve health.

Take culver root, unicorn root, golden seal root,

cucumber root, black cherry, the inner bark, and upland poplar, equal quantities of each pulverised fine. It may be used in any sort of spirits or cider. These bitters ought to be taken a few moments before eating.

No. 115.

Poplar Bark.

There are several species of poplar that grow in this country, and are good for medicine.— One is called wild poplar and the other the stinking poplar. The bark of both are good for medicine; but the latter is the best, being the most bitter; it has tags hanging on the limbs which remains on till it leaves out, which is some days later than the other kind; it has short bitter twigs which are extremely bitter to the taste. The inner bark given in tea is one of the best articles to regulate the boil and digestive powers, of any thing we have ever used. It may be taken from the body of the tree or root, and the ross shaved off and preserve the inner coat. It should be dried and made fine: It is good for bitters, and may be taken in spirits or steeped in hot water and made a tea of and drank freely. It is also good to operate in the urinary system, and is good for the canker and many other complaints.

No. 116.

Cohush.

There are five kinds of weeds which the Indians call Cohush, and use them all for medicine

when they can obtain them ; but the medical qualities of three of them are very similar to each other, the red, blue and white. The other two kinds are also similar to each other, but differ greatly from the other. One of these two is known in many places by the name of frost weed, or meadow scabish. It is a wild weed and grows in wet land, by the side of small streams. It has a rough stalk that grows four or five feet high, a narrow leaf a blue blossom, which remains late in the fall till the frost cuts it off. The root, lives through the winter and in the spring puts forth a new stalk. The leaves at the bottom remain growing through the winter, and the roots and tops are used for medicine, and is good for canker. It has a fragrant taste and smell like lovenge.— We have frequently used it for that complaint, and found it to be of great utility. Make a tea of the green roots and leaves bruised, and pour on hot water, and sweeten it with sale molasses. It may be preserved by adding a little spirits, and is good for the rheumatism and nervous affections. It is perfectly harmless and may be used freely ; it makes a very good bitter tinctured with hot water and spirits ; and is good to allay an inflammation, and a dizziness, cold feet and hands.

No. 117.

Strengthening Bitters.

Bitters for weakly persons must be made of peach meats, cherry stone meats, hoarhound seed

or the flowers, prickly-ash leaves, sweet myrrh root, camamile flowers and orangepeel, equal parts each pulverised ; but half an ounce into a quart of brandy, and use half a wine glass at a time, or as much as the patient can bear, a number of times a day until the patient is on the gain.

No. 118.

Barberry Bark.

This is a well known shrub, producing red berries of a pleasant sour taste, which are much used as a pickle, and are also preserved in sugar and molasses. The bark or tops are good bitterss and will correct the boil and assist the digesture. The bark should be collected in the spring or fall, carefully dried and made into a fine powder. It may be made use of in any of the bitters. A tea made of the bark is good in all cases of indigestion, and may be used freely to advantage by young and old.

No. 119.

Mandrake Root.

This valuable medicine grows in the woods, hedges and meadows. The stalk grows about eight inches high, and has two large scolloped leaves, and when it first comes up the leaf resembles an umbrella, and bears a fruit from the size of a patridge'segg to that of a hen's egg. The stalks are wandering, that is the roots run about under ground to a considerable distance, and produce

many stalks which grow up from many parts of the root. It has a yellow root and has many small fibrous roots running out from the main root, from four to six inches apart. Pulverise this root fine after dried, then put a table spoonful of the powder in any sort of spirits; take a table spoonful of it from two to five times a day as the stomach can bear. This is the best medicine we ever made use of for falling sickness fits. It will generally effect a cure in two or three months.

No. 120.

Sassafras Bark or Wood.

This wood is so well known in all parts, that there will be no need of giving any description of it. It is so common in all the states that there is but little use made of it as medicine, by the physicians, except the natives; but they make great use of it.—It has been carried to the old countries if we have been credibly informed, and sold for a number of guineas a pound. It is used in fevers and many other complaints by the natives, and their mode of preparing the wood for medicine is as has been before mentioned in getting the oil out of red cedar. The oil is good for the dropsy, gout or gravel. Take a tea spoonful of it mixed with honey three or four times a day till cured. It is good to put into old sores. A poultice made of the bark when pounded fine, wet with lye, is also good for sores.

No. 121.

Brown Epicack Root.

This valuable herb grows in meadows and hedges, and in appearance is something like buckwheat, having similar white blossoms. When the stem is broken, it discharges a milky substance, and has two small pods, about the size of cabbage seed pods, with a silky substance. This herb is wandering, that is, the roots are running under ground, to a considerable distance, and produces many stalks, which grow up from different parts of the root to the height of about two feet. The sort that is commonly known by the name of wandering milkweed, grows only on upland. There is another sort which grows near rivers, and on islands, where high water flows over it. This differs some from the other in appearance; the roots run deeper in the ground; it has leaves and pods as the first, and both are good for medicine—the bark of the root is used. The roots should be dug and when perfectly dried may be pounded in a mortar, which easily separates the bark from the woody parts. This root is very bitter, and is one of the greatest correctors for the bile we know of; and is an excellent medicine to remove costiveness, as it will cause the bowels to move in a natural manner. A strong decoction of this root, made by steeping it in hot water, if used freely, will operate as a cathartic, and sometimes as an emetic: and is most sure to throw off a fever in its first

stages. It should be used in all cases of costiveness.

No. 122.

Culvers Root.

This root is too well known in all parts of the world to need a description, and we shall therefore give but a very short one. It grows wild in the woods and in hedges; the root lives through the winter, and a new stalk starts out of it in the fall after the old one is dead. It grows from two to four feet in height, with leaves so similar to the black berry brier that it is very hard to tell them apart. When the root is dried and made fine, it may be mixed with molasses and a tea spoonful taken at a time. It is a corrector for the bile when put into spirituous liquor. We should recommend to all those who wish to preserve their health, to have it constantly on hand, and frequently use it so as to move the bowels.

No. 123.

Unicorn Root.

This root is very scarce in some parts of the states, and is as valuable as it is scarce. It grows on sandy or loamy ground, the roots live through the winter, and the leaves and stalk put forth in the spring. The leaves are from four to six inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad, and a stalk grows out of the center of them with a few leaves growing a little way up it, and

grows from twelve to eighteen inches high, with a white top resembling a cockade, and the top bends over and forms a complete hook. The root is about the size of a man's little finger, with many small fibres, and is about the bitterest root we ever used, from one to two inches in length, and lies down in the ground with the top attached to it.—We have made much use of it in pleuratic complaints, and think it to be the best medicine we ever used in that disease ; it has ever given immediate relief. It may be made fine and given in the powder, mixed with honey or molasses, and is good in all acute and painful diseases. Take a tea spoonful of the powder once in half an hour, or made into a tea, it will relieve pain sooner than when given in the powders. We have made use of it in giving it to women when in pain of any kind, and use it much in all our bitters. It is the best gathered when the stalk is dead, but it will do any time in the year, and is safe in all diseases.

No. 124.

Golden Seal.

This root grows very plenty in many parts of the world, and especially in the state of Ohio. It is known by the leaves it bears and the ground it grows on, and the root when dug. It has a leaf about the size of a crowslip, but does not grow in such large clusters, is of a yellow cast, and grows from 6 to 10 inches high, and is generally to be found on sandy or loamy land, and are of a very

deep yellow ; but as the plant or root is so common where it grows, and used by the common people for common bitters, in whiskey and other liquor, and unknown to them as medicine in any other way, we shall forbear describing the plant any more, only the use the natives make of it as medicine. They use it as physic, as it is a pungent root, and will act to correct the stomach and bile. Given in small doses, it will keep the bowels in a suitable motion, and in still larger portions will act as an ametic or puke, and as a cathartic or physic.

No. 125.

Red Cedar Berries.

The cedar tree is so well known that we shall give no description of it, only it is very medical ; the berries steeped in brandy are good for the consumption, asthma and dropsical complaints.

No. 126.

Peach Stones.

The meats that grow in peach stones have long been used as medicine, and but little need be said about them, except they are of great value to strengthen the stomach of weak patients, when put into spirits, and as bitters, for which purpose we have made great use of them, and always to a good advantage made into a cordial, with other articles, in a manner as will be hereafter directed, forms one of the best remedies we know of to recover the natural tone of the stomach after long

sickness, and to restore weak patients, particularly in dysenteries. A tea made of the leaves are very good for bowel complaints in children, and will remove cholics. The blossoms are good physic for small children.

No. 127.

Cherry Stones.

The meats of any kind of cherry stones are very good, and may be used instead of peach meats, when peach cannot be obtained. Get these stones as clean as possible, and when well dried pound them in a mortar, and separate the meats from the stones, which is easily done; take the same quantity which is directed of the peach meats, and it will answer equally as well. A tea made of the cherry stones pounded with the leaves and steeped with hot water, sweetened with loaf sugar, and add a tincture of prickly-ash, is good to restore the digestive powers, and create an appetite. Bitter almonds may be used as substitute for the peach meats or cherry, when they cannot be obtained.

No. 128.

White Epicack Root.

This valuable vegetable grows in pastures, highways and in ploughed fields, and is known to many by the name of silk grass. It is a diuretic, and operates in the urinary system, and is made use of in curing the dropsy, with the dwarf-elder and ground-joy; take equal parts of each, and boil

them till you make a strong decoction ; to each quart of the tea add a quart of good Holland gin, and take a wine-glass of it once in ten minutes.— This will cause the water to discharge with the urine. The above is the Indian mode of curing the dropsy.

No. 129.

Spirits of Turpentine.

This article is too well known to need any description, being used by painters. The only way we use it is in such preparations as are intended for external applications, only giving it for pin worm in the stomach, mixed with sulphur, in which we have found it useful, and to be used in the rheumatic drops. It is a powerful article and should be used with caution.

No. 130.

Camphor Gum.

We shall say but little about this article, as we never found but little advantage from using it, although we never knew it to do any harm. It is much made use of and we think there is more credit given to it than perhaps it deserves. We have made some use of it in rheumatism ; when used for sprains and such complaints, it has been found useful.

No. 131.

Mountain Flax.

This valuable vegetable is very scarce, and is to be found in but few places in the State, and is as

valuable as it is scarce. We know of but four places where it can be obtained: one in Massachusetts, and one in Carlton Island, in the river St. Lawrence, in the state of New-York, and on the banks of Grand river in Upper Canada, and in the state of Michigan, near the Sugunany river, about 200 miles beyond the city of Detroit. It grows on dry sandy land, and from 10 to 15 inches high, has a small leaf and a small white blossom, which is to be seen in the month of June. There are many stalks that come from one root, and many small fibrous roots; they are yellow and very pungent, pricking the glands when chewed; the tops and roots are good for medicine, and should be gathered when the seeds are in the milk, and carefully dried where the sun will not shine on it. The tops and roots may be pulverised together in a mortar, and put into some article and kept from the air fit for use. It will stop any fever in a few hours, if rightly administered.— Take a table spoonful of the powder, and put it in a tea cup, then pour boiling water on it till the cup is full, then cover it over and let it cool;— then take a table spoonful of it once in ten minutes. The leaves are good for a common tea in all kinds of fevers, and are very good for female weakness, and wormy children. Take half a tea spoonful and mix it with honey or molasses; this quantity may be given once in two hours, and will generally relieve the patient in 12 or 24 hours.

It is good in many other diseases, and is safe in all cases, if not given in too large doses.

No. 132.

Lady's Slipper.

There are four kinds of these medical roots, that are known by wild velerian by some, and are much used for medicine by the natives.— The yellow is the male and grows in swamps, and in wet land ; has a large cluster of fibrous roots, matted together, joined to a solid root, which puts forth several stems, and grows about two feet high, and has leaves similar to the poke leaf. The female is distinguished by the colors of the blossoms, which are red and white ; the red has two leaves which grow out of the ground and lean over to the right and left, between which a single stalk shoots forth to the height of 8 or 10 inches, bearing on its top a red blossom, of a very singular form, that gives it the name of female velerian. This sort is found on high land ; the red and white grows only in swamps, and in large clusters of roots, much like the yellow ; its top is similar to that of the red, except the color of the blossom.— The yellow and red are the best for medicine.— The roots should be dug in autumn when done growing, or in the spring before the top puts forth. If dug when growing, the roots will nearly all dry up. When dug they should be washed and carefully dried, out of the sun. It must then be pulverised and sifted through a fine sieve, and kept

from the air for use. This powder is the best nervine known. We have made great use of it, and have always found it to produce the most beneficial effects in all cases of nervous complaints, and in hysteric symptoms. In fact it would be difficult to get along with our practice, in many cases, without this important article. It is the best medicine for diabates that we have ever made use of, or any obstructions in the urinary passages, for male or female. For the obstructions of the mences, or the retention of the mences, we have found it to be very valuable. It is perfectly harmless, and may be used in all cases of diseases with safety, and is far better than opium, which is generally given in all cases of spasmodic affections, and only deadens the feelings, and relieves pain only by destroying sensibility, without doing any good. It has been said by the doctors, to be of a nescotic nature; but this is a mistaken notion of theirs—they have formed their opinion, we suppose, from its tendency to promote sleep; but this is altogether owing to its quieting the nerves, and leaving the patient at ease, when nature requires sleep to recover the natural tone of the system.

Half a tea spoonful may be given in a tea cup half or two thirds full of hot water, and the dose repeated, if necessary, or the same quantity may be mixed with a tea spoonful of the man-root, for female weakness or bearing down of the womb:

an injection may be made of the same, and where there is nervous symptoms, it should never be dispensed with.

No. 133.

Nervine Root.

This root is so well known that it will need but little description given of it. It is known to some by the name of Virginia Snakeroot, and is often found on high or low land, where it is not very wet. It grows from 3 to 4 feet high, with a large cluster of blossoms on the end of it, and has a long, rough peaked leaf with many small roots about the size of a knitting needle, and has a pleasant smell and taste. When dug it must be washed clean and dried in a garret or chamber where it will not be exposed to the weather. A tea made of these roots may be used in any fever. I was once taken sick with the fever and ague, and other fevers combined with it, about 40 miles from home, and had no medicine with me, and had to be carried home in a wagon, and after I got home I made a strong tea of this valuable vegetable, and drank freely of it until it brought on a free perspiration, and cured me in two days. Since that time I have made great use of it and to great advantage in all kinds of fevers, and is of great use in the nervous fever. I was once taken sick with the nervous fever, when with the natives in one of the western territories, and one of the natives attended me, and made use of this root, by

making a tea of it for a constant drink, and boiled some of it in water and put my feet in the liquor till it brought on a free perspiration, and he continued to give the tea to drink, to continue the perspiration, and by so doing the fever was thrown off, insanity subsided, and the nerves quieted, and I got well in a few days without any other medicine. Always remember this in all stages of any disease, especially in fevers, to set the feet in warm water, with bitter herbs boiled in it, or steam and drink some kind of bitter or warming natured tea, so as to open the pores and bring on a free perspiration, and you will overpower the fever; if you keep the pores open you will soon get rid of it with but little trouble, and prevent a great deal of pain and save your property, and life, which is of the utmost importance. The vegetables we have set forth, we have endeavored to describe in a plain and easy manner, so that they may be understood by those that seek for their own benefit. We have thus far given a description of the most important medicine that we make the most use of, in our system of practice under the head of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, with the manner of preparing and using them. We shall now proceed to describe a number of articles that may be used as substitutes for the former, all of which we have used and found to be good, in various complaints incident to the human family. They are all good, and may be used to advantage in all diseases in their first stages.

No. 134.

Spearmint.

This is a well known herb and makes a pleasant tea, which may be freely used at the commencement of any complaint, it is of a warming nature, and may be given sweetened or in a state of nature. This herb must be made into a tea and drank freely, dropt in hot water, or the oil may be used in the same manner.

No. 135.

Peppermint.

This herb is very hot in its nature, and may be used to advantage to promote perspiration and overpower the cold. We have frequently used it to advantage in a common sweat; but it is volatile and will not retain the heat long in the stomach. In colds and slight attacks of diseases, to drink the tea made strong of this herb on going to bed, will throw it off. The essence put in warm water is very good to give to children, and will relieve pain in the stomach and bowels. A few drops of the oil on loaf-sugar, will answer the same purpose, or for worms; but the patient ought to take Physic soon after to carry them off. We have effected great worm cures in this way, and seldom fail of doing good.

No. 136.

Peneroyal.

This herb grows plenty in all parts of this coun-

try, and is too well known to need any description, but is a great article in medicine. A tea may be used in almost all diseases, where the stomach is cold, being warming and cleansing. If drank freely will produce perspiration, and remove obstructions. In colds and slight stages of diseases, will be likely to throw off and prevent sickness. It is good for children to remove wind.

No. 137.

Summer Savery.

This common herb grows in gardens and is used as a vegetable food, in cooking fresh meat; it is of a pleasant flavor and hot nature. A tea made of it is good for a cold, and may be used freely in cases of sickness. There is an oil made of this herb which will cure the tooth ache, by putting a little of it on a piece of lint and applying it to the affected tooth.

No. 138.

Hoarhound.

This plant grows common in the country, and is made much use of in removing coughs. An infusion made of leaves and sweetened with honey, and is good for the asthma, and all complaints of the lungs. A syrup made of this plant will loosen tough flem, and remove hoarseness and any complaint on the lungs, caused by a cold. The hoarhound candy is very good for such as are troubled with coughs, particularly old people, and

those that have trouble to breathe, and are short winded. When it is boiled down and an extract made of it, it may be made into pills by adding skunk cabbage balls, or the seeds of the balls, and red Velerian Root, and man-root. These pills may be given in hysteric complaints.

No. 139.

Elecompane Root.

The root of this plant made into a syrip is good for a cough, and we have made use of it to advantage for that purpose in many cases, by adding cumphrey and the man-root, and can recommend them to be good, when compounded for that complaint, and as a safe and useful medicine.

No. 140.

May-Weed.

A tea made of this herb, drank hot, when going to bed, is very good for a cold or pain in the breast, or in the bones, and in slight stages of a fever, with prickly ash, and a hot stone to the feet, will in most cases throw it off. It grows common in old fields and by the side of roads, and is well known by most people.

No. 141.

Wormwood.

This herb is a very wholesome bitter, and may be used to advantage in many ways. It is of a

hot nature, and is good to create an appetite, and may be used in a tea or the green herbs may be pulverised and tinctured with spirits, and is good to apply to a bruise, and to lay on the bowels of children when they are troubled with worm complaints, and many others.

No. 142.

Tansey

Is a hot bitter herb, and grows common in highways and is cultivated in gardens. A tea made of this is good for the hysterics and many other complaints with women. It is of a forcible nature.

No. 143.

Camamile.

This is a well known herb. The flowers are sold by apothecaries, and are made use of as biters, and are good given as tea for bowel complaints; when externally applied will remove pain; and is good for bruises and sprains, and will remove calaces and corns, and is good for shrunk sinews.

No. 144.

Bitter-Sweet.

This vine has long been distinguished as medicine, and of great value for many complaints.— It grows common in almost all parts of America, and grows in hedges and in the woods, and twines around staddles, and runs on fences, and tastes

when first chewed bitter, and then sweet, which gave it the name. It is a good medicine for internal injuries, and to remove obstructions. The bark of the root with camamile and wormwood, makes an ointment of great value to apply to burns, scalds, frozen parts, and old sores.

No. 145.

Mullen Leaves.

These leaves are good to bring down swellings and restore contracted sinews, by bruising them and applying them to the parts affected. The leaves or blossoms may be made into a tea, for infants that are afflicted with convulsion fits. This herb is too well known to need any description.

No. 146.

Burdock.

The leaves of this plant wilted before the fire, and applied to any external injury, will allay inflammation and ease pain, and are good bruised and laid on a sprain, as they will give immediate relief. The roots are good to make use of in the spring of the year, in syrups and beers, to physic the blood. The roots are good for cholics, and windy complaints in children, and others.

No. 147.

Skunk Cabbage.

This vegetable grows very common in almost all parts of the world, and has large leaves some-

thing like the garden cabbage; from that and its disagreeable smell it takes its name. It may be found in swamps and wet meadows, or many other places. The roots and buds are good for medicine. The roots should be dug and washed clean, split in slices and laid in the sunshine to dry. Together with the buds when dried, they may be made fine and sifted through a fine sieve. This powder may be taken in honey or molasses, or made into syrup. A half a teaspoonful of the powder may be taken when going to bed, and is good for asthmas and coughs, or any complaint on the lungs. When made into a poultice is good for sores, sprains, inflammations, &c.

No. 148.

Wild Turnip.

This is called by some devilsbit, or dragon root, or Virginia turnip; the Indian name is *Mascascania-reome*. It grows wild in the woods, and has three triangular leaves; from them puts forth a naked stalk, on the top of which is a singular stalk or pistol clothed with a sheath which resembles a flower, which is followed with a bunch of redish berries. The root resembles a turnip, and is good for medicine; it is very pungent & is good for a cough and pain in the bowels and to expel wind. The root should be dried and reduced to a powder, and may be mixed with white rosin and molasses or honey, a tea spoonful to be taken at once for a grown person.

No. 149.

Featherfew.

This herb is stimulating, and is good in hysterical complaints, and many other complaints common to the female. It operates in the urinary system, and removes obstructions. It may be taken in tea mixed with camamile, and used to advantage.

No. 150.

Clivers.

This is a sort of joint grass, and grows in mowing land where the ground is wet, and has small leaves at each joint. The stalks are four square, and the edges are rough like a sickle. This herb made into a tea and drank freely, is good for the gravel, and may be made use of in all those kind of complaints where there is any obstructions. A tea made of it is good in all kinds of fevers.

151.

Black Birch Bark.

A tea made of this may be used in all bowel complaints, and is good for the black jaundice when mixed with cherry and prickly ash barks.

No. 152.

Even-Root.

This is called by some chocolate root, on account of its resembling that article, and is made

use of by some for common drink, instead of tea and coffee. There is another root that resembles the even-root, called the crane's bill. They may be mixed together or used separate, and are good for female weakness, canker or dysentery. The roots are to be dug, dried, and made fine.—Half a tea spoonful may be taken three times a day, mixed with honey or molasses ; it is a powerful astringent.

No. 153.

Slippery Elm Bark.

The inner bark of this tree is of much value, and may be used to advantage in many ways.—There are many species of the elm that grow common in all parts of the country. There are two kinds of the slippery elm : the bark of one is rather hard and tough, the other very brittle, which is the best for medicine. The bark should be peeled and the rind shaved off and the inner bark dried and made into a powder. Put a tea-spoonful of powder into a tea cup with as much sugar, and mix them well together ; then add a little cold water and stir them till well mixed ;—then add hot water and stir it till it becomes a jelly, and thick enough to eat with a spoon, taking a teaspoonful at once. It is good for the hooping cough, and to heal soreness in the throat, stomach and bowels. The green bark may be bruised and applied externally to the stomach. We have made great use of this bark for poultices, and

have found it to be very good in all those preparations. It is good in the disentary, relax, diarea or flux. It is an excellent injection when mixed with potatoe starch or flax seed.

No. 154.

Balsom of Fir.

This balsom is gathered from a tree called the fir-tree, well known in the northern parts of the United States and in the Provinces. The balsom is taken from a blister that forms in the bark.

It is of a very healing nature, and is good to heal internal soreness and pain in the breast. It may be dropped on sugar and taken, and is of great value in salves. The natives make great use of it for sores and strengthening plasters.

No. 155.

Ginseng.

This root is of great value, and is found in most parts of America, and was formerly collected for exportation in vast quantities, and sent to China, where it demanded a great price. It is said the inhabitants of that part consider it of great use and value ; but for what is unknown to any body but themselves. It is a nervine, and may be used to great advantage in all cases of nervous affections, either alone or mixed with other articles. The roots should be dug in the latter part of the summer, or in the fall, dried and reduced to a fine powder. From a half to a tea spoonful

may be given at once in hot water sweetened, or any quantity may be put into spirits, and taken occasionally, for a pain in the breast, stomach, or any internal pain.

No. 156.

Seneca Snake Root.

This is a well known article, growing wild, and may be found in many parts of the world, and is of a hot nature, and is much made use of in tea, for measles and many other complaints, to keep the disease out, for which it is considered to be very good. A tea made of the root may be given to advantage, in many diseases; it has a tendency to promote perspiration, and is good to remove pains in the stomach and bowels, and expel pain. The root when reduced to a powder may be mixed with golden seal, or lady's slipper, for a nervous complaint. The root alone is good for females when they have taken cold.

No. 157.

Mustard Seed.

This seed is made use of to advantage, being eaten on meat, for which it is ground to a fine powder, and mixed with vinegar. It is very pungent and of a hot nature; but it is volatile and will not hold its heat long enough to do any harm. It is good to create an appetite and assist the digestion; and given in hot water sweetened, will

remove pain in the stomach and bowels, and is good for rheumatism.

No. 158.

Horse Raddish.

This root is used for culiner purposes, and is warming and pungent, and may be given to create an appetite. The leaves are sometimes used to advantage in drawing blisters.

No. 159.

Balm of Gilead.

This balm tree is a species of the poplar, and possesses some medical virtues, and resembles the poplar that has been described, having similar tags, but the buds and leaves are larger. The buds bruised and tinctured in spirits, are very good to take for common bitters. They are very strengthening and good for weakly persons. The buds make a very good eye water.

No. 160.

Butternut.

This tree grows very common in almost all parts of America, and is well known from the nut it bears, of an oblong shape, and nearly as long as an egg, in which is a meat containing an oil.— The bark of this tree is used by the country people for coloring. The bark taken from the tree or root, and boiled down till thick, and made into

pills, will operate as a powerful emetic or cathartic. A sirup may be made by boiling the bark, and adding one-third molasses and a little spirits, which is good to give children for worms, and is very good for gentle physic. The twigs may also be used for the same purpose, and are more mild. White ash bark and balm of gilead may be added, equal parts, and made into pills. Those that are fond of drastick purges may have their ends answered by these preparations, and are the most safe and harmless of any we have yet tried. And those who wish to be tortured with blisters can have them cheap, by bruising the green shells of the nut or the bark, and applying it where the blister is wanted. Keep the bark or shuck wet with vinegar, and in three hours it will draw a complete blister, and is much better and cheaper than if done with cantharides.

No. 161.

Pipsisaway.

This herb grows on mountainous land, and on pine plains, and is an evergreen plant, grows from three to eight inches high, and has a number of dark green leaves about half an inch wide, and from one to two inches long, with a scollopt edge, and bears several brown seeds which some resemble alspice. Top and roots are good for medicine. The roots when chewed are very pnngent which will be felt for several hours on the tongue

as though burut, and is very good for drawing blisters. A plaster made of the extract, will cure warts or spider cancers. A strong tea made of the plant is good for scorfulous humors, and for rheumatic complaints by bathing the parts affected and drinking the tea ; and is good for a cancer mouth.

No. 162.

Meadow Fern.

This is a shrub and grows in meadows and by side of stagnant waters, and is sometimes found in the water and in thick bushes. It grows about three feet high, and when the leaves are off it has a large bud. Some of them bear a small burr, which, when rubbed between the fingers, leave a balsomy substance, having a fragrant smell like spirits of turpentine. These herbs pounded fine, simmered in cream, are almost a sovereign remedy for poison and all bad humorious sores. When the buds cannot be had, take the bark and make a strong decoction, and drink and wash with the same. This liquor may be prepared in sirups, and by boiling down may be made into ointment, by adding a little fresh butter, or cream. It will be very good for burns, scalds and freezes.

No. 163.

Shrub, or Prickly Ash.

This well known shrub grows in many parts of the States, and is well known by the name as

well as by the thorns it bears, and grows from six to eight feet high, and bears a red berry, which grows close to the limbs, and has leaves like the white ash. The bark and berries are used for medicine. The berries are very pungent, and are a powerful stimulent. The bark of the body and root should be bruised to a powder, steeped in water and put into wine or spirits. We have made use of it to good advantage in the ague and fever. Take half a wine glass full two or three times a day. It is good for lethergy or sleepiness and cold feet and hands and other complaints caused by colds. It makes a good hot bitters, and is good for the blood and to regulate the gall.

No. 164.

Bitter Thistle, or Cardus Benedictus.

This herb is a species of the thistle, and is cultivated in gardens, and is of one year's growth.—The seed being sown in the spring it comes to maturity in the fall. The stalk has a number of branches and a great quantity of leaves. The leaves are some larger than the Canada thistle, with prickles to it, and bears seed about the size of a barley corn, with a head on the end nearly as long as the seed. The leaves are used as medicine, which may be steeped in hot water and drank like other herb tea, or they may be reduced to a powder and taken in spirits or wine, molasses or hot water. It is good for fever ague, and a

good corrector for the bile, and may be safely used for that purpose. The *Cardus Benedictus*, or beloved thistle, is cultivated for the same purpose. When bruised or wilted by the fire, they are good to allay inflammation, or take down a swelling.—The roots are good to put into physical sirups.

No. 165.

Archangel.

This herb grows wild and on wet land, and may be found growing among the grass, and by the side of plowed fields, and grows from six to twelve inches high. The leaves are rather smaller than the mint, and bears a kind of burr that contains seeds, which grow round the stalk at each joint. There are two kinds, and grow near each other, the male and female. They look much alike but differ much in taste. The male is very bitter—the female has no bitter taste, but is very rough, and a balsomy taste. They may be used together in a tea, or sirup, and are good for internal diseases.

No. 166.

Blood Vine.

This vine grows in swampy land, in almost all parts of the New England states, and in the states of Maine and Pennsylvania, and is unknown as medicine to but few except the natives—it is one of the best articles that ever was used to restore

the blood when almost run down in young and old people. We have known perhaps more than 100 to be cured by the natives with this vine, when all hopes of recovery were gone, by making a constant tea of the bark or leaves of this vine.— It frequently runs from one to ten rods after taking root once in a foot or two, and springing to the height of from ten to 18 inches. It has a leaf much similar to the blackberry briar, and bears fruit similar to the mulberry—are very pungent, and will cause a free perspiration, by taking a tea made of it once in ten minutes, nearly in all cases, and has cured liver complaints and dropsy, and we have seen such wonders wrought by using it, we forbear to describe it any further only say it is the best article we ever saw in many complaints, and most used by the natives where we have been acquainted with them, together with the man root, commonly called the man-of-the-ground. All the articles that are laid down in this pamphlet, if properly applied, are as good as recommended.

No. 167.

Merwin's Headach Snuff.

This article is a most sovereign remedy for obstructions of the head. Hence it cures the catarrh headach, weak eyes, and even deafness, where any sternulatory would prove ineffectual.— Instead of clogging the head and injuring the lungs, and other organs, like tobacco snuff, it ab-

solutely purges the head, and liberates those organs ; and those who are accustomed to take other snuff will find a singular advantage in taking a pinch of this, as it will immediately cleanse the head, and give them a better relish for the other. On taking cold, how often do people complain of a stoppage of the head, deafness, catarrh ; how many thousands lose their hearing, or die with an inflammation of the brains, from cold ? How salutary would it be to purge the head instantly on such occasions. This snuff will injure no person ; but by the blessing of heaven, it may be beneficial to many. It is not necessary to take it constantly ; one or two pinches in a day will generally be sufficient.

Price fifty cents a paper or box, per parcel only, by Smith and Merwin ; and they intend to have it constantly on hand, either wholesale or retail ; and after a few months are in hopes to have all necessary kinds to retail or wholesale, together with printed directions.

No. 168.

Cure for the Piles.

Take oil of red Cedar one tea spoonful, and anoint the parts affected with the same until well, this seldom fails. The oil of cedar is obtained by splintering a piece of cedar fine, put it under a kettle, placed on a smooth stone prepared for the purpose, with a channel to let the oil run ; then cov-

er the kettle with moderate fire, until the oil is procured.

No. 169.

For general Debility.

Take Sweet Fern, red Willow bark, white Pine bark, Boxwood, (or dogwood) blossoms, Tamarack gum four oz. (for want of the gum use the bark,) witch Hazel bark, black cherry bark, white ash bark, boughs of Hemlock, each one lb. six oz. Solomon seal, six oz. blue flagg popplar bark, eight oz., Crane's Bill, four oz., Even's root four oz. slippery elm bark, ten oz., Princes pine, three oz., cumphrey root, ten oz.; compound the whole into a sirup, forming one gallon, and add one pint of spirits to keep it from souring, of which let the patient take one spoonful three times a day before eating.

No. 170.

An excellent Bitter.

Take black snake root six oz., Genson eight oz., genshang six oz., black cherry bark ten oz., basswood root bark four oz., prickley ash bark 3 oz., cherry or peach gum two oz., add the whole to two quarts of spirits, and take a small glass at a time, ten or fifteen minutes before eating. We are confident, from experience, that this is one of the best medicines to restore the digestion and strengthen the whole system, and if properly taken, will, under the blessing of the Almighty, prove a radical cure in many cases.

No. 171.

Cure for Inflammatory Rheumatism.

Take sweet flag (Calomus,) one lb. made fine, put it into a quart of brandy, and apply the liquor to the place affected, bathing it in with the heat of a hot iron, taking one spoonful three times a day. We seldom, if ever, knew this to fail, when persisted in.

No. 172.

Cure for the Salt Rhume.

Take the leaves of wheat, and the bark of sweet Elder, and the bark of bitter-sweet, equal parts, put them into water and boil them until the strength is procured; strain and boil down the juice until thick, then add half a pound of hog's lard, and two oz. fine blood-root. Oint with this. It seldom fails.

No. 173.

Cure for bleeding at the Lungs.

Take hemlock bark, and white rosin, equal weight, made fine; take one tea spoonful at a time. It may be taken in a little sirup, as most convenient.

No. 174.

A cure for the Gravel.

Make a strong decoction of the leaves of the common Pink; drink of this three or four times a day until well--this seldom fails when all other medicine has.

No. 175.

A cure for the Ague and Fever.

Take half an oz. of red Bark, fifteen grains of powdered Snake Root, twenty grains of the salt of Wormwood, mix the whole and divide in three potions, take one of them in a little molasses, one hour before the usual time of the fit ; we have not found this fail in many years practice.

No. 176.

Green Salve.

Take mutton suit, (or Deer's tallow) one lb., bees wax two oz., half an oz. of beef gall, and ten or fifteen grains of Verdigris, unite the whole while warm, and stir until cool--this is an excellent salve for old sores, and is a beautiful pea green.

No. 177.

Cure of the Chronic Rheumatism.

Take gum guacum two oz., pitch pine knots six oz. put both into good brandy, and after digesting three days, take a tea spoonful three times a day until cured ; this seldom fails of a cure in a few days.

No. 178.

Cure for the Sarick Rheumatism.

This is the hardest rheumatism to remove, of either of the three kinds,

Take one lb. of gum myrrh, pulverised, put it into a jug containing two quarts of spirits, boil the jug in this state, until the gum is dissolved, of this liquid, take one half pint, add one tea spoonful of spirits of Turpentine, of this anoint the part affected freely, taking a tea spoonful of the former composition, once in two hours, until the cure is performed.

No. 179.

Cure for the Dysentary.

Take white oak bark three oz., white elm and black berry root equal parts, steep them in new milk, until of a proper strength ; after taking out the bark and roots, sweeten the milk with loaf sugar, and (after a potion of physic) give one spoonful of this medicine once an hour, and under the blessing of God, a cure will soon be performed—in serious cases, use the same as an injection, adding twelve or fifteen grains of opium, and repeat once in five or six hours, if need be.

No. 180.

Eye Water.

Take Epsom salts, and burn them in an iron vessel, until they are calcined, then beat them fine, to one oz. of rain water put one tea spoonful of this powder and one tea spoonful of common salt. This kind of eye water will cure the inflamed sore eyes.—This water has been kept a secret

for more than thirty years, to our knowledge, and many have made almost their fortune by it.

No. 181.

Cure for the Hystericks.

Take a quantity of Hoarhound, and boil it until the strength is out, then take out the herbs and strain the juice, boil it down until it is like wax, then make it into pills the size of a pea. Take one three times a day until cured.

No. 182.

To stop bleeding at the Lungs.

Take hemlock bark of the out side made fine, say two spoonfuls, and one spoonful of white rosin mixed together, take a tea spoonful at a time—this we never knew fail.

No. 183.

Cure for a Burn.

Take one lb. of hogs lard, one oz. of the spirits of turpentine, one oz. of verdigris made fine, and one oz. camphire gum—heat your lard boiling hot, then put in the above articles, stirring it until it gets cold, then bottle it for use ; this will cure a burn, scald, fellon, or frost bitten, without fail, and ought to be kept in every family.

No. 184.

To stop Blood without fail.

Take the root of the May apple, or, as is called by some, Mandrake—apply the root made fine to

the part affected, and it will stop the blood in one minute.

No. 185.

Cure for Burns and Scalds.

Take olive oil three oz. bees wax one oz. Peruvian bark half an oz. sugar lead do. Lethrage of gold, do.—melt the oil and wax, and add the other ingredients, letting the whole simmer over the fire for one hour, then stir until cooled—Two or three dressings of this, will usually cure.

Dr. A. K. MCKENZIE.

No. 186.

Cure for the swelling or Joint Rheumatism.

Take sweet Flag, otherwise Calamas root two lbs. beat it fine, add one quart of 4th proof brandy, after it digests for six or eight hours, give the patient one tea spoonful at a time, and increase the dose as the patient may bear it, at the same time bathing the part affected, and heating it in with a hot iron—after bathing the parts, bind on a poltice ; we seldom knew this to fail.

No. 187

An excellent salve for old or new Sores.

Take one pint of rum, one pint of cider, four oz. Rosin, half an ounce of Safron flowers, all made fine, simmer the whole until it forms a hard salve, be careful not to burn the composition.

No. 188.

For the Diabates.

Drink freely of tea made of the bark of the white thorn, this will cause a free flow of urine in all cases.

No. 189.

Cure for the Dropsy.

Take two drachms of gum Gamboge, one drachm of salt Petre, one oz. myrrh, four drachms of Coperas, all made fine, put the whole into a bottle containing one pint of water, shake it well until all is dissolved, of which give the patient fifty drops three mornings, omitting three mornings, and so on till a cure is effected.

No. 190.

Cure for the Piles.

It will be remembered that there are two kinds of Piles, the bleeding and blind, so called—for the bleeding take one oz. of beef gall, two oz hogs lard, one oz. bees wax, half an oz. of Scotch snuff, and as much Verdigris as you can hold on a six penny piece, mix them well together, and anoint the parts two or three times a day. Let the patient avoid the causes of complaint, (i. e.) cold, fatigue, riding, or hard drinking and costive bowels, the usual causes of the disease.

No. 191.

For the Blind Piles.

Anoint with red cedar oil. See No. 100, with the mode of preparing the oil.

No. 192.

Cure for the Gravel.

Make a tea of the garden pink leaves, give a wine glass three times a day, if the patient be able to bear it. This receipt was purchased from doctor Pent, of France, in South Carolina, at \$25. It is a powerful medicine, and must be given with judgment. We can recommend it as a certain cure.

No. 193.

Cure for the Cancer in the Breast.

Take yellow dock root, boil it into a poultice, wash with the liquor, and apply the poultice; we have known this succeed in many cases.

No. 194.

Cure for the Bloody Flux—By Doct. Hagby.

Take the root of Balm, steep it in milk and water, and sweeten it with loaf sugar; use freely until well.

No. 195.

For the Lieucorea or Whites.

Make a free use of a tea made of the herb called the low Mouse ear—this plant is well known, and grows on sandy land.

No. 196.

For a Sprain

Take Cumphry root made fine, and add loaf sugar, simmer it together and apply it to the part.

No. 197.

A Sirup for the liver complaint.

Take blue flag root four oz., sassafarella root 6 oz., spikenard 8 oz., elecompane 8 oz., leather wood 8 oz., white pine bark 8 oz., the moss of Pitch pine trees 4 oz., Indian sellet, otherwise princes pine four oz., lung-wort three oz., brook-liver wort three oz., bark of witch-hazel four oz., boiled in water to two quarts and add one point of spirituous liquor, to keep from souring; take a wine glass three times a day.

No. 198.

For Deafness.

Take snails, put them into a bottle, set it in the sun or sand heat, until they form into an oil, drop in a few drops, and stop the ear with a little tobacco out of the mouth of another. *Another*—Take the brains of the woodpecker, Extract the oil, and use it; I have often found it cure.

No. 199.

For the Cramp.

Take Sulphur, put it in a bag, and put it on the part affected, taking a spoonful every morning until the cure is performed.

No. 200

A Sirup for the consumption in the Blood.

Take pitch pine knots, and boil them for two

or three hours, then strain off the juice, to which you will add rye bran, and let it stand twelve hours. Pour off the liquid and add one third of good Madeira wine, bottle it up and keep it in a cool place—take a wine glass full three times a day.

No. 201.

For the Jaundice.

Fill a quart bottle with hops, adding as much spirits as the bottle will contain, of this take a glass three times a day.

No. 202.

A Sirup for the Quick Consumption.

Take adders tongue two quarts of the leaves, and two oz. of rock lime, (it has the appearance of brook-liver wirt,) put both in an earthen vessel and add half a pound of loaf sugar. To prepare, lay your adders tongue in the bottom of the vessel, then sprinkle on some sugar, then cover the above with Rye Dock, next put in your rock lime, then another layer of sugar, again cover with dock, after which make holes through the dock and fill up with madeira wine, cover the whole tight and put it in an oven to bake it well, then mix it all together. Give the patient one table spoonful at a time, but judgment must be exercised.

No. 203.

For the Scrofula, or Kings Evil.

Take cuckle weed and stew in goose oil, form it into a salve, and anoint from four to five times a day; the cuckle weed is well known, it grows

about two feet high and resembles the tea leaf, has a kind of burr and a forked seed that will stick in your clothes if touched; it grows near old Barns—this salve seldom fails to cure.

No. 204.

A radical cure for the Cholera Morbus.

Take lime in the stone, a piece as large as a robbin's eye, and slack it in half a pint of water, let it settle, then pour off the water, bottle and add camphire gum, a piece as large as a chesnut; of this let the patient take a tea spoonful, in a table spoonful of water, repeat once in three or four hours, as often as may be necessary. This seldom or never fails.—*Another.*—Take two table spoonsful of good vinegar, make it into a sirup, & add a small tea spoonful of table salt.—Take once in three hours. This cures the Asiatic Cholera.

Doct. A. K. MCKENZIE.

No. 205.

Cure for a Cough.

Take garlick two oz. sliced fine, put it into a bottle with half a pint of the best vinegar, let it stand for twenty-four hours—of this let the patient take a tea spoonful as often as the cough demands; this, though simple, will gain the approbation of those who make a fair trial of it.

No. 206.

A Strengthening Plaster.

Take hemlock gum half an oz., hartshorn three

drachms, camphire gum one scruple or twenty grains, and form the whole into a salve—spread it on a piece of bueskin as large as may be wanted to cover.

No. 207.

Another cure for the Gravel.

Take radish seed two oz., carrot seed two oz., bohea tea two oz., make the whole into a tea, of which drink freely until well.—Doct. CLARE.

No. 208.

Headach Snuff.

Take the leaves of Elener, called jep weed, if it cannot be had, take the leaves of jay, which will answer the same purpose, dry and make it into a snuff—this will cure in most cases.

No. 209.

Cure for sore Mouth.

Make a strong tea of oak bark, add a tea spoonful of alum, to a tea cup full sweetened with honey—wash the mouth every half hour.

No. 210.

Cure for the Asthma.

Take the juice of Rue, and add equal parts of hens oil.—Take a tea spoonful at a time, this seldom fails to cure.—*Another*—Smoke the seeds of Jinstan weed, this weed is known by its offensive smell and disagreeable burr, which is as large as a black walnut, which contains the seed.

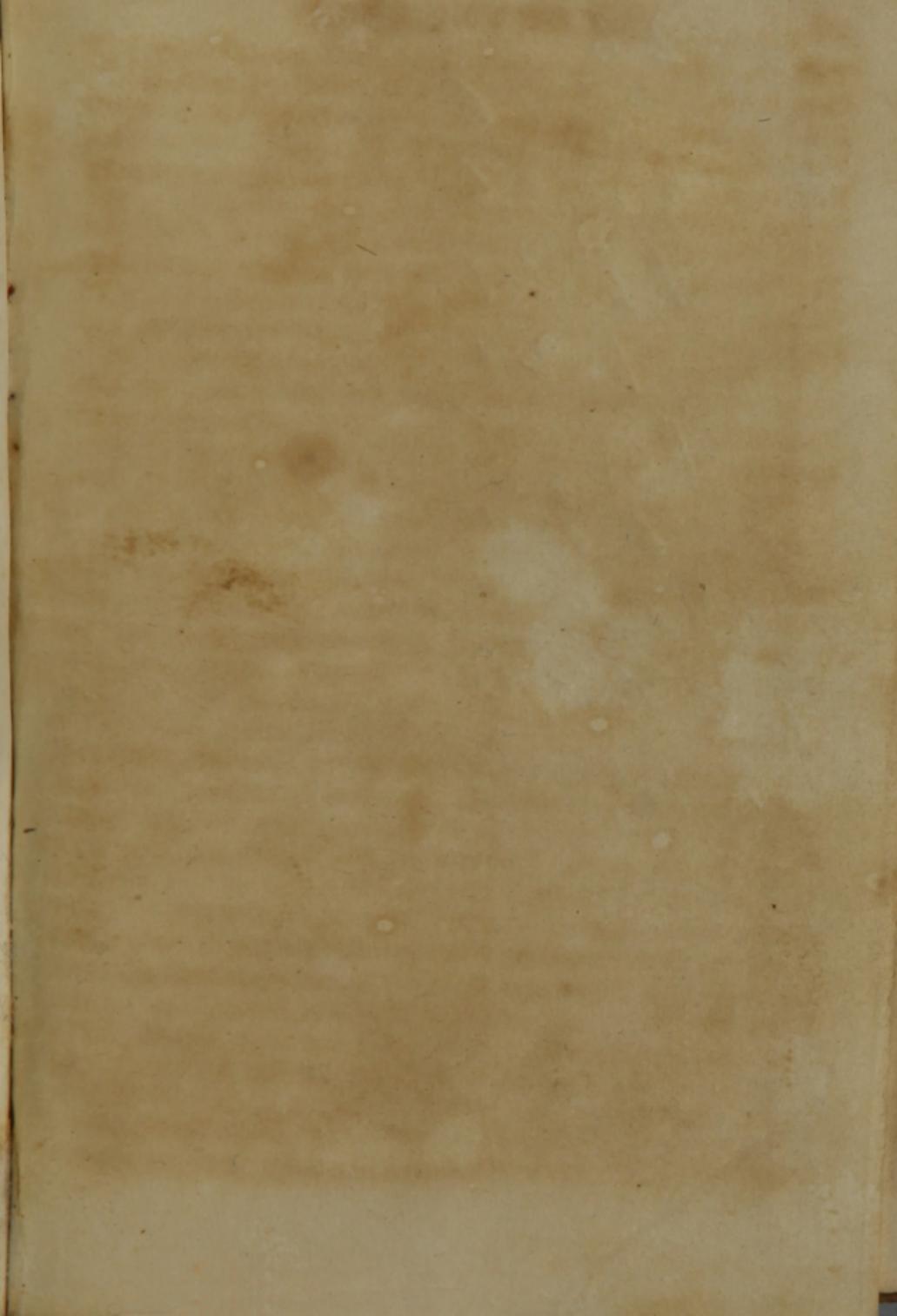
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