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A Valuable collection  
of Receipts of Diseases  
most prevalent in the  
United States  
Ohio 1830

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**Medical Society**  
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**County of Kings**



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# VALUABLE COLLECTION

1873

JOS. H. HUNT, M. D.  
OF C. BEDFORD AV. & QUINCY ST.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## RECEIPTS,

WITH REMARKS ON INFANTS, MOTHERS &c.

FEVER AND AGUE, DIGGING OF WELLS &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES,

## MOST PREVALENT

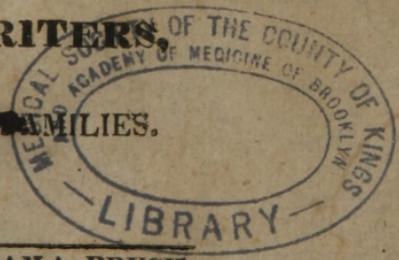
IN THE

## UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST APPROVED

MEDICAL WRITERS,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM A. BRUCK.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CALLADORE.

NEW-LISBON OHIO.

1830.

DISTRICT OF OHIO, ss.

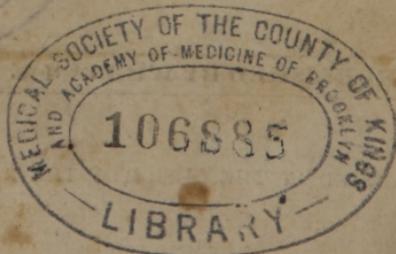
BE IT REMEMBERED, That, on the twenty third day of December, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America; in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, William A. Bruck, of the said District hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit:—

“A valuable collection of RECEIPTS, with remarks on infants, mothers &c. Fever and Ague, Digging of Wells &c. To which is added a treatise on the Diseases most prevalent in the United States; compiled from the most approved Medical Writers for the use of families.”

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intituled “An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned.” And also to the act, intituled “An act supplementary to an act, intituled “An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned” and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

Attest WILLIAM MINER

*Clerk of the District of Ohio.*



## INTRODUCTION

The publisher of this little work, feeling confident that, great benefit would arise to his fellow beings, (particularly to many in remote situations) by a general distribution of so valuable a work as a family companion, by which dollars may be saved in the course of one year by the study and perusal of it, and the timely application of the remedies therein prescribed.

As medical works are generally sold higher than other publications; they are on that account not so common as they should be in families.

The present work though brief is comprehensive and suited to every capacity and is offered at the trifling price of twenty five cents a copy to subscribers and thirty one and a fourth cents to nonsubscribers, which will place it within the reach of every head of a family.

## APPENDIX TO THE INTRODUCTION.

### THE BEGINNING OF LIFE.

Nature not only points out the food fit for infancy, but kindly prepares it. When the babe just born into the world, is applied to its mother's bosom, it is first agreeably affected by warmth; next it is delighted with the odour of the milk; then gratified by the flavor of it; afterwards, the appetites of hunger and of thirst afford pleasure by the possession of their object, and by the subsequent digestion of the aliment; and lastly, the sense of touch is delighted by the softness and smoothness of the milky fountain, which the innocent embraces with its hands, presses with its lips, and watches with its eyes. Satisfied, it smiles at the enjoyment of such a variety of pleasures. It feels an animal attraction, which is love; a gratification when the object is present, a desire when it is absent, which constitutes the present source of human felicity, the cordial drop in the otherwise vapid cup of life, overpaying the fond mother for all her solicitude and cares.

A mother who abandons the fruit of her womb, as soon as it is born, to the sole care of a hireling, hardly deserves that tender appellation. Nothing can be so preposterous and unnatural, as a mother abandoning the care of her child. If we search nature throughout, we cannot find a parallel. Every other animal is the nurse of its own offspring, which thrives accordingly.

Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something which claims kindred with the skies. The waking, watchful eye, which keeps its tireless vigils over her slumbering child—the tender look and the angelic smile, are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can reach, and which poetry fails in attempting to portray—upon the eulogies of the most eloquent tongue, we should find felicitous written. It is in the sympathies of the heart alone, where lies the lovely

picture, & the eye may look abroad in vain for the counter part of the works of art!

A mother's love! O what a joy is in the sound—entwined around our very souls in our earliest years—we cling to it in manhood, and almost worship at its shrine in old age. To use the language of a celebrated writer, we may say that, he who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence, without thinking, “of such is the kingdom of heaven”—or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath lest she break its slumbers—without a veneration beyond all common feelings, is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of deserts”

It is in infancy and early age that the foundation is laid for the many diseases arising from indigestion, found in almost every family. If children be fed immoderately the first passages become too much distended, and the stomach, by degrees, acquires an unnatural craving for food, which must be satisfied, whatever be the consequences.

Those excessive supplies are not only unnecessary, but produce the most serious and fatal disorders.—

There is a certain relation subsisting between what is taken in, and what is lost by the body; if we eat and drink much, we likewise lose much, without gaining any more by it than we might do by moderate meals. Eating too much retards the growth, and eventually diminishes the digestive powers of the stomach. Nature is easily satisfied, and is always best provided if we do not obtrude upon her more than she is accustomed to. If we have, for some time taken little nourishment, nature becomes so habituated to it, that we feel indisposed as soon as the usual measure is transgressed, and both the stomach and its digestive powers are thereby impaired.

It would be impossible to lay down fixed rules, whereby to determine the salubrity or insalubrity of aliments, with respect to the individual.

Experience is, indeed, our chief guide upon this subject; for such is the peculiarity of constitution, that, the same article which will nourish and perfectly agree with one person, would prove highly pernicious to another. Let us therefore, in the selection of our food, adopt that which long and careful observation has confirmed to be salutary and avoid those things, however tempting to the palate, which we know to be injurious.

There are however, articles of diet obviously improper to every one; which, though they may not manifest their ill effects immediately, yet, nevertheless, undermine and break down by gradual operation, the vigor of our systems, and entail upon us with certainty, a train of chronic disorders, of all others the most troublesome and difficult to cure.

The articles of this description are all high-seasoned dishes, and those which are composed of a great variety of ingredients. People in health require no excitement to the relish of good and wholesome meat, and to those in the opposite state, the luxuries of the table are poisons.

It was a common saying among the ancients, that acute diseases are from heaven and chronic from ourselves. To die, says Dr. Johnson, is the fate of man; but to die with lingering anguish, is generally his own folly. Inactivity never fails to induce an universal relaxation of the contractile fibres. When these fibres are relaxed, neither the digestion, the circulation, nor the peristaltic motion can be duly performed.

It is impossible to enjoy health where the perspiration also is not duly carried on; and that can never be the case, where exercise is neglected.

Indolence often originates from a mistaken education in which pleasure or flattery is made the immediate motive of action, and not future advantage, or what is termed duty. This observation is of great value to those who attend to the education of their children. I have seen says Dr. Darwin, one or two young married ladies of fortune, who perpetually became uneasy, and believed themselves ill, a week after their arrival in the country, and continued so uniformly during their stay; yet, on their return to London or Bath, immediately lost all their complaints. I was led to ascribe this to their being surrounded in infancy with menial attendants, and that, in riper years, they became torpid for want of this stimulus, and would not amuse themselves by any voluntary employment; requiring ever after either to be amused by other people, or to be flattered into activity.

Dr. Johnson, says, "whenever chance brings within my observation a knot of young ladies, busy at their needles, I consider myself as in the school of virtue; and though I have no extraordinary skill in plain work or embroidery, I look upon this operation with as much satisfaction as their governess, because I regard them as providing a security against the most dangerous ensnangers of the soul, by enabling themselves, to exclude idleness from their solitary moments, and with idleness its attendant train of passions, fancies, chimeras, sorrows and desires." \*

If sedentary employments be intermixed with a due quantity of exercise, they will never injure health.

Weak fibres are the constant companions of inactivity. Nothing but daily exercise in the open air can brace and strengthen the powers of the stomach, and prevent an endless train of diseases, which proceed from a relaxed state of that organ. We seldom hear the active and laborious, complain of nervous diseases; which are reserved for the sons of idleness.

Idleness is a servile, weak and degenerate habit, that of the mind being worse than that of the body.

Next to exercise is cleanliness in our habits and dress; as a writer observes: cleanliness may be considered the grand secret of preserving beauty, as well as promoting health; and therefore is applicable to all ages and sexes, it maintains the limbs in their pliancy; the skin in its softness; the complexion in its lustre, the eyes in their brightness; the teeth in their purity; and the constitution in its fairest vigor.

Cleanliness is certainly agreeable to our nature. It sooner attracts our regard than finery itself, and often gains esteem when that fails. It is an ornament to the highest, as well as the lowest situation, and cannot be dispensed with in either.

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### TO PARENTS.

\*Consider, thou who art a parent, the importance of thy trust. The being whom thou hast produced it is thy duty to support. Upon thee, also, it dependeth, whether the child of thy bosom shall be a blessing or a curse to thyself—a useful or a worthless member of the community. Prepare him early with instruction, and season his mind early with the maxims of truth—watch the bent of his inclination, set him right in his youth, and let no evil habit gain strength with his years,—So shall he rise like a cedar on the mountain. His head shall be seen above the trees of the forest. The soil is thine own

## DISEASES OF THE MIND.

## HYPOCHONDRIAC.

Is mostly confined to those of a sedentary or studious disposition, especially such as have indulged grief or anxiety.

**CAUSES.** Indolence—Violent passions of the mind—suppression of customary evacuations—obstruction of some of the viscera, &c. but its immediate cause appears to be a loss of energy in the brain, or torpid state of the nervous system.

The cure of this disease seems to depend on exciting the nervous energy which is depressed, and that particularly by attending to the state of the mind.

A constant state of motion should therefore be advised, especially on horseback, and making long journeys which present new objects to view.

Nothing is more pernicious in this disease than idleness; but in avoiding it, application to former studies are to be prevented. Railery must never be attempted. From this supposed bodily affection, the mind should be diverted by employments suitable to the circumstances and situation in life, and unattended with much emotion, anxiety and fatigue.

The symptoms of indigestion, and hysteric complaints that attend this state of the mind, require the same mode of treatment recommended for indigestion and hysteric disease.

**REGIMEN.** A proper diet constitutes an essential part in the treatment of this malady. In general light animal food is what alone agrees with such patients; for there are few, if any, vegetables which do not prove flatulent in their bowels. Acids are particularly injurious. All malt liquors, except porter are apt to excite too high a fermentation in the stomach.

Some hypochondriacs have fancied themselves miserably afflicted in one way, and some in another. Some have insisted that they were tea pots; and some, that they were Town Clocks,—this that he had a big belly, and that his legs were glass—one that he was extremely ill, and that he was actually dying.

The following anecdote is related by Dr. Stevenson, of Baltimore, of a patient of his, afflicted with this disease of the mind. After ringing the changes on every mad conceit that ever tormented a crazy brain, would have it at last that he was dead, actually dead.

Dr. Stevenson having been sent for one morning in great haste, by the wife of his patient, hastened to his bed side, where he found him stretched out at full length, his hands across his breast, his great toes in contact, his eyes and mouth closely shut, and his looks cadaverous.

Well, sir, how do you do? How do you this morning?" asked Dr. Stevenson, in his blustering jocular way, "a pretty question to ask a dead man?" "Dead" replied the doctor. "Yes, sir, dead, quite dead. I died last night about twelve o'clock."

Quick as lightning, Dr. Stevenson, caught his cue, which was to strike him

Let it not want cultivation, The seed which thou sowest, that also shalt thou reap. A wicked son is a reproach to his father; but he that doeth right is an honor to his grey hairs. Teach him *obedience* and he shall bless thee. Teach him *modesty*, and he shall not be ashamed. Teach him *gratitude*, and he shall

on the string of his character; on which the Doctor happily recollected he was very tender. Having gently put his hand on the forehead of the Hypochondriac, as if to ascertain whether it was cold, and also felt his pulse, he exclaimed in dreadful note, "yes the poor man is dead enough—it is all over with him, and now the sooner he can be buried the better." Then stepping up to his wife and whispering her not to be frightened at the measures he was about to take, he called to the servant, "my boy, your poor master is dead, and the sooner he can be put in the ground the better. Run to Mr. C—m, for I know he always keeps New England coffins by him, ready made; and, do you hear, bring a coffin of the largest size, for your master makes a stout corpse, and having died last night, and the weather warm, he will soon begin to smell."

Away went the servant, and soon returned with a proper coffin.

The wife and family having got their lesson from the Doctor gathered around him, and howled no little while they were putting the body in the coffin. Presently the pall-bearers, who were quickly provided and let into the secret, started with the Hypochondriac for the church yard. They had not gone far, before they were met by one of the towns-people who, having been properly drilled by the facetious Stevenson, cried out, "Ah Doctor! what poor soul have you got there?" "Poor Mr. B—" sighed the Doctor, "left us last night." "Great pity he had not left us twenty years ago," replied the other, "for he was a bad man."

Presently another of the towns-men met them with the same question. "And what poor soul have you got there Doctor?" "Poor Mr. B—," answered the Doctor again, "is indeed dead." "Ah indeed!" said the other, "and so the d—l has got his own at last."

"Oh villian!" exclaimed the man in the coffin, "if I was not dead, how I would pay you for that."

Soon after this, while the pall-bearers were resting themselves near the church-yard, another one stepped up with the old question again, "what poor soul have you got there Doctor?" "Poor Mr B—," he replied, "is gone."

"Yes, and to h—l," said the other, "for if he is not gone there I see not what use there is for such a place." Here the dead man bursting off the lid of the coffin, which had been purposely left loose, leapt out, exclaiming, "oh you villian! I am gone to h—lam I!, well, I have come back again to pay such ungrateful rascals as you are." A race was immediately commenced between the dead man and the living, to the petrifying consternation of many of the spectators, at sight of a corpse, bursting from the coffin, and in all the horrors of the winding sheet, racing through the street. After having exercised himself into a copious perspiration by his fantastic chase, the Hypochondriac was brought home by Dr. Stevenson, freed of all his complaints. And by strengthening food, generous wine, cheerful company and moderate exercise, was soon restored to perfect health.

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receive benefits. Teach him *charity*, and he shall gain love. Teach him *temperance*, and he shall have health. Teach him *prudence*, and fortune shall attend him. Teach him *justice*, and he shall be honored by the world. Teach him *sincerity*, and his own heart shall not reproach him. Teach him *diligence*, and his wealth shall increase. Teach him *benevolence*, and his mind shall be exalted. Teach him *science*, and his life shall be useful. Teach him *religion*, and his death shall be happy.

To demonstrate further, the happy effects of passing quick wit, "to shoot folly as it flies," another case of Hypochondriasm is here cited, which came under the care of Dr. Crawford of Baltimore.

A certain Hypochondriac, who, for a long time, fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. Crawford, to make a journey to the state of Ohio. After an excursion of three months, he returned home, apparently in good health: but upon receiving information of the death of a twin brother, who had actually died of a scirrhus liver, he immediately took the staggers, and falling down, roared out that he was dead, and had, as always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford, having been sent for, immediately attended and asked the Hypochondriac, how he could be dead, seeing he could talk. But still he would have it that he was actually dead. Whereupon, the sagacious doctor, exclaimed, "O yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable, his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the fact, I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place." And thereupon, getting a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he stepped up to him and began to open his waistcoat, when the Hypochondriac, horribly frightened, leaped up with the agility of a rabbit, and crying out, "murder! murder! murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of Doctors to catch him. After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted; and not finding the Doctor at his heels, soon became composed. From that period, this man was never known to complain, of his liver; nor had he, for better than twenty years afterwards any symptom of this disease.



## OF ANGER.

When reason, like a skilful charioteer,  
Can break the fiery passions to the bit,  
And, spite of their licentious sallies, keep  
The radiant track of glory; passions,  
Are aids and ornaments. \* \* \*

YOUNG.

Resentment of wrong is a useful principle in human nature; and for the wisest purposes was implanted in our frame. It is the necessary guard of private rights; and the great restraint on the insolence of the violent, who, if no resistance were made, would trample on the gentle & peaceable. But in the fulness of self estimation, we are apt to forget what we are. We are rigorous to offences, as if we did not daily intreat heaven for mercy. It is a vice that few persons are able to conceal; for if it do not betray itself by external signs, such as sudden paleness of the countenance, and trembling of the joints, it is more impetuous within.

Pale and trembling anger rushes in,  
 With faltering speech, and with eyes that wildly stare;  
 Fierce as the tiger, madder than the seas,  
 Desperate, and arm'd with more than human strength,  
 He whom Anger stings, drops, if he dies,  
 At once, and rushes apoplectic down;  
 Or a fierce fever hurries him to hell.—ARMSTRONG.

Those who feel the approach of anger in their mind, should as much as possible, divert their attention from the object of provocation, and remain silent.—They should never use loud oaths, violent upbraidings, or strong expressions of countenance or gesticulations of the arms, or clenched fists; as these by their former association with anger, will contribute to increase it. I have been told, says Dr. Darwin, of a sergeant or corporal, who began moderately to cane his soldiers, when they were awkward in their exercise; but being addicted to swearing and coarse language, he used soon to enrage himself by his own expressions of anger, till, toward the end, he was liable to beat the delinquents unmercifully. Is not this applicable to some of us, in the treatment of our slaves.

A slave holder in New-Castle county, Delaware, was so enraged with a neighboring slave, for persevering contrary to his orders to visit a female servant in the family, that he bought him of his master at a high price, for the express purpose of getting satisfaction; that is, to give him a severe flogging, and then sell him to a negro buyer.

What with the bitter curses and blows he inflicted upon the poor fellow, tied hands and feet his anger rose at length to a flame, he could not control, and, by the time the master had lost the power to inflict, the poor slave had lost the power to suffer—having literally expired under his cruel hands.

A sea captain, in South Carolina, navigated his vessel with the help of three slaves. On some provocation from one of them, he laid hold of the offender, who was so alarm'd at his master's looks, that he jerked away from him. Roused to fury by such an act of treason, as this appeared to him, the master caught up a broad axe, and with the looks and voice of a demon, ordered his other slaves "to seize the d—d villain" Frightened out of their wits, they seized their fellow servant, and the master black with rage, and regardless of his prayers and supplications had him dragged to a block, and in a most barbarous manner struck off his head.

Although the laws of the land did not sentence these inhuman masters to death yet neither of them long survived their infernal acts. The gnawings of a blood stained conscience soon brought them down to the grave.

Cruelty is the extreme of all vices, an offence to God, abhorrence to nature; the grief of good men, and pleasure only to devils and monsters divested of humanity. The laws may take away a man's life, to punish his offences, & deter others by his example, from the commission of the same crimes; but to do it by rack, and other torments, savours little of humanity, less of christianity.

How many millions of men have the Spaniards butchered in South America! Bartholomew Cassa, affirms, that in forty five years they destroyed about ten millions of human souls; an unaccountable way of converting these poor savages to christianity. These millions were butchered outright, and if we add those who died laboring in the mines, doing the drudgery of asses, oxen & mules

to what a vast number would they amount! Some of them carry burdens on their backs of a hundred and sixty pounds weight, above three hundred miles. How many of these poor wretches have perished by water as well as by land, by diving fathoms deep, fishing for pearl, who stay there sometimes half an hour, under water, panting and drawing the same breath all the while, and are fed on purpose with coarse biscuit and dry things, to make them long winded. And if what is reported be true, they hunt the poor Indians with dogs to make themselves sport.

There is a story of Father Cacica, a stout Indian, who, being about to die, was persuaded by a Franciscan friar to turn christian, and then he should go to heaven. Cacica asked him "whether there were any Spaniards in heaven?" "Yes, says the friar, it is full of them." "Stay, then," said the Indian, "I had rather go to hell than have any more of their company."

A young man in Augusta, Georgia, going to a party in the neighborhood, in a gig, had not got out of the street, before his horse balked. The youth, leaping from his gig, and angrily catching his horse by the bridle, lead him off. Having mounted his gig, he cracked his whip for a second start; but his horse had not gone many steps, before he unfortunately fell back again. Leaping from the gig in a violent rage, he struck his horse over the head with a loaded whip, and then attempted to lead him off once more. Frightened by such violence, the animal, in place of moving forward, drew back. Enraged by such obstinacy, the young man repeated his blows with the whip until it broke, which rather increased the perturbation of his mind. By this time, finding himself surrounded by unwelcome spectators of his brutal conduct, he became more furious; and searching for a large club, continued his unmerciful blows, until he brought the horse to the ground; when, after a few struggles, his blood and brains flowing copiously, the poor animal expired.

As anger is a short madness, so patience is a recollection of all requisite virtues, that enables us to withstand the assaults of the former, and to behave ourselves like sober and prudent men,

When Xenocrates, came one time to the house of Plato, to visit him, he prayed him, "that he would beat his servant for him, in regard himself was not at present so fit to do it, because he was in a passion."

Another time he said to one of his servants, "that he would beat him sufficiently, but he was angry."

Forgiveness of injuries, and a merciful disposition towards those who have offended us, are not only infallible marks of a great and noble mind; but are our indispensable duties as reasonable creatures, and peculiarly so as christians.

Sir Walter Raleigh, a man of known courage and honor, being very injuriously treated by a hot-headed, rash youth, who next proceeded to challenge him, and on his refusal to accept, spit upon him, and that too in public, the knight taking out his handkerchief with great calmness, made him only this reply: "Young man, if I could as easily wipe your blood from my conscience, as I can this injury from my face, I would this moment take away your life." The consequence was, that the youth, struck with a sudden and strong sense of his misbehaviour, fell upon his knees, and begged forgiveness.

Climias, the Pythagorean, was a person very different both in his life and manners from other men. If it chanced at any time that he was influenced with anger, he would take his harp, play upon and sing to it, saying, as oft as

he was asked the cause of so doing, "that by this means he found himself reduced to the temper of his former mildness."

There is a charm, a power that sways the breast  
 Bids every passion revel or be still;  
 Inspires with rage, or all your care dissolves;  
 Can soothe distraction, and almost despair.

When the tyrant Eugenius raised that perilous war in the East, and money grew short with the Emperor Theodosius, he determined to raise subsidies, & to gather from all parts, more than before he had ever done. The citizens of Antioch bore this exaction with so ill a will that, after they had uttered many outrageous words against the Emperor, they pulled down his statues and those also of the empress his wife. A while afterwards, when the heat of their fury was past, they began to repent themselves of their folly, and considered into what danger they had cast themselves and their city. Then did they curse their rashness confess their fault, implore the goodness of God, and with tears, "that it would please him to calm the emperor's heart." Their supplication, and prayers were solemnly sung, with sorrowful tunes and lamenting voices. Their bishop Flavianus, employed himself valiantly, in this needful time, in behalf of the city; made a journey to Theodosius, and did his utmost to appease him; but finding himself rejected and knowing that the emperor was devising some grievous punishment; and on the other side, not having the boldness to speak again, and yet much troubled in his thoughts because of his people, then came this device into his head. At such time as the emperor sat at meat certain young boys were wont to sing musically unto him. Flavianus wrought so, that he obtained of those that had charge of the boys, that they would suffer them to sing the supplication and prayer of the city of Antioch. Theodosius listening to that grave music, was so moved with it, & so touched with compassion, that having then the cup in his hand, he with his warm tears watered the wine that was in it, and forgetting all his conceived displeasure against the Antiocheans freely pardoned them and their City.

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## OF HATRED.

Infernal malice, only pining hate,  
 And envy grieving at another's state,  
 When these are in the human bosom nurs'd,  
 Can peace reside when dwelling so accurs'd?—HAMILTON.

Hatred is a fury that never sleeps; ulcerates the soul; and tortures it throughout. Hence it never fails to injure the body.

As admiration, the first of the passions, never rises in the soul before she has considered whether the thing represented to her be good, or convenient to her, or not; so, after she has judged it to be good, there is raised in her the most agreeable and complacent of all passions, love; and when she hath conceived the same to be evil, she is quickly moved to hatred, which is nothing but the soul's aversion to that which threatens pain or grief, and may be defined to be "a cont.

emotion produced by the spirits, that invite the soul to be willing to be separated from objects represented to her as ungrateful and hurtful; which definition only respects pure nature; but through the corruption of men and manners, it may be said to arise from an imbibed prejudice, or envy aggravated by continuance, and heightened by a malicious intention of malignancy, and injuring the persons to whom we have a disaffection, and that too, without any reason but what proceeds from a self contracted wickedness. Anger is sometimes, allowable, and when excessive, is still called but the vice of men; but hatred is said to be the sin of DEVILS, being not confined at home, but roves abroad seeking whom it may devour.

“Cruel revenge, which still we find,  
The weakest frailty of a feeble mind,  
Degenerous passion, and for man too base,  
It seats its empire in the savage race.”

A certain Italian, having his enemy in his power, told him there was no possible way for him to save his life, unless he would immediately deny and renounce his Saviour. The timorous wretch in hope of mercy, did it; when the other, forthwith, stabbed him to the heart, saying that now he had a full revenge; for he had killed at once both body and soul.

In the reign of Edward VI. upon the alteration of religion, there was an insurrection in Cornwall and divers other counties wherein many were taken and executed by martial law. The chief leaders were sent to London, and there executed. The sedition being thus suppressed, it is memorable what cruel revenge or sport sir William Kingston provost-marshal, made by virtue of his office, upon men in misery. One Boyer, mayor of Bodmin in Cornwall, had been amongst the rebels, not willingly, but enforced. To him the provost sent word that he would come and dine with him, for whom the mayor made great provision.

A little before dinner, the provost took the mayor aside, and whispered him in the ear, “That an execution must that day be done in the town, and therefore required that a gallows should be set up against dinner should be over.” The mayor failed not of his charge. Presently after dinner, the provost taking the mayor by the hand; desired him to lead him to the place where the gallows was, which, when he beheld, he asked the mayor, “if he thought it to be strong enough?” “yes,” said the mayor, “doubtless it is,” “well then,” said the provost, “get you up speedily, for it is provided for you.” “I hope,” said the mayor, “you mean not as you speak!” “In faith,” said the provost “there is no remedy, for you have been a busy rebel:” and so without respite or defence, he was hanged.

Near the same place dwelt a miller, who had been a busy actor in that rebellion, who fearing the approach of the marshal, told a sturdy fellow, his servant, that he had occasion to go from home, and, therefore, if any came to inquire after the miller, he should not speak of him, but say he was the miller, and had been so for three years before. So, the provost came, and called for the miller, when out came the servant, and said “he was the man.” The provost demanded how long he had kept the mill! “These three years,” answered the servant. Then the provost commanded his men to lay hold on him, and hang him on the next tree. At this, the fellow cried out “that he was not the miller, but the miller’s man.” “Nay, sir,” said the provost, “I will take you at your word. If you are not a busy knave, if thou art not, thou art a false

lying knave, and howsoever, thou canst never do thy master better service than to hang for him;" and so, without more ado, he was despatched.

Revenge is but a frailty, incident  
To craz'd and sickly minds; the poor content  
Of little souls, unable to surmount  
An injury, too weak to bear affront.--DRYDEN.

Revenge is a great sign of cowardice, when an enemy is at one's mercy. There is more bravery and disdain in slighting a private enemy, and despising revenge, than in cutting his throat; not that a man should be insensible of an injury or affront, but that he should not carry his resentments too far, where a gentle revenge is sufficient.

Excellent was the advice that was given to the Romans by the ambassadors of some cities in Etruria. "That since they were men, they should not resent any thing beyond human nature: and that in mortal bodies they should not carry immortal feuds." Light injuries are made none by disregarding them; which, if revenged, grow grievous and burthensome, and live to hurt us, when they might die to secure us. It is princely to disdain a wrong, and they say, princes, when ambassadors offered indecencies, used not to chide, but deny them in audience, as if silence was the royal way to revenge wrong.

When the Duke of Alva was in Brussels, about the beginning of the tumults in the Netherlands, he had sat down before Hulst in Flanders; and there was a provost-marshal in his army, who was a favorite of his, and this provost had put some to death by secret commission from the duke. There was one captain Bolea in the army, who was an intimate friend of the provost's, and one evening late he went to the captain's tent, and brought with him a confessor and an executioner, as it was his custom. He told the captain he was come to execute his excellency's mission and martial law upon him. The captain started up suddenly, his hair standing upright, and being struck with amazement, asked, "Wherein have I offended the Duke?" The provost answered, "Sir, I am not to expostulate the business with you, but to execute my commission; therefore I pray prepare yourself, for there is your ghostly father and executioner." So he fell on his knees before the priest, and having done, and the hangman going to put the halter about his neck the provost threw it away, & breaking into laughter, told him "there was no such thing, and that he had done this, to try his courage, how he would bear the terror of death." The captain looking ghastly at him, said, "Then sir get you out of my tent, for you have done me a very ill office." The next morning, the said captain Bolea, though a young man of about thirty, had his hair all turned grey, to the admiration of all the world, and the Duke of Alva himself, who questioned him about it; but he would confess nothing about it. The next year the Duke was recalled, and in his journey to the court of Spain, he was to pass by Saragossa, and this captain Bolea and the provost went along with him as his domestics. The Duke having to repose some days in Saragossa, the young old captain Bolea told him, "that there was a thing in that town worthy to be seen by his Excellency, which was a *cassa de loca*, a bedlam house, such a one as there was not the like in Christendom.

"Well" said the Duke, "go and tell the warden, I will be there to-morrow in the afternoon." The Captain having obtained this, went to the warden, and told him the Duke's intention; and that the chief occasion that moved him for it

was, that he had an untuly Provost about him, who was subject oftentimes to fits of phrensy; and, because he wished him well, he had tried divers means to cure him, but all would not do, therefore, he would try whether keeping him close in bedlam for some days would do him any good. The next day the Duke came with a great train of Captains after him, amongst whom was the said Provost, very shining and fine. Being entered into the house about the Duke's person, Captain Bolea told the warden, pointing at the Provost, "thats the man;" the warden took him aside into a dark lobby, where he had placed some of his men, who muffled him in his cloak, seized upon his sword, and hurried him into a dungeon. The Provost had lain there two nights and a day; and afterwards it happened that a gentleman, coming out of curiosity to see the house, pressed into a small grate where the Provost was. The Provost conjured him, as he was a christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva his Provost was there confined, nor could he imagine why. The gentleman did his errand; and the Duke, being astonished, sent for the warden with his prisoner. The warden brought the Provost in *cuervo*, full of straws and feathers, madman-like, before the Duke, who at the sight of him, burst into laughter, asking the warden why he had made him prisoner? "Sir" said the warden, "it was by virtue of your Excellency's commission, brought me by Captain Bolea." Bolea stepped forth, and told the Duke, "Sir, you have asked me oft how these hairs of mine grew so suddenly grey: I have not revealed it to a single soul breathing; but now I'll tell your Excellency," and so related the passage in Flanders; and added—"I have been ever since beating my brains to know how to get an equal revenge of him, for making me old before my time." The Duke was so pleased with the story; and the wittiness of revenge, that he made them both friends.

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OF ENVY.

Malicious envy rode  
 Upon a ravenous wolf, and still did chew  
 Between his canker'd teeth, a ven'mous toad,  
 That all the poison ran about his jaw:  
 But inwardly, he chewed his own maw  
 At neighbors' wealth, that made him even sad;  
 For death it was when any good he saw,  
 And wept, that cause of weeping none he had,  
 But when he heard of harm, he wax'd wond'rous glad.

He hated all good works, and virtuous deeds,  
 And him no less that any like did use,  
 And who with gracious bread the hungry feed,  
 His alms for want of faith, he does accuse,  
 So every good to bad he doth abuse,  
 And eke the verse of famous poets wit:  
 He does back-bite, and spiteful poison spews  
 From lep'rous mouth on all that ever we see,  
 Such one, vile envy was.—SPENCER.

To repine at the superior happiness of others, is the nature of envy, it arises from self-love or self interest, particularly in such individuals whom nature had denied certain qualifications of body or mind, which they cannot avoid seeing in others.

It is almost the only vice which is practicable at all times, and in every place; the only passion which can never be quiet for want of irritation; its effects are, therefore, every way discoverable, and its attempts always to be dreaded.

Envy commands a secret band,  
 With sword and poison in her hand,  
 Around her haggard eye-balls roll,  
 A thousand fiends possess her soul:  
 The artful, unsuspected sprite  
 With fatal aim attacks by night,  
 Her troops advance with silent tread,  
 And stab the hero in his bed;  
 Or shoot the winged malignant lie,  
 And female honors pine or die.—COTTON.

Solomon, emphatically styles, "Envy, a rottenness of the bones." And we too often witness its baneful effects on those who cherish the fatal poison. It shows itself in horrors even on the face of young females, who, it might be supposed, could not possess so odious a passion. Observe an envious girl, while pleased with herself, appears quite beautiful and pleasing in her manners; but on the appearance of one of her sex, a school-mate, of superior beauty and endowments, her countenance becomes strangely altered. In like manner the spirits become depressed; and, as the body cannot remain undisturbed when the mind, to which it is so nearly attached, is in such misery, the person who is tormented with it cannot enjoy good health. For it is the passion of the damned, and, as it richly deserves punishment, it never escapes it.

A French lady of quality that was well married, and lived in plenty, hearing her husband's brother had married a very handsome lady with a great fortune, was mightily out of humour, insomuch that she perfectly hated all that spoke in commendation of her new sister-in-law, and hearing her husband also commended her as a very beautiful woman, she bribed a servant in that lady's family to poison her; but he discovering the design and the lady being reproached for it by the husband, poisoned herself and died.

Envy's the worst of fiends, procurer of sad events,  
 And only good when she herself torments.—COWLEY.

Plutarch compares envious persons to cupping-glasses, which ever draw the worst humors of the body to them. Like flies, they resort only to the raw and corrupt parts of the body; or, if they light on a sound part, never leave blowing upon it till they have disposed it to putrefaction. When Momus could find no fault with the face in the picture of Venus, he picked a quarrel with her slippers; and so malevolent persons, when they cannot blame the substance, will yet represent the circumstance of men's best actions with prejudice. The black shadow is still observed to wait upon those that have been the most illustrious

for virtue, or remarkable for some kind of perfection: and to excel in either has been an unpardonable crime.

“The man who envies, must behold with pain,  
Another’s joys and sicken at another’s gain.”

When Aristides, so remarkable for his inviolable attachment to justice, was tried by the people at Athens, and condemned to banishment; a peasant, unacquainted with the person of Aristides, applied to him to vote against Aristides. “Has he done you any wrong,” said Aristides, “that you are for punishing him in this manner?” “No,” replied the countryman, “I dont even know him; but I am tired and angry with hearing every one call him the just.”

Mertius, a citizen of Rome, was noted to be of such an envious and malevolent disposition, that Publius, one day observing him to be very sad, said, “Either some great evil has happened to Mertius, or some great good to another.”

Medicines cannot cure a disease so odious. Education and improvement of morals are its only antidotes. Envious persons commonly give too much importance to trifles; hence they ought to be instructed to employ themselves in more useful pursuits; to judge of things according to their true value, and accustom themselves to a philosophic calmness; to counterbalance their expectations with their deserts; and to equal or surpass others in their merits, rather than in their pretensions.

## OF AVARICE:

And, oh! what man’s condition can be worse  
Than his, whom plenty starves and blessings curse?  
The beggars but a common fate deplore,  
The rich poor man’s emphatically poor.  
If cares and troubles, envy, grief and fear,  
The bitter fruits be what fair riches bear,  
If a new poverty grows out of store,  
The old plain way, ye gods! let me be poor.—COWLEY.

This vile passion, which frowns at the approach of the stranger, clenches the hand against the poor, denies all encouragement of public good, and can punish and starve wife and children, is hardly more detestable in a moral point of view, than it is pernicious in a physical. It is true, that by his unwillingness to part with his money, the miser is generally a temperate, and even an abstemious character, and so far his vice is beneficial to his health; but in many other respects, this detestable vice operates very hurtfully to the health of him who is cursed with it. By the extreme eagerness to make money, by the distressing fears about keeping it, by the inconsolable grief for losing it; besides the heart-achs, the envies and jealousies, the sleepless nights, wearisome days, and numberless other ills which it inflicts on its slaves, it often ruins their health, and brings them down to the grave by some lingering disease, or more horrible suicide. History tells us of illustrious villains; but there never was an illustrious miser in nature.

Can wealth give happiness? look round and see  
 What gay distress! what splendid misery!  
 Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,  
 The mind annihilates, and calls for more.—YOUNG.

To be poor in the midst of riches is the most insupportable kind of poverty.

In vain our fields and flocks increase our store,  
 If our abundance makes us wish for more.—ROSE.

A rich cotton planter in Georgia, in consequence of losing two cents on the pound on a crop of cotton, was seized with such a sadness of heart, that he took his bed, and refusing to be shaved, shired or to take suitable nourishment, died miserable. He was a bachelor, and his estate, on appraisalment, amounted to nearly one hundred thousand dollars!

In York county, Pennsylvania, a farmer so rich as to raise one hundred bushels of clover-seed on his own lands, in consequence of losing five dollars per bushel on his clover-seed, that is, only getting seven dollars in Baltimore, after he had been offered twelve for it at home, was struck with such a deadly heart-anguish, that he went in a fit of despondence and hung himself.

After his death, silver to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars was found barrelled up in his cellar

Vain man! 'tis Heaven's prerogative  
 To take, what it first designed to give,  
 Thy tributary breath;  
 In awful expectation plac'd,  
 Await thy doom, nor impious haste  
 To pluck from God's right hand his instrument of death.—WARTON.

Hippocrates, in his epistle to Crateva, the herbalist, gives this advice for the cure of some rich patients, that if it were possible he should cut up that weed of covetousness by the roots, that there might be no remainder left, then he might be certain, that, together with their bodies, he might cure all the diseases of their minds.

The same great and learned philosopher wished a consultation of all the physicians in the world, that they might advise together upon the means how to cure covetousness. It is now about two thousand years ago since he had his desire; and after him a thousand and a thousand philosophers have employed their endeavors to cure this insatiable dropsy. All of them have lost their labors. The evil rather increases than declines under the multitude of remedies. There have been a number, in former ages, sick of it; and this wide hospital of the world is as full of such patients as ever it was.



## OF GAMING.

The love of gaming is the worst of ills,  
 With ceaseless storms the blacken'd soul it fills.

Inveighs at Heaven, neglects the ties of blood;  
 Destroys the power and will of doing good:  
 Kills health, pawns honor, plunges in disguise,  
 And what is still more dreadful, spoils her face.--YOUNG:

It is true, as it is lamentable, in the age we live, there are too many of all qualities and conditions excessively addicted to this abominable vice; by which many respectable families have been reduced from affluence to extreme poverty. But the evil does not stop here: it must be fresh in every memory, of the most diabolical acts having been perpetrated by persons who enlisted under the banners of a gambler, and squandered away their estate. Let the following melancholy catastrophe, which from the best authority not long since took place, prove a warning to others.

A. S——, who had a very comfortable support was enticed to associate himself with gamblers, and in a short time lost all that he possessed, at cards and dice, which ought to have been treasured up for the subsistence of his family.— Reflecting on the foolish manner in which he had thrown away his money, and beholding his children cry about him for victuals, so diseased his mind was that taking advantage of his wife's absence, he cut the throats of his three children, and hung himself. His wife, on returning home, being so much affrighted at the sight of so barbarous a tragedy, fell dead upon the spot.

An old ruined gamester, in hopes to make a bubble or prey of a young man that came to town with his pockets full of money, took him to a gaming house, and there, to encourage him to play, shewed him several topping sparks that were born to no fortune, who by play had purchased great estates, and lived in pomp and splendor, by success in shaking their elbows.

"You show me," says the young man, "the winners, but I pray what has become of the losers?" To which the old prig making no reply, a third person, overhearing their conversation, told the young man, that since the other was silent and confounded with shame at the question, he would oblige him with an answer—"Many of the losers," saith he, "taking the highway to repair their losses, have been hanged; others have gone to sea to earn their bread; some have taken up the trade of being bullies to bawdy-houses; others that have not hid themselves as servants under a livery, are begging or mumping about the streets, or starving in jails for debt, where you will be ere long, if you follow that rascal's counsel." "The punishment," says the young man, "is fit for the sin, when men, possessed with great sums of their own money, will play the fool to make it another man's; and, if this be the humor of the town, I will return again to the country, and spend my estate among my neighbors and tenants, where you, sir," speaking to the gentleman that dealt so plainly with him, "shall be very welcome.

## DRAM DRINKERS.

Bitters, those especially made with spirits, like other cordials, have no doubt their use at times. as in damp weather, which hangs so heavily upon the springs of life: but to use them, or mint slings, or drams, as some do every morning, even the brightest, when dumb nature herself is smiling, and every bird and beast

are uttering their artless joy, is a species of suicide. It is a most wicked attempt to substitute artificial joys in place of those most pure and natural. Such an impious fighting against God and nature, generally ends as might be expected. The wretched self-destroyers seldom live out half their days. For the same delightful exhilaration, produced by one anti-fogmatic last year, requires two this year, and in that increase, till the habit of intemperate drinking is confirmed. How melancholy is it that rational beings should act so madly, and that the all-bountiful Creator can not intrust us with his good things, without our shameful abuse of them! Thus it is, that men turn into poisons those pleasant beverages given for cordials, to raise their depressed spirits, to invigorate their flaccid nerves, and to enable nature to repel the various attacks of a humid or infected atmosphere.

### OF INTEMPERANCE.

Temperance, by fortifying the mind and body, leads to happiness. Intemperance, by enervating them, ends in misery. And those who destroy a healthy constitution of body by intemperance, do manifestly kill themselves, as those who hang, poison or drown themselves. Virtue is no enemy to pleasure; but, on the contrary, is its most certain friend. Her office is to regulate our desires, that we may enjoy every pleasure with moderation; and then our relish for them will continue.

Anacharsis, the Scythian, in order to deter young men from that voluptuousness ever attended with ill effects, applied his discourse to them in a parable, telling them that the vice of youthful gratification had three branches, producing three clusters. "On the first," says he, "grows pleasure; on the second, sottishness; on the third, sadness."

Drinking is undoubtedly the most miserable refuge from misfortune. It is the most broken of all reeds. This solace is truly short-lived; when over, the spirits commonly sinking as much below their usual tone, as they had been before raised above it. Hence, a repetition of the dose becoming necessary, and every fresh dose makes way for another, till the miserable man is rendered a slave to the bottle; and, at length falls a sacrifice to what at first, perhaps, was taken only as a medicine.

Unhappy man, whom sorrow thus and rage,  
Two different ills, alternately engage.  
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees  
That melancholy, sloth, severe disease,  
Memory confused, and interrupted thoughts,  
Death's harbingers, lie latent in the draught,  
And in the flowers that wreath the sparkling bowl,  
Fell adders hiss, and poisonous serpents roll.—PRIOR.

Were the pleasures of the palate lasting, says Carnaro, there would be some excuse for inebriety; but it is so transitory, that there is scarce any distinguishing between the beginning and the ending; whereas, the diseases it produces are very durable.

The story of Prometheus seems to have been invented by physicians in those ancient times when all things were clothed in hieroglyphics or in fable. Prometheus was painted stealing fire from heaven, which might well represent the inflammable spirits produced by fermentation, that may be said to animate and enliven the man of clay: whence the conquest of Bacchus, and the heedless mirth and noise of his devotees. But the after punishment of those who steal this accursed fire, is a vulture gnawing the liver; which well allegorises the poor inebriate, laboring under painful hepatic diseases. It is thus beautifully described by Darwin:

So when Prometheus braves the Thunderer's ire,  
Stole from his blazing throne ethereal fire.  
And lantern'd in his breast, from realms of day,  
Bore the bright treasure to the man of clay.—  
High on cold Caucasus by Vulcan bound,  
The lean impatient vulture flutt'ring round;  
His writhing limbs in vain he twists and strains,  
To break or loose the adamantine chains:  
The gluttonous bird, exulting in his pangs,  
Tears his swoll'n liver with remorseless fangs,

Let those who have been enticed frequently to taste spirituous liquors, till at length they begin to have a fondness for them reflect a moment on the danger of their situation; and resolve to make a speedy and honorable retreat. Remember that custom soon changes into habit; that habit is a second nature, more stubborn than the first, and of all things most difficult to be subdued.

Remember, that it is by little unsuspecting beginnings, that this unfortunate vice is generally contracted; and, when once confirmed, scarcely terminates with life! Learn, then, in time, to resist this bewildering spirit, whenever it tempts you.

Then will you find yourself so perfectly easy without it, as at length never to regret its absence; nay, peculiarly happy in having escaped the allurements of such a dangerous and insidious enemy.

Those who pride themselves on living fast, and are bent upon "a short and merry life," though in truth it is a short and miserable one, will, doubtless, spurn at these admonitions, and run headlong to their own destruction. Strange infatuation! Can you submit to such despicable bondage, and tamely give up your freedom without one generous struggle? The present conflict, remember, is not for the fading laurel or tinselled wreath, for which others so earnestly contend, but for those more blooming, more substantial honors, which Health, the daughter of Temperance, only can bestow. For it is thine, O Health! and thine alone, to diffuse through the human heart that genial warmth, that serene sunshine, which glows in the cheek, shines in the eye, and animates the whole frame! But, if still you have no regard for this blessing, let me remind you of an hereafter!

"To die—to sleep—to sleep! perchance to dream—  
Ay, there's the rub!"

If death was nothing, and nought after death;

If, when men die, at once, they ceas'd to be,  
 Returning to the barren womb of nothing,  
 Whence they sprung—then might the wretch  
 That's weary of the world, and tired of life,  
 At once give each iniquitude the slip,  
 By stealing out of being when he pleased,  
 And by what way; whether by hemp or steel,  
 Death's thousand doors are open. Who could force  
 The ill-pleas'd guest to sit out his full time,  
 Or blame him if he goes! Sure, he does well  
 That helps himself as timely as he can,  
 When able. But if there's an hereafter,  
 And that there is, Conscience uninfluenc'd,  
 And suffer'd to speak out, tells every man,  
 'Then must it be an awful thing to die:  
 More horrid yet to die by one's own hand.  
 Self-murder! dreadful deed! our country's shame,  
 That makes her the reproach of neighb'ring states:  
 Shall nature, swerving from her earliest dictates,  
 Self-preservation, fall by her own act!  
 Forbid it Heaven! Let not, upon disgust,  
 The shameless hand be foully crimson'd o'er  
 With blood of its own lord. Dreadful attempt!  
 Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage,  
 To rush into the presence of our Judge;  
 As if we challenged him to do his worst,  
 And heeded not his wrath.—BLAIR.

It is an invariable law of our present condition, that every pleasure which is pursued to excess, converts itself to a poison. Could we expose to view the monuments of death, they would read a lecture on moderation much more powerful than any that the most eloquent writers can give. You would behold the graves peopled with the victims of intemperance. You would behold those chambers of darkness, hung round, on every side, with the trophies of luxury, drunkenness, and sensuality. So numerous would you find those victims to iniquity; that it may be safely asserted, when war and pestilence have slain their thousands, intemperate pleasure has slain its ten thousands.

By unhappy excesses, how many amiable dispositions have been corrupted or destroyed! how many rising capacities and powers have been suppressed! how many flattering hopes of parents and friends have been totally extinguished! who, but must drop a tear over human nature, when he beholds that morning which arose so bright, overcast with such untimely darkness; that good humor which once captivated all hearts; that vivacity which sparkled in every company; those abilities which were fitted for adorning the highest station, all sacrificed at the shrine of low sensuality; and one who was formed for running the fair career of life in the midst of public esteem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course; or sunk for the whole of it, into insignificancy and contempt.

The father justly describes the nature of this beastly vice, when he saith of it, that 'tis a flattering devil; a sweet poison; a delightful sin: which he that

trast, possesseth not himself; and he that acts it, doth not only commit a sin, but is wholly converted into sin, deserted of his reason, which is at once his counsellor and guardian."

A young man of the most respectable parentage, being rather intemperate, was urged by his parents to marry, thinking that might produce a change in his habits. He paid his addresses to a most amiable lady, of a fair estate, to whom he was soon united in wedlock. It was not many months after marriage, before he resumed his former habits, and what with drinking and gambling, he very soon exhausted the whole of her fortune. Executions being out against him, he was compelled to keep at home, where he did nothing but get drunk and abuse his amiable wife.

One night, filled with rage, he resolved to destroy her, and going at a late hour into the kitchen, where she had been constrained to retire from his abuses he continued his opprobrious language to her, and notwithstanding she gave him only loving and kind words, yet he struck her over the head with a large stick, which she bore patiently, although it much injured her face. He still continuing to rage at her, wearied, and in great fear, she rose up and went to the door. Here he followed her with a chopping-knife in his hand, with which he struck at her wrist, and cut her very much; no help being near but an old woman, who durst not interpose, fearing for her own life, who prayed her mistress to stay and be quiet, hoping all would be well, and so getting a napkin, bound up her hand with it. After this, still railing and raging at his wife, he struck her on the forehead with an iron cleaver, whereupon she fell down bleeding, but recovering herself, upon her knees she prayed to God for the pardon of her own and her husband's sins, praying God to forgive him as she did. But as she was thus praying, the infernal demon, her husband, split her skull open with the cleaver, so that she died immediately: for which he was apprehended, condemned and hanged. But so callous was the wretch; that even under the gallows he did not exhibit any marks of repentance.

It is a lamentable fact, so great is the infatuation of this vice, that few, once deluded, have ever recovered their freedom. Some glorious instances, however, have occurred, which is surely fine encouragement to them. We also have the pleasure to find none are greater enemies to evil, than those who formerly were the slaves of it, and have been so fortunate as to break their chains and recover their liberty.

A certain physician in Virginia, who was married to a most amiable lady, by associating with dissipated characters, became at length intemperate himself.—As soon as he acquired habits of intemperance, his disposition was altered, and from an affectionate husband he proved very turbulent, and treated his wife so ill that she was constrained to separate from him. After living a disorderly life for some time, he was brought to a sense of reflection, and with an entire change of mind and manners, he renounced all vicious habits, plead guilty before his amiable wife, who was ready to forgive, and they have since lived in the utmost harmony. So sensible is he of the danger of using spirituous and vicious liquors to excess, that he will not taste them, lest he should be enticed to exceed the bounds of moderation; and whenever he sees a person so inclined, never fails to caution him against so insidious an enemy.

A man in Maryland, addicted to drunkenness, hearing a considerable uproar in his kitchen one night, felt the curiosity to step without noise to the door, to see what was the matter; when, behold, they were all indulging in the most

unbounded roars of laughter, at a couple of his negro boys, who were mimicking himself in his drunken fits! as, how he reeled and staggered! how he looked and nodded, and hickupped and tumbled! The pictures which these children of nature drew of him, and which had filled the rest with such inexhaustible merriment, struck him with salutary disgust, that from that night he became perfectly a sober man, to the inexpressible joy of his wife and children.

A very respectable man in Philadelphia, had a wife who, by her fondness for strong drink, had almost broken his heart. At length he was advised, "as a desperate remedy in a desperate disease," to place a barrel of spirits in her closet, and let her kill herself as soon as possible, since every persuasive means had been used in vain to break her of this beastly vice. At the sight of so extraordinary a visitant in her closet, she was struck with such horror at the idea of the dreadful design on which it was placed there, that she was immediately reclaimed, and recovered all the purity and lustre of her former character, to the infinite joy of her husband, children and numerous friends.

O Temperance! support and attendant of other virtues! preserver and restorer of health! maintainer of the dignity and liberty of rational beings, from the wretched, inhuman slavery of sensuality, Taste, Custom and Example! Brightener of the understanding and memory! sweetener of life and all its comforts! Companion of reason, and guardian of the passions! Bountiful rewarder of thy admirers and followers! how do thine excellencies extort the unwilling commendation of thine enemies! and with what rapturous delight can thy friends raise up a panegyric in thy praise! But contrast the following— a true picture of the character of a Drunkard!—

## THE DRUNKARD'S LOOKING-GLASS,

OR A SHORT VIEW OF THEIR PRESENT SHAME AND FUTURE MISERY.

*Published in love to those concerned; and recommended to them as a tender caution, to avoid the same excess.*

You that are not professed atheists, but professed Christians, and yet are guilty of so loathsome a vice as excess and drunkenness are, pray be intreated and persuaded, at the most sober seasons, to consider your present state, and the sad and lamentable effects that will and certainly do attend and force such practices, viz.

I. SOME GENERAL EFFECTS THEREOF.—Drunkenness makes a man unfit for good. Drowneth and infatuateth his senses. Depraveth the reason. Besots the understanding. Causes error in the judgment. It is hurtful to the mind. Defiles the conscience. Hardens and steals away the heart. Brings a spiritual lethargy. It is a work of darkness. An annoyance to modesty. A gate to debauchery. A discloser of secrets. A betrayer of trust. A depriver of honesty. A forerunner of misery. It cracks men's credits. Empties their purses. Consumeth their estates. Violates the rules of temperance. Perverts the order of nature. Causes profane, scurrilous and cursed speeches. Ranting, swearing and blasphemy. Quarrelling, fighting and murder. It is the mother of mischief. The father of vice and pride. The nurse of riot and fury. The school of lying and slander. A discoverer of folly. An oppressor of nature. An impairer of health. It deformeth the the visage. Corrupteth the breath. Stupifies the spirits. Intoxicates the brain. Decayeth the memory. Begets unnatural thirst. Inflammeth the blood. Causes stammering of speech. Reel-

ing and staggering to and fro. Filthy and loathsome vomiting. Dropsies, surfeits, fevers, &c. It is a voluntary madness. A deceiver of fools. It decays the moral virtues. A bewitching poison. An invited enemy. A flattering devil. Causes forgetfulness of God. A provoker of His judgments. Hastens (and often brings untimely) death. And at last destroys the soul.

II. SOME PARTICULAR CHARACTERS OF A DRUNKARD.—A drunkard, in that state, is indisposed to virtue. Is a licentious person. Makes his belly his god. Is worse than a brute. A companion of riot and revelling. A game and sport to profane people. A ridiculous object. His own sorrow, woe and shame. His wife's grief. His children's disgrace. His neighbor's contempt and derision. His family's ruin. A thief to himself. A scandal to christianity. A reproach to religion. A dishonor to God. Unfit for civil society. An abuser of God's mercies, and good creatures. A loser of his precious time. A destroyer of his reputation, parts and credit. Is subject to many dangers. A slave to the devil and his own lust. A traveller to destruction. A transgressor of the laws of God and man. Against whom woes are pronounced. His own soul's enemy. A human monster. And at last will be excluded God's kingdom. Also there have been many, signal, dreadful and amazing examples, that divine vengeance has suffered to overtake some health drinkers, and quaffing, carousing drunkards, as history relates.

O let the weighty consideration of these sad, terrible, and dismal effects, be a motive to prevail with you to detest and abhor such a pernicious, horrible, and destructive a monster as excess and drunkenness is; and if there is left in your consciences any sense or feeling of the checks and reproofs of God's good spirit, then by turning and joining thereto, and believing therein, there is a possibility by its help to overcome, and in the name of Christ to be washed therefrom.

But if you bless yourselves in your hearts, saying, you shall have peace, tho' you walk in the imagination thereof [mark] to add drunkenness to thirst, the Lord will not spare you, but then his anger and jealousy shall smoke against you, and his curses shall lie upon you, and he will blot out your names from under heaven.

And you that are concerned in giving, selling to, or causing any to drink to excess, either wine or other strong drink, are also guilty; and against such, a wo from God is pronounced.

INTEMPERANCE.—What a melancholy spectacle is it to the aged and infirm parent, to see his son sink beneath one of the most cruel vices that has ever yet entered the human family. The situation of the parent is full of uncertainties and trials. His children may be either a curse or a blessing—the disgrace or the ornament of his declining years. A father, blessed with a virtuous son, may lay his head in peace upon his pillow, and may even part from the world with the consolatory idea that he leaves a son worthy of himself. Reverse the tablet and you may have the picture of a parent, whose bosom is distracted by the sight of a son gradually falling into the arms of dissipation, debasing his manners by those of the low company into which he enters, wasting his talents in the greatest debauchery, and throwing away his precious time in idleness and drunkenness. Cast your eyes around you, and see how many promising young men there are, who entered life with high hopes beaming on their brow, cheered by the smiles of their family and friends, adorned with excellent educations, and capable of rising rapidly to distinction and fortune—yet, from some asso-

tion which they may have formed, some slight degree of indulgence into which they have originally fallen, perhaps for want of fortitude to encounter their first disappointment or misfortune, they are hurried on to a habit of intoxication and disgrace. Believe me, the paths of vice are easily trod. Unless the foot be firm, they are too slippery to be trusted. You may easily acquire the habit of drinking. Some drink because they have nothing else to do—and idleness is the root of most evil. Some drink because they have an agreeable friend; and in good fellowship they do not like to refuse the cup which he holds out. But take my word for it, that by whatever motive you are impelled to woo the mantling bowl it requires might which few men possess, to wear themselves from it and to break the spell once fastened upon them.

“Know ye that the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of God?” 1 Cor. v. 6.

Of all the fools on earth by heav'n accurst,  
 The impious DRUNKARD surely is the worst;  
 In vain we seek for fools more void of sense,  
 Or deeper sunk in stupid ignorance.  
 No beast that walks the plain, or bird that flies,  
 Does so imprudent act or so unwise;  
 The slow, the dull, the poor despised ass,  
 In wisdom does the drunkard far surpass,  
 It drinks no more when nature's satisfy'd,  
 But leaves the stream along the vale to glide;  
 But drunkards of inferior sense will drink  
 Till they can scarcely walk, or talk, or think.  
 What sin will not a drunkard then commit,  
 Whilst in this vile intoxicating fit?  
 Satan can rule him then with easy sway,  
 And turn him as he pleases in his way.  
 His health and wealth and character and time,  
 Are all destroyed by this atrocious crime.  
 We censure thieves who into houses creep,  
 To rob their neighbors whilst they are asleep,  
 But of all thieves the drunkard if we view,  
 Is far the worst of that degenerate crew,  
 Th' unfeeling wretch in drink does so delight,  
 He robs his wife and children of their right,  
 To purchase poison in the flowing bowl,  
 Which brings them to want, and destroys at last the soul.

*Drunkennes reproved by a beast.*—The late Rev. Reece Pritchard, of Wales, was for some time after his admission into the church, awfully ensnared by the sin of drunkenness, but was at length recovered from it in the following singular manner:

He had a tame goat which was wont to follow him to the alehouse which he frequented; and one day, by way of frolic, he gave the poor animal so much ale that it became intoxicated. What particularly struck Mr. P. was, that from

that time, though the creature would follow him to the door, he never could get it to enter the house. Revolving on this circumstance in his mind, Mr. P. was led to see how much the sin by which he had been enslaved, had sunk him beneath a beast; and not only became a sober man from that time, but, through the divine grace, an exemplary christian, and a very successful minister of the gospel.

THE RETAILER AND HIS VICTIM.—BY CHARLES W. DENISON.

\* \* \* \* \*

The hand of death was on him. There he lay  
 In utter agony, upon his bed  
 Of straw; his sunken eye upturn'd, and fix'd  
 On vacancy; his mouth was open wide,  
 And oft he gasp'd for breath, like a shot bird  
 Beneath a noonday sun; his face how wan!  
 And o'er it often pass'd, like a black cloud  
 Over a sterile waste, the awful frown  
 Of hopeless, deep despair. Around him stood  
 His wretched offspring, noisy in their wo;  
 And as their cries burst from their aching hearts,  
 They seemed to shake their tottering hut; for they,  
 Forsaken ones! had no kind mother there,  
 To still their bitter groans. The dying man  
 Had bid them all adieu; had cast them forth  
 Upon the bleak, wide world, neglected heirs  
 To a poor beggar's will—a drunkard's name!  
 There enter'd one, with reckless step, and look,  
 That boldly mock'd this touching scene of wo.  
 He gazed with tearless eye, and blanchless cheek;  
 Upon the wreck which he himself hath made,  
 Then seizing on his dying victim's hand,  
 Which seem'd instinctively to dread his touch,  
 With saintly voice, but quaking heart, he ask'd:  
 "My neighbor, know'st thou ME?" Deep groans replied,  
 In tones of thrilling sound—the sufferer turn'd,  
 And fixing on his visitor an eye  
 That told unutterable things, he said:  
 "Know you! alas! too well I do!  
 You! who have stript me of my earthly all—  
 Have beggar'd me and mine; have made my life  
 A hell on earth; and now for me have burst  
 The burning portals of a hell to come!  
 Look at this frame, so weak and haggard now;  
 Look at this hovel—squalid mis'ry's den—  
 At these dear innocents, and hear their sobs—  
 Then hence—and to the spot you call your home,"

But as you go, tread lightly o'er the grave  
 Of my lost, murder'd wife—when there, reflect  
 That, *but for knowing you* I now might have  
 A frame as healthy and as firm as yours;  
 That the same hand you now have dared to touch,  
 Might still have labor'd on, to gather up  
 The treasures of the soil, and joyous cast  
 Them in my partner's lap, a future store  
 For those sad, helpless orphans, that this hut,  
 Which charity to me has deign'd to loan—  
 That I might here be shelter'd from the storm,  
 And close my wretched days beneath a roof—  
 By you has been exchanged for that which once  
 Was mine—mine, by the purchase of my daily toil.  
 And now begone! my spirit loathes thy sight;  
 But stop—remember, *we must meet again!*  
 Meet at the bar of Him whose searching eye  
 Has mark'd your every step; till *then*, farewell.<sup>23</sup>  
 He ceased. His face was flush'd, and in his eye  
 There shone a brightness not of earth, which seem'd  
 To pass, like fiery arrows, through the soul  
 Of him who trembling listened. He had pour'd,  
 The scorching torrent of his curses out,  
 Till it had dried the very fount of life,  
 And thus, while burning in its fires, he died,



### CAUTION & REMEDIES FOR FEMALES, MOTHERS & CHILDREN.

The many accidents happening by females clothes taking fire, induces the publisher to extract some caution and remedies.—When females clothes take fire, the first attempt should be to tear off that part of the clothing which is in flames, and if in a room, to seize the water pitcher, if there be any.

If unsuccessful in these instantaneous exertions for relief, the unfortunate sufferer should set herself on the floor, remembering that in this posture, she will be better enabled to smother the flames of her lower garments, and that an upright posture will render the communication of the flames, to the upper part of her dress more probable.

In this situation should there be a hearth rug or carpet, it will, from the materials of which it is composed, prove highly useful in extinguishing the flames, when laid over the burning clothes, or wrapped tight around them.

If a person present at the time, let the bystander instantly pass the hand under all the clothes to the sufferer's shift, and raising the whole together, should close them over the head, by which means the flames will indubitably be extinguished. This may be effected in a few seconds, that is, in the time that a person can stoop to the floor, and rise again, in many cases, no other method can be so ready, expeditious and effectual.

The females and children in every family should be told, and shown, that flames always tend upwards, and that, consequently, while they remain in an upright posture, with their clothes on fire (it usually breaking out in the lower part of the dress) the flames, making additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful and vehement in proportion;—whereby the bosom, face and head, being more exposed than other parts, to this intense vortex or flame, must necessarily be most injured; therefore, in such a situation, when the sufferer is alone, and incapable, from age, infirmity or other causes of extinguishing the flames, by throwing clothes over the head, she may still avoid much torture, and save life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor, and rolling herself thereon. By this method, the flames may possibly be extinguished; their progress infallibly be retarded, the bosom, face and head, preserved from injury: and an opportunity afforded to wait for assistance. As soon as a woman or child's dress is discovered to be on fire, the sufferer should lie down, where she may then, either extinguish the flames with her own hands, or may call for assistance, and no fatal effects can happen even in the worst event.

*Example.*—A female in Hull, lately, whilst at breakfast, set fire to her clothes and she was instantly in a blaze; but, with admirable presence of mind, she availed herself of this plan;—she laid herself down upon the hearth-rug, and extinguished the fire with ease. Had she run to the door for assistance, she must have been burnt to death: as the fire had destroyed one side of her dress, and had even scorched her eye-lashes before she lay down.

### PREVENTION OF THIS ACCIDENT.

Females are most commonly the subjects of this terrible accident, owing to their clothing being of a more combustible kind than that of men; woollen clothes not only burning much slower than linen or cotton, but giving an alarm much sooner by the smell their burning occasions. Females, therefore, whose age or infirmities confine them much to their fire sides, and prevent the hope of any active exertion, should wear gowns and aprons of silk, or some stuffs in which worsted and silk are blended, instead of muslin and fine linen, which not only will catch fire almost with a spark, but will burn with the utmost rapidity.

A woollen cloth constantly kept in setting-rooms, especially where there are fires, laid loose upon the table or other peices of furniture being always at hand, might be easily resorted to in case of accident by fire. This being wrapt or pressed tight round a person in flames, would, by excluding the air, in many instances soon extinguish the fire.

A green baize cloth, which being very pliable, and likewise a neat cover to furniture, is recommended for this purpose; and if such were known in the family by the name of extinguishing cloth, it probably would as readily be used, when there was occasion for it, as fire engines and buckets are now. Care must be taken to procure baize of a close texture. Where the baize cloth cannot be easily procured, a cloak or a blanket, will answer the same purpose.—The general opinion respecting the use of carpets in such cases, should not be depended on, as they are frequently nailed to the floor, or incommoded with weighty furniture, so as to prevent instant application.

## IMMEDIATE TREATMENT OF SCALDS AND BURNS.

Without waiting to undress the patient, let every part that has been touched by the fire or scalding liquid, be immersed as speedily as possible in cold water; or if it cannot be placed in that liquid, let a copious stream be poured over it, until the clothes are thoroughly cooled. Whilst the dress is removing by one attendant, another should continue to pour over the sore parts, a quantity of cold water, milk, whey, or any cold liquid that could soonest be procured; but if the skin has given way, beer, vinegar, or any pungent application, will but inflame the excoriated flesh. As soon as water can be obtained, it should be applied profusely and without intermission, as the sufferer is undressing, and till the pain has entirely abated. If the injured part cannot be placed in a vessel of water, a single fold of soft linen dipped in it, must be laid over, and not taken off, as it is intended to exclude the air. A large cloth in several folds should be wetted and wrung a little before laying it upon the single fold, and the cold must be kept up by a fresh supply of water. At the end of half an hour if the pain is quite gone, the application may be discontinued, but on the least uneasiness, recourse must again be had to the cold water. The folded wet cloth ought to be changed whenever it begins to get warm—and to keep down the inflammation, it will be necessary to have two napkins, that one may replace the other instantly. Children who have overturned boiling water upon themselves, or who have fallen into tubs of hot water, by the immediate use of cold water, have within our knowledge escaped with only a few small blisters.

## TO ESCAPE FROM A HOUSE ON FIRE.

Provide a rope long enough to reach the ground, with a noose at one end, and with knots tied at intervals of one or two feet, and cause it to be constantly fixed round the bed post or to staples under the window.

Nothing can be more easy in case of danger than, by means of the knots, as resting-places, to slip down such a rope. Every floor, therefore, ought to be provided with such a fire escape, the cost of which will be seldom more than a single shilling. The noose is to be used in letting down children and firm persons, by placing it round the body, just under the arm-pits.

The next best means of escape, if a person has neglected to provide such a rope, and no other means either by the stair-case or otherwise, presents itself, is, if he be on the first, or even the second floor, to throw out his bed and bed-clothes into the street, and then to jump upon them. In such a case he must take care to use that window by which he may avoid the area and railings, and to throw the bed in such a place, as he is likely to fall upon, after taking the leap.

Before such means are resorted to, however, the stair-case should always be tried, and if not entirely destroyed in any part, or is nearly filled with smoke, he can easily descend to the street door, avoiding suffocation, by placing his hands over his mouth, and saving himself from being scorched, by wearing a blanket.

In nurseries, or other rooms where little children sleep, there ought to be provided one or more strong sacks, about three feet and a half in depth, and one and a half in diameter, kept open at the top with a thick wooden hoop, having a long rope fastened to it: into these sacks the children may be put and let

down. The person who manages the above, may descend by the knotted fire-escape, or by such other means as may be at hand.

### APPROVED FIRE ESCAPE.

Drive a strong staple into the upper part of a window frame, either in one, or in every floor of the house, and provide two blocks, with two or three pulleys in each. Now put a rope through each pulley, of a length sufficient to reach the ground from the top of the window. Provide, also, a strong bag or sack, of about four feet deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a wooden bottom, and a few hoops to keep the sack open. When an unhappy occasion requires the use of them, let the hoop of the upper block be hung in the staple; then the person or persons must stand on the wooden bottom, draw the sack up about them, and hang the string of the sack on the hook of the wooden block, when any one person may, with the greatest ease and safety, let another down into the street, and drawing up the sack again, may, in like manner, let down a whole family; women, children, sick, old and infirm; and at last lower himself down by only holding the same open in his own hands.

### ANNIVERSARY

Of the Humane Society, for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation.

The object of this society, and the successful exertions which they have made in restoring to life persons who have been drowned, are generally known. The following statement, however, may not be uninteresting.

Since the establishment of the society in 1774, upwards of five thousand persons have been rescued from apparent death, and among were many respectable members of society, add a great number of persons who attempted to commit suicide.

The object of the society is to preserve from premature death, persons apparently dead from drowning, hanging, lightning, cold, heat, noxious vapours, intoxication, and apoplexy.

Before this society was established, many persons, in every situation, were interred as dead, when life was only suspended.

The committee stated in their report, that, during the late frost, twenty-eight persons had been saved from a premature death, by the agents of the society, at the three following places, viz. At the serpentine river, fourteen—at St. James' channel 12, and at the Regent's Park, two. Only one life was lost, and this arose from great negligence, and disregard of repeated warnings by the society's men.

The committee, consistently with the objects of the society, are constantly availing themselves of the improved state of medical science, with a view to perfect their methods of treatment.

Desirous of holding out an inducement to medical men, to pursue this beneficial track, they adopted this resolution on the 17th of March last, to offer a prize gold medal, of thirty guineas, for the best, and a silver medal, of fifteen

guineas, for the second best medical essay, on the subject of suspended animation, and the best means of restoring life, as well as the best and most approved apparatus to be used for that purpose. The points to be especially embraced by this essay, have, at the request of the committee, been drawn up by Benjamin Collins Brodie, esq. surgeon of St. George's hospital, and a member of the committee, as follows, viz.

“To determine the physiological phenomena which occur in cases of death from drowning, strangulation, the respiration of gases which are unfit for the maintenance of life, lightning, exposed to intense cold; and to explain the medical and surgical treatment, which should be employed for the recovery of persons who are in danger of perishing from any of the above mentioned causes.”

The following are the methods of treatment recommended by the society, and which cannot be too widely disseminated.

*Caution.*—Lose no time—avoid all rough usage—never hold the body up by the feet, nor roll it on casks, nor rub it with salts or spirits, nor inject the smoke of tobacco, or infusion of tobacco.

If apparently drowæd, send quickly for medical assistance, but do not delay the following means.

*Restorative means.*—Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. Strip the body, and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated, covered warming pan over the back and spine. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the arm pits, between the thighs, and the soles of the feet. Foment the body with flannels, but, if possible, immerse it in a warm bath, hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth. Rub the body briskly with the hands; but do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time.

In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows. (where the apparatus of the society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other, and the mouth—at the same time drawing downwards, and pushing gently backwards, the upper part of the wind-pipe, to allow a more free admission of air. Blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; then the mouth and nostrils should be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube, or syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. Apply sal volatile or hartshorn, to the nostrils.

If apparently dead from intense cold, rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees, and after some time, if necessary, employ the means recommended for the drowned. In these accidents, it is highly dangerous to apply heat too freely.

If apparently dead from hanging, in addition to the means recommended for the drowned, bleeding should be early employed by a medical assistant.

If apparently dead from noxious vapors, &c. remove the body into a cool, fresh air, and dash cold water on the neck, face and breast, frequently. If the body be cold, apply warmth as recommended for the drowned. Use the means as above recommended for inflating the lungs. Let electricity (particularly in accidents from lightning) be early employed by a medical assistant.

If apparently dead from intoxication, lay the body on a bed, with the head raised. Remove the neck-cloth, and loosen the clothes. Obtain instant medical assistance, as the treatment must be regulated by the state of the patient; but, in the meantime, apply clothes, soaked in cold water, to the head, and bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, to the calves of the legs, and to the feet.

If apparently dead from apoplexy, the patient should be placed in a cool air, and the clothes loosened, particularly about the neck and breast. Bleeding must be early employed by a medical assistant, and the quantity regulated by the state of the pulse. Cloths soaked in water, spirits or vinegar and water, should be applied to the head, which should be instantly shaven. All stimulants should be avoided. In case of strokes of the sun, the same means to be used as in apoplexy.

*General observations.*—On restoration to life, a tea-spoon full of warm water should be given, then, if the powers of swallowing be restored, small quantities of warm wine, or weak brandy and water warm.

The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged, except in cases of intoxication, apoplexy, or a stroke of the sun. Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement.

The treatment recommended by the society, is to be persevered in for three or four hours.

It is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance. And it is absurd to suppose a body must not be meddled with or removed, without the permission of a coroner.—*London paper:*



### DIGGING OF WELLS, OPENING OF VAULTS CIST-POOLS, &c.

In places where a lighted candle will not burn, animal life cannot be supported; and therefore, in all cases, where wells, cist-pools or deep vaults, are to be opened, a large candle, lighted, ought to be let down very slowly to the bottom, before any person attempts to descend. If the candle is extinguished, means must be adopted to remove the noxious air, before any one attempts to descend. To effect this, the following modes will answer: 1st. Let a leather pipe of an engine be introduced to the bottom of the well, if empty, or the surface of the water, and affix a blacksmith's bellows to the other end, when by well working this, the foul air may be expelled. 2dly. Carbonic acid gas may be bailed out with a bucket made of coarse cloth like a bag, with a round piece of board, nearly the diameter of the well at the bottom, let the bucket, thus made, down upon the water, so that the bottom may rest upon it, and let the bag fall upon the bottom, then draw it up, when it will be filled with foul air, which may be brought up to the surface, and emptied by turning out and shaking the bag. 3dly. Let down about a bushel of quick lime, dipping it into the water occasionally to slake it; or, if there be no water in the well, throw down some for the purpose. 4thly. Pour down a large quantity of boiling water repeatedly in the well.

## CONSUMPTION, COUGH, DEBILITY, &c.

The following receipt for the cure of consumption, &c. has been handed to me for the good of the public. And as it came from an individual whose veracity I cannot doubt, I cheerfully give it for their use and trial.

R. Take one quart of best French brandy, put into it from half to a gill of tar, together put into a jug.

The above is to be measured by a stick put into the jug to ascertain its reduction after the following are added.

Take rattle root, birch bark, boneset or thoroughwort, cumfrey, hoarhound, tanzy, catmint, spikenard-root and liverwort, a small handfull of each. Boil all these last mentioned in about six quarts, or more of water, over a slow fire until the strength appears to be extracted, then strain the liquor and boil it down to about three half pints, then add this to the brandy and tar. Boil the whole together in the jug corked and placed in a vessel of boiling water and boil it, until reduced to one quart.

Dose. One table spoonfull three times a day for a grown person, unless the patient is very weak, small doses may be taken to begin with.

## DYSENTERY,

So common in our country during the warm season of the year by which alarming disease—many valuable lives are sacrificed for want of timely assistance. The receipt now offered to the public—is a sovereign remedy for this complaint, and within the reach of every remotely situated family.

R. Take a handfull of the inner bark of slippery elm, either green or dry—pound it so as to extract the virtues easily, pour on it about one pint of boiling water, stir it until it becomes a thick jelly; then strain and add half a pint of spirits, (brandy is preferred) a grated nutmeg, and about as much powdered cinnamon, lastly sweeten it with loaf sugar, if to be had, if not, it may be taken without, or sweetened with common sugar. In case neither of the last mentioned articles could be procured in time—let the simple elm jelly be mixed with common whiskey—and taken in rather larger doses.

Dose. Take one gill at first, and two table spoonsfull every hour after until the disorder is checked. To young persons in proportion, according to age and circumstances.

N. B. The stomach and bowels ought previously to be cleansed by a brisk cathartic, such as castor oil, rhubarb, calomel and jalap or any other physic most convenient. But in case no physic can be had conveniently and the case be alarming—administer as above directed.

Another. Take one gill of sweet oil, one gill pure West India rum (or brandy) and one gill of molasses—simmer them together gently, over a moderate fire, stirring the same until the ingredients are well mixed. To an adult, administer a common table spoonfull every hour, and to children in proportion to their ages.

Another. It is said by those who have tried this simple remedy, a strong decoction (or tea) made of rue, and freely drank, has cured the dysentery, and the summer complaint in children.

## CHOLERA MORBUS, OR VOMITING AND PURGING.

The elm jelly prepared as in dysentery, and add to the same quantity of jelly

one gill of essence of peppermint or ess. of winter green, (the latter is preferred) taking care so as to intermix them well by constantly beating with a spoon until incorporated. Add some grated nutmeg, and sweetened with loaf sugar, or take it without if the stomach should refuse it sweetened.

Dose. Two table spoonsfull every half hour or oftener to a grown person.— Apply to the stomach at the same time mint leaves stewed in spirits. After the stomach appears to be settled give a purge.

### DIARRHŒA OR LOOSENESS.

Where the case appears to be obstinate, administer a vomit so as to dislodge the offending matter: after this, give either in the two foregoing as there directed.

### POISONS TAKEN IN THE STOMACH.

It is asserted that two teaspoons full of made mustard mixed with warm water, instantly administered will act as an instantaneous emetic and throw off the poisonous contents.

### POISONS AFFECTING THE SKIN.

Take equal quantities of lime water and vinegar, frequently washing therewith will cure.

### TOOTH ACH.

Alum reduced to very fine powder, two drams, ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of an ounce,) sweet spirits of nitre, seven drams, mixed, apply to the tooth.

The washing with cold water regularly every morning behind the ears, has a tendency to stop and prevent the tooth ach.

### TOOTH POWDER.

The cheapest and perhaps the best is charcoal reduced to a fine powder, then take as much table salt, roast it in an iron ladle till it becomes perfectly dry; make this likewise very fine and mix them together—this powder is considered a preserver of the teeth and gums.

### CURE FOR QUINSY.

A plaster made of equal quantities of soap and table salt mixed, and sufficient spirits of camphor added to form it into a plaster, and applied to the throat, and renewed whenever it gets dry or hard like. At the same time, mix table salt with hot vinegar, and let the patient inhale (through the spout of a tea pot) the steam.

It is believed that the above will answer in common sore throats.

### CURE FOR DROPSY.

Take two handsfull of the green inner bark of the white common elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon wine twenty-four hours, take a gill of the wine in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne; or if more convenient, part in the morning and part about noon, on an empty stomach.

### CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

Take half an ounce of cloves, half do. of cream of tartar, one ounce of Peruv-

an bark: put them into a bottle of best port or Lisbon wine, and take the tincture on the well days, as fast as the stomach will receive it.

N. B. The stomach and bowels should previously be cleansed by a vomit and a purge.

The fever and ague may in a great degree be prevented or kept off, by those whose situations are near a mill pond or other stagnated waters, by the following simple method: Never go out in the morning with an empty stomach, nor overload it at any time: Keep the stomach and bowels clean by occasionally taking proper physic. Never overload the stomach with any kinds of food.—Keep clear of drinking whiskey; avoid the morning and evening vapor that arises from the water, and take regularly, every night, a bowl of ginger tea, during the season the air is affected.

### SMALL POX.

*Symptoms.*—A few days prior to the attack, the patient complains of languor and weariness, succeeded by cold shivering and transient glows of heat, immediately before the fever, which is accompanied by violent pains of the head and loins, and frequently, with a severe oppressive pain at the pit of the stomach. The patient is very drowsy and sometimes delirious. About the third day, the eruption appears like flea bites, first on the face and limbs, and afterwards on the body. From this period, the pustules gradually increase, and on the fifth or sixth day, will begin to turn white on the tops. The throat at this period, often becomes painful and inflamed, and sometimes on the seventh day the face is considerably swelled.

In the confluent, the spots assume a crimson color, and instead of rising, like the distinct kind, they remain flat and run into clusters, and during the first days of the eruption, much resembling the measles, but of a purple color. The flow of saliva is constant in this form of the disease, and becomes so viscid as to be discharged with the greatest difficulty.

*Treatment.*—The cure of small pox depends on the general principle of the anti-phlogistic plan, especially in a free admission of cold air, which may be carried much farther in this than in any other disease. Bleeding in the first stage of the disease, or when the pulse is full, may be allowed, but the use of cooling purgatives, with acids and diluent drinks are indispensable.

When the eruption makes its appearance in clusters of a dark red colour, the disease is more of a putrid nature, and consequently, instead of bleeding, requires a liberal use of bark and wine to invigorate the constitution, and where the Peruvian bark cannot be easily come at, the black and red oak bark may be substituted, but in rather larger portions. In the confluent small pox, the bathing of the patient repeatedly in a strong decoction made of oak bark about milk warm is highly recommended.

But besides this general treatment, there are some symptoms which require particular attention. Thus, when convulsions or great restlessness prevails, exposure to cold air, and a dose of laudanum is enjoined. When perspiration is much impeded, or difficulty of swallowing, blisters may be applied to the breast and neck; and gargles, such as are recommended for sore throat, are frequently employed.

When this disease finds its way into a family, all those who have not had, it should be inoculated with the variolus matter, if the vaccine fluid cannot be procured.

The benefits which result from inoculation are great, as we have had an opportunity to prepare the system by abstinence from animal food, and by taking one or two purges of calomel and jalap before the eruption takes place. But if the subject be of a weak, delicate habit, a restorative diet alone will be more proper. In every stage of the small pox, the bowels should be kept open, either by mild purgatives or clysters.

*Regimen.*—The diet is to consist of vegetable substances, as arrow-root, panna-do, milk, &c. and when the eruption is completed, a more nourishing diet may be allowed. If the disease be of a putrid kind, wine, cider, porter, or milk toddy may be given freely.

In this, as in all diseases connected with putrescency, the advantages arising from cleanliness, as well as from frequent ventilation of the chambers, are so obvious, that to insist on them is unnecessary.

### ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.

Captain B. Burch, of the district of Columbia, was afflicted with an abscess of the liver, deemed incurable by his physicians; and seeing some onions in the room, expressed a wish to eat one. Thinking his case desperate and no longer a matter of consequence what he ate, his wife immediately gratified his appetite. After eating one or two onions, he found himself much better, which induced him further to indulge his appetite. He subsisted for several weeks entirely on onions, with only the addition of a little salt and bread; and from using this diet he was restored to perfect health. This, and similar circumstances, in the cure of diseases, nature ought always to be consulted, as she seldom or never errs.

Onions are also highly recommended in suppression of urine and dropsies.

### CURE FOR TETTER.

Take of blood root (called also red root, Indian paint, &c.) slice it and steep it in vinegar, shaking it occasionally, in a few days it will be fit for use. Wash the part affected with it frequently. It will certainly cure.

### CURE FOR SCURVY.

Rinsing the mouth occasionally with Turlington's Balsam, or Bals. dematha whilst at the same time taking some cooling laxative medicine.

### MORTIFICATION TO STOP.

Make a decoction of saffras, and apply. Or, powdered charcoal and mix with the oil of saffras, and apply. Or yest, and apply. To prevent mortification, sprinkle sugar over the affected part.

### BLISTERED FEET.

Take spirits and tallow drops into it from a candle and rub them with it.

### RHEUMATISM AND GOUTY AFFECTIONS.

The bounce of poke berries, a wine glass full three times a day. The bounce is prepared in the following manner: Fill a jug with the berries when ripe, and pour on as much spirits as the vessel will contain, and as soon as the

strength is extracted it will be fit for use. Or, take a hand full of the bark of prickly ash, half a gill of bruised mustard seed put into a quart of whiskey: let it stand for eight or ten days—frequently shaking it, when it will be fit for use. A grown person may take from two to three wine glasses a day. But a more speedy cure may be effected by applying at the same time, outwardly, the following liniment: Take of oil of hemlock 1 ounce, oil of sassafras half ounce, rectified oil of amber half an ounce, tincture of cantharides 1 oz., nee's foot or bear's oil, 2 oz., mix by melting the latter, and when applied warm it a little. It is likewise good for all kinds of sprains and bruises, both in man and beast.

### ASTHMA.

A tincture made of fresh plant, as Dr. Drury states, of the Indian tobacco, *lobelia inflata*, and taken according to his statement.

I had a tincture made of the fresh plant, and took care to have the spirit fully saturated, which I think is important. In a paroxysm, which was perhaps as severe as I ever experienced, the difficulty of breathing was extreme, and after it had continued a considerable time, I took a table spoon full. In three or four minutes my breathing was as free as it ever was, but I felt no nausea at the stomach. In ten minutes I took another spoon full, which occasioned sickness. After ten minutes more I took the third, which produced sensible effects upon the coats of the stomach with moderate puking, and a kind of prickly sensation through the whole system, even to the extremities of the fingers and toes. The urinary passage was perceptibly affected with a smarting sensation in passing urine, which was probably provoked by stimulus on the bladder. But all these sensations very soon subsided, and a vigor seemed to be restored to the constitution, which I had not experienced for years. I have not since had a paroxysm, and only a few times some small symptoms of asthma. Besides the violent attacks, I had scarcely passed a night without more or less of it, and often so as not to be able to lie in bed. Since that time I have enjoyed as good health as perhaps before the first attack.

Dr. Cutter states a particular case has been related to him, of an effectual cure of hydrophobia, or bite of a mad dog, in the last stage of the disease, by this plant.

### OPIUM OR LAUDANUM TAKEN IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Dr. Burton states, that he had been for some years in the habit of applying tobacco leaves to the region of the stomach of persons who have swallowed large quantities of opium, and other similar articles, with a view of destroying themselves. It is well known, says he, that in these cases the stomach is often irritable, insomuch that the most powerful emetics have little effect in rousing that organ into action. Here, as an auxiliary, at least, the tobacco, in the manner I have mentioned, is certainly very useful, and in many instances ought not to be neglected.

### SPITTING OF BLOOD.

When there is a discharge from the mouth of blood of a florid colour brought up with more or less coughing, preceded by a sense of tightness, weight, and anxiety in the chest, and attended with a saltish taste of the spittle, it is in consequence of a ruptured vessel of the lungs.

*Causes.*—Plethora—Violent exercise of the lungs—and frequently a faulty conformation of the chest.

*Treatment.*—Give immediately from a tea to a table spoonfull of common salt, which must be repeated every two hours or oftener, in large doses until it is checked. And to prevent a return of the disease, a small table spoonfull of the salt must be taken daily for two or three days. Professor Rush employed the common salt with success, in hæmorrhages from the stomach, accompanied with vomiting.

*Another.*—A tea made of water hoarhound, (called also bugle weed) and drank is asserted to stop the inward bleeding, The same will restrain the bleeding of outward injuries. The bleeding from outward injuries may also be restrained by the application of powdered gum arabic.

### BILIOUS FEVER.

Take a handfull of peach leaves, either dry or green to one quart of water, stew it over a moderate fire to a pint and a half, strain, and when cool let a grown person take a cupfull every two hours till the fever is broke. To children in proportion to age. It may be sweetened, or be made into syrup. The following is the manner of making the syrup.

Take an equal quantity of the decoction and molasses, simmer it over a slow fire until it becomes a thick syrup. Half the quantity of the syrup or less, every two or three hours for an adult is sufficient, for children, less in proportion.

The latter is an excellent purgative for children; in all cases where a mild laxative is required, it is in its operation milder than senna, and has the advantage over senna as it will in a short time remove the fever by giving repeated doses.

EXPERIENCE.

### CURE FOR THE BITE OF COPPERHEADS OR RATTLE SNAKES.

Powdered charcoal mixed with hogs lard made into a salve and applied, every half hour, is said to be a certain cure.

*ANOTHER.*—A strong decoction made of the bark of the root of the yellow poplar, washing the swelled part therewith frequently, whilst at the same time the patient is to take of the same decoction half a pint every half hour. The bark may at the same time be boiled as a poultice and applied.

A poultice made of tobacco and applied immediately and often renewed, has cured the bites of snakes.

The sting of wasps, may be cured in a few minutes, by the application of tobacco.

### DEAFNESS.

In many cases of deafness, the indurated wax is the cause. The following is recommended: Syringe the cavities well with warm and strong suds of castile soap twice a day, the ears constantly filled in the interim with pillets of wool dipped in strong camphorated linament, and sometimes plugs of camphor.

An equal quantity of best sweet oil, laudanum and Turlington's balsam, two or three drops dropped into the ear, has proved beneficial in deafness, and in earach perhaps nothing is better.

Finely powdered table salt, dropped into the ear, is sometimes highly useful in deafness.

## INSECTS IN THE EAR.

A few drops of spirits, spirits of camphor or vinegar dropped into the ear, will cause them to egress.

## SORE NIPPLES.

A decoction made of the roots of wild indigo and used as a wash, is a remedy. Or, take the bark of the roots and simmer it in cream, fresh butter or lard and make an ointment of it, and apply.

## SORE BREASTS.

Take of castile soap shaved fine, put it into a vessel well covered with water, then place it on some live coals to melt, when melted take it off and stir Indian meal sufficient into it to make a salve or poultice. Apply this frequently to the breasts. If the breasts be much inflamed add some camphor to the soap whilst melting.

## OBSTINATE OLD SORES AND ULCERS.

Make a bread and milk poultice and add a small handful of cut tobacco, or tobacco leaves cut fine, and apply renewedly until the sore is brought to supuration. It may then be dressed with basilicon ointment renewed twice in twenty-four hours until the matter ceases running, when some healing salve may be applied.

## FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Juice of rue and wormwood, together with honey and rye flour, of each a small quantity; to this add half an ounce of aloes powdered, mix them all together and divide the composition into two plasters, thinly spread. Lay on the first from the throat to the pit of the stomach and let it stay on twelve hours—then put the other close below that, and let them both stay on twelve hours longer. The fever will abate, and the worms be carried by giving a purge.

## WHITLOW OR FELON.

Take two teaspoons full of table salt, wrap it up in a piece of brown paper, wet and doubled, lay it in hot ashes the same as one would roast an onion, let it remain from twenty to twenty-five minutes, then take it out and powdered very fine—mix with it about an equal quantity of brown soap, (if the soap has no turpentine in, add a little) make it to a salve and apply. It will in a few hours check the pain and destroy the felon. The sore may afterwards be treated as other sores.

## KINGS EVIL.

A poultice made of boiled carrots, applied and often renewed has cured.

## CURE FOR CANCER.

Take red oak bark, burn it to ashes, then boil it in the same way as one would by making it into pearl ash, except that it is left in the state of a paste. Spread this paste on to a rag and apply to the cancer. Renew the plaster every six hours. It will draw out the cancer by the roots. Afterwards apply healing salve to the sore part.

**BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.**

A half tumbler of gin sling well covered with grated nutmeg, is said to produce a speedy cure in this complaint.

**JAUNDICE.**

It is said that the herb called blazing star or Devil's bit, steeped in beer and drank, to be a cure.

**PILES.**

It is said that the steaming with yarrow, by setting over it will effectually cure.

**WEAKNESS AND TREMBLING.**

A decoction made of the sweet birch bark, and drank as a common drink—will cure.

**COLD FEET TO CURE.**

The bathing the feet in cold water will soon remove that tenderness and trouble, the feet become so as to stand the coldest of weather without feeling much inconvenience. There is no danger to be apprehended, even to the most weakly constitutions, or even females in any situation, by pursuing the following method:—Begin by dipping your feet in, and quick out again, wipe them dry, and rub them afterwards well with a piece of flannel to cause a circulation of the blood; next day a little longer, and so on, a little longer for five or six days; when, after that time, one may keep them in for many minutes and not receive injury. In the morning when first getting up, or in the evening before going to bed is the most suitable time for this luxury.

Persons subject to tooth and headach, quinsy and other sore throats, will find the bathing of their heads and necks every day in cold water, very beneficial as a preventative.—Indeed, were we to accustom ourselves to the bathing of our whole bodies in cold water, we should escape many disorders.

**EXPERIENCE.****CRAMP.**

A cramp of the thigh or calf of the leg may be relieved by standing up, and throwing the weight of the body on the toes, which extends the muscles, and the spasm passes off.—Persons subject to the cramp in the stomach, should accustom themselves to drinking of ginger tea once a day.

**LOCKED JAW.**

Bathe the affected part which has caused the jaws to set in strong ley, made warm, keeping the affected part in it until the spasm is over.

Another. The following receipt is said to be a sure preventive against this terrible disease.—Take some strong soft soap and mix it with a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it the consistency of buckwheat batter—put it into a cloth, or small bag, and apply it to the wound—keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient finds relief.

## NIGHT MARE.

Sleep on a hard bed, which invites to frequent changes of sides. Eat light suppers, which, with due exercise, and cheerfulness during the day, form the best preventive medicines.

## FROSTED FEET.

Bathe them with snow, or immerse them in very cold water until they are thawed; afterwards apply warm very carefully and slowly, by which means they may soon be restored.

## CURE FOR FROST BITTEN FEET.

Take the fat of a dunghill fowl and rub the place or places affected with it, morning and evening, over a warm fire, at the same time wrapping a piece of woollen cloth, well greased with the same fat, round the frost bitten parts; in two or three days they will feel no pain, and in five or six will be quite cured.

If the inner bark of elder, or the leaves of plantain, be first simmered with the fat it will be better.

## BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Take one ounce and three-fourths of elecampane root, cut it fine and boil it in one pint of new milk, down to half a pint, take this in the morning fasting, and eat nothing until four o'clock in the afternoon. It must be taken three mornings in succession. At the same time wash the bitten part with a strong solution made of muriatic acid and water or strong salt and water.

## DYSPEPSIA OR COSTIVENESS.

Upon respectable authority the samson snake-root is a certain remedy in this complaint.—Steep a handfull of the root in a bottle of spirits, let it stand for a few days, then take for an adult half a wine-glass full diluted with water three times a day.—Samson root grows from six to twelve inches on dry land, bears on the top two or three pale blue flowers; leaves opposite, sword shaped; the root matted, variously bent, and has an agreeable bitter taste.

## HERNIA, OR RUPTURES.

Ruptures may in almost all cases and all ages, in both sexes, be cured, if a proper bandage or truss is immediately procured, and the following decoction regularly applied every morning: Take of tanner's bark, made fine, steep it in water until the liquid becomes very strong; keep this liquid sitting in a cool place, and with it wash the part affected.

CROUP.—*See treatise for Croup or Hives.*

But should such means as there prescribed fail, administer without delay from forty to sixty grains of calomel at once. There is no danger to be apprehended by administering in such large portions, as it will work itself off sooner than when it is given in smaller quantities. But a gentle purge is best to give to work it off after the child has recovered.

EXPERIENCE.

## CURE FOR PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Take green hickory wood and burn it to charcoal, pulverize it and sift it thro'

a coarse cloth or fine seive; take two table spoons full of this sifted powder in a quart of vinegar, half an ounce of salt petre to be added, to gargle with; and to be repeated every fifteen minutes. Or make a decoction of white oak bark, and add one-fourth part of tincture of myrrh, and gargle with. At the same time whilst using the gargle, prepare and take two pods of red pepper, stew it in a pint of water to half a pint, fill it up to a pint with vinegar and mix with it two tea spoons full of salt: take and swallow a tea spoon full of this every two hours. Likewise swallow a spoonfull of yest every twelve hours to work the complaint out of the stomach.—For outward application to the throat prepare the following: Take of hard soap and table salt equal quantities, mix, and add as much spirits of camphor as will make it into a salve; spread it on a linen rag doubled, and apply to the throat fresh whenever it gets hard or dry. If soft soap be added to the salt, take the gum camphor, made fine.

### WENS.

The oil of sassafras, by frequently rubbing therewith, will remove them.

### CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.

Take the expressed juice of horsemint, or make a strong decoction of the dried herb by boiling it over a slow fire until its virtues are extracted; mix with this an equal quantity of the juice of red onions: of this mixture, let the patient take one gill in the morning, and the same in the evening until the complaint is removed.

### SUBSTITUTE FOR SPANISH FLIES.

In situations where the flies cannot easily be got, the bark of the root of white walnut, pounded or mashed, and applied, will draw a blister.

### COLIC.

A handfull of the green inner bark of the common white elder, to a quart of brandy or gin, and let it stand for a day or two, when it will be fit for use.—Half a gill of this tincture to a grown person, and as often repeated as may appear necessary, is perhaps as certain a remedy in this distressing complaint, as any perhaps made use of.

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## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### CHEESE MAKING.

Milk is well known to consist of and is easily separated into three parts—cream, curd and whey.—The cream is of an oily, rich and sweet substance, diffused through the others, and easily separated from them, by standing, but can never be hardened or curdled with rennet. Curd may be separated from the whey, by heating it in a little more than blood or milk heat when it comes from the cow, and adding a little rennet, and its richness depends upon the quality of cream that may be diffused through it, and which may be easily pressed out, Whey is the remaining fluid, and its richness, color, and taste, depends

upon the quantity of cream it may contain.—Cheese, it is well known, is made from the curd, and the cheese is better the more it contains of the cream, or of that oily matter which constitutes butter: its goodness, therefore, depends in a great measure upon the manner of separating the whey from the curd.

If the milk be much heated, the curd broken in peices, and the whey forcibly separated or pressed out with heavy weights, or patent presses, as is the practice with many, the cheese is scarce good for any thing, but the whey is delicious, especially the last pressed out, and butter may be obtained from it in considerable quantities: a full proof that nearly the whole creamy part of the milk has been separated from the cheese and is in the whey. Whereas, if the milk be not too much heated, just sufficient to curdle, if the curd be allowed to remain unbroken, and the whey be separated by very slow and gentle pressure, the cream is retained and the cheese is excellent, but the whey is almost transparent and nearly colourless.

A LOVER OF GOOD CHEESE.

### TO CURE BUTTER.

Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part of salt petre, beat them up and blend the whole together. Take one ounce of this composition for every 16 ounces of butter, work it well into a mass, and close it up for use.—Butter cured in this way appears of a rich marrowy consistence, and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness, nor tastes salt. It will likewise keep good three years, only observing that it must stand three weeks or a month before it is used.

### DIRECTIONS FOR MILKING COWS.

Go to the cow stall at 7 o'clock, take with you cold water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking. Douse the udder well with cold water winter and summer, as it braces and repels heat. Keep your hands and arms clean; milk each cow as dry as you can, morning and evening, and when you milk each cow as you suppose dry, begin again with the cow you first milked, and drip them each; for the principal reason of cows failing in their milk, is from negligence in not milking the cow dry, particularly at the time the calf is taken from the cow. Suffer no one to milk a cow but yourself, and have no gossiping in the stall. Every Saturday night give an exact account of the quantity of milk each cow has given in the week.

It is said, that in Norway where cows go to the hot springs for their drink in the winter season, give larger quantities of milk than those fed and watered in the ordinary way. Would it not pay our farmers for their trouble in the cold season of the year to warm their water and slops?

### TO MAKE BREAD WITH A VERY SMALL QUANTITY OF YEST.

Put one bushel of flour into the trough, mix three quarters of a pint of warm water, and one tea spoon full of thick yest well together; pour a small quantity in a hole made in the centre of the flour large enough to contain two gallons of water; then stir with a stick, about two feet long, some of the flour, until it is thick as pudding batter. Strew some of the dry flour over it, and let it rest for an hour, then pour in about a quart more water, and having stirred it as before, leave it for two hours, and then add a gallon more of warm water; stir in the flour again, and in about four hours more, mix up the dough, and cover it warm;

in about four hours more you may put it in the oven, and as light bread will be obtained as though a pint of yest had been used.

### TO REMOVE FLIES FROM ROOMS.

Take half a tea spoon full of black pepper, in powder, one tea spoonfull of brown sugar, and one table spoonfull of cream; mix them well together, and place them in the room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

### TO CURE BACON IN THE BURLINGTON, VIRGINIA MANNER.

First, salt the pork by giving it a pretty good salting, and pack it away on boards or planks, with a slope sufficient to let the brine run off. In this situation it lies ten or twelve days, when it is taken up, and each piece wiped dry with a coarse cloth, and to each ham is added a heaping tea spoon full of the best saltpetre, by sprinkling over it, and rubbing it well in with the hand. It is then re-salted well again, and packed away on planks or boards laid horizontally, or in tight casks if you have them convenient, as it may then be an advantage to retain or preserve all the brine you can; whereas, the first brine is of great injury, as it tends to putrescence, and should by no means be re-absorbed by the meat lying in it after being extracted by the salt; and it is believed to be that which produces the bugs and skippers in the meat after it has been smoked. The time of putting on the saltpetre is of more importance than is supposed by those who have not made the trial; for if put on the first salting, the meat is always dry, hard and too salt. On giving the meat a second salting, add to the salt as much brown sugar or molasses as will moisten or damp it, and as much of the common red pepper as will give the salt quite a red appearance. The pods are first dried before a fire or on a griddle, and then pounded tolerably fine in a mortar. The meat then lies about five or six weeks, when each piece should be rubbed well with hickory ashes, and hung up to dry with the hock downwards, which prevents its dripping and thereby retains its juices. The smoke is generally made from chips raked up from the wood pile, with a little of the dust of doated or rotten wood with it to prevent a blaze or clear fire and too great a heat; sawdust of hickory or oak is still better to make a smoke, to which is added two or three pods of red pepper each day.

After it is sufficiently smoked, (which it will be in five or six weeks, if regularly attended to) it is taken down and packed away in casks or boxes, with hickory ashes, covering the meat entirely with them, and between each layer is put some thin slips of laths or boards, to prevent each layer of meat pressing down and touching each other, and in the course of the summer it is taken out and sunned once or twice.

If it is intended for exportation, bran is the best thing to pack it in, for shipping, especially if it is intended for a southern market.

As to the goodness and flavour of the meat, a great deal depends upon the nature of the flesh of several breeds of hogs, and the manner of raising and feeding.

The meat of those which are suffered to feed in the fields and woods, with a little feeding with grain until they are put up to fatten, is far superior to that of those that are raised in the sty, and fed on grain and slops.

### PICKLE FOR BEEF AND PORK.

Six gallons of water, 9 lbs. brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce of pearl

ash, 1 gallon molasses to every six gallons of water. In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim those ingredients well, and when cold put it over the beef or pork. This pickle is known in New-York by the name of Knickerbocker pickle.

### TO IMPROVE CIDER.

During the fermentation of cider, mix in each barrel 3 lbs. newly burnt charcoal, finely powdered. This mitigates fermentation, rendering the liquor black so long as it ferments, but as soon as fermentation ceases, the charcoal is deposited, carrying with it all impurities, and leaving the cider bright and clear. No taste or smell is given to the liquor by charcoal, that being wholly insoluble.

### BRUISED OATS.

It is said that a horse fed on bruised oats, will look and work as well as one fed on double the same quantity unbruised. In addition to the above I would recommend the cleaning of horse stables every day; and the cleaning of their bodies every day not only makes them thrive better, and keeps them more healthy, but it greatly improves the appearance of that noble animal.

### REMEDY FOR MENDING CRACKS IN STOVES, &c.

Take wood ashes and common table salt, make it up to a plaster with a little water, and fill up the cracks therewith.

### TO PRESERVE APPLES.

Apples are best preserved and will keep the longest, by putting them into barrels in layers, and filling up the vacancies with dry sand. N. B. The sand must be perfectly dry. It is said they will keep their flavor better than in any other way.

### GRAPES.

The quickest method of procuring grapes is to graft into the body, near the ground, or which is preferable, into the root of large vines: in the following year, if the grafts have taken, fruit will be produced.—Thus every farmer who has wild vines on his ground, may, by procuring cuttings of a hardy, foreign, or native kind, and paying a little attention to the grafting and training, be soon and amply supplied with grapes for the market or wine-making.

### WEEVILS.

Soak cloths, made of flax, in water, wring them, and cover your heaps of grain with them; in two hours time you will find all the weevils upon the cloth, which must be carefully gathered up, that none of the insects may escape, and then immersed in water to destroy them.

### TO DESTROY INSECTS.

This simple operation consists in boring a hole through a tree with a gimblet, about one third of the diameter of the tree in depth, and filling the hole with a small quantity of flour sulphur, by driving in it a wooden peg, and plugging the hole. The sulphur is decomposed, or carried into the circulation by the sap, and is exhaled by the leaves in a gaseous state, while it poisons and

kills all the caterpillars and insects preying upon them. Whether boring and plugging with sulphur the roots of the peach tree and other trees, whose roots are injured by insects, will answer well, is unknown; but it is worth while to make the experiment, as the result may be favorable. S. E. P.

### SHEEP.

During the season of grazing, give at the rate of a gill of tar to every twenty sheep. Put the tar in troughs with a little fine salt over it; the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, and promotes their general growth, and is supposed to be a specific against the rot.

### TO ESTABLISH AN APIARY.

The best time to establish an apiary is about February, as the stocks have passed through the winter in safety—the combs are then empty of brood, light of honey, and the removal safe and easy. Stocks should be selected by a competent judge, as the weight alone cannot always be relied on; but such as weigh 12 pounds and upwards—the number of bees must also be observed, and that they are well combed to near the bottom—these may be safely chosen.

When they are brought home, set them in the bee house (apiary) being particularly careful to keep them dry. The next day, plaster the hive to the board, leaving an entrance the size of the little finger.

If this season has passed, purchase the first and early swarms, for late ones or casts are not worth keeping, unless two or three have been united. To remove stocks, the evening is the best time; the hive should be raised by wedges some hours previous, unless the floor be also moveable with the hive—otherwise, many bees will remain on the floor at the time, and prove very troublesome. But when the floor is moveable, plaster the hive with mortar to the board; pin a piece of paste board pierced with holes before the entrance, securing the hive to the board firmly; in this way it would travel any distance.

Swarms purchased should be brought home the same evening, for if delayed for a day or two, combs will be worked, and subject to be broken in removing.

### TO CULTIVATE BEE FLOWERS.

Bees are most fond of those places where their favorite flowers are to be found—therefore bee-keepers should encourage the growth of such shrubs and flowers as are known to supply honey and wax in the greatest abundance. In most situations, bees do not fly far for food, generally not more than half a mile.—They may be observed to return with great precipitation to the hive when rain or a storm approaches. The following are the most favorable for pasturage, and those which blossom early are the most desirable:

<i>Shrubs, &amp;c.</i>		<i>Flowers.</i>	
Sallow, or the Grey willow,	Rosemary,	Mignonette,	Lemon thyme,
Gooseberry,	Barberry tree,	Borage,	Winter savory,
Apricot & all o- ther fruit trees,	Raspberry,	Hyssop,	White clover,
Broom,	Lime-trees,	Scarlet and o- ther beans	Mustard,
	Furze,	when in bloom	Turnips,
	Heath,		Cabbage,

} when left  
for seed.

Mignonette, borage, and lemon thyme are the principal, as they continue very long in bloom, and afford the finest honey. Rosemary is also a great favorite, but seldom supplies much honey in this country, (England) unless the weather proves very hot and dry, when it is in blossom, yet it is worth cultivating, especially in a southern aspect, being one of the principal aromatic plants from which the bees in the neighborhood Narburn collect their honey, which is esteemed the finest in Europe.—Fields of beans, white clover, and buckwheat, are of great benefit. Rivers or streams of water are also very beneficial, as bees make use of a great deal of water.

### TO TAKE THE HONEY WITHOUT DESTROYING THE BEES.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is generally practised in France:—In the dusk of the evening when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer day, that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter.

### TO KEEP LARGE HIVES FOR WINTER.

They must not be more than three years old, and well stocked with bees. A hive for preserving should weigh from thirty to forty pounds. Place them in October where they are to remain, observing the usual precautions against vermin, or winds; and giving them if possible, a distance of six or eight yards asunder, that they may not rob each other. Set the hive after sun set. Paste the edges firmly round with plaster lime, all except the entrance. Fit a piece of hard wood in the aperture; cut two holes a quarter of an inch square, and fix the board as a door with plaster lime. Cover the hive with drawn straw tied together at the top; and fix it with straw ropes around. Cut the straw a quarter of an inch below the board, for a few lengths may conduct vermin into the torpid community. Once in four or five weeks raise the hive from the board after sun set. Scrape the board clean and brush away the dead bees. Observe when turning them up if they move their wings; if not, bring them into a warmer situation, free from noise and the light excluded. Keep them there till the extreme rigor of the season is past, and then return them to their old situation after sun set. Sunshine in snow is destructive to bees if they get out. Put a platting of twigs across the holes to give air, and yet confine the inmates. Never confine them more than eight or ten days, and except in snow in the sunshine, their own sagacity will direct when it is safe to go out. It is absolutely necessary for their health, to have leave for going in and out in tolerably mild weather.

## FOR DESTROYING COCKROACHES.

Make a decoction of poke-root & sweeten it with molasses: place it in their way.

## HORSES AND CATTLE.

### YELLOW WATER IN HORSES.

Take pulverized crude antimony, 2 oz., pulv. saltpetre, 3 oz., flour of sulphur, 4 oz., cream of tartar, 4 oz., mix them all together & give a full grown horse a heaping table spoonfull twice a-day in bran or other short feed; if the feed be wet with sassafras or spicewood tea instead of water, will be an addition. If the weather be cold, the animal should be kept in a stable and kept covered with a blanket until recovered.

### BOTTS IN HORSES.

Take one pint of tar, warm it and drench him with it, then in the course of an hour, give a dose of salts or a pint of flaxseed oil to work it off.

It is said, that in some of the southern states, they make a strong decoction of the bark of yellow poplar, and drench them with it, to carry off the botts.

To prevent the botts, take of hickory wood ashes about a handfull mixed with short feed every two or three weeks.

### POLE EVIL.

Melt hard soap until soft enough to spread on a linen rag, then take blue vitriol and spanish flies, powdered in equal quantities, and strew it on the plaster of soap. Make a ball of the size of a hickory nut of the above mentioned ingredients, and put it into the hole previous to the plaster being put on, then let them remain 24 hours, then take it off and let the sore remain 24 hours without, repeat this mode of treatment until a cure is perfected. Or, make strong ley, and syringe it once a day or oftener, give at the same time the powders recommended in the yellow water.

### RING BONE IN HORSES.

Take half a gill of aqua-fortis to one quart of strong beer, (kept worked) apply it every day with a feather. Or, take 1 oz. oil of amber, 1 do. oil spike, 1 do. spirits turpentine, and half an ounce sweet oil, mix and apply twice a day.

### TO KEEP FLIES OFF HORSES.

Rubbing their necks and other places, where flies mostly light on, with the herb penny-royal (so plentifully in our woods and along road sides) will keep them off.

### SORES AND BRUISES IN HORSES.

The application of seneca oil, for bruises from a saddle or occasioned by the collar, &c. will soon heal them, and flies dare not touch the sore. For swelled

and running sores, anoint it outwardly, while at the same time, dip a feather in to the oil, running it into the opening, renewing them every day, will soon cause it to discharge freely, the swelling abate, and heal up without any other application.

EXPERIENCE.

### TO CURE COLDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN CATTLE.

The first attempt should be to remove the cause, by giving to the animal a warm cordial drink; which, acting as a stimulant on the stomach and intestines, will give fresh motion to these parts, and enable nature to resume her former course.—Take of aniseed, caraway seed, grains of paradise, and fennygreek, of each two ounces in powder. Mix them together for one drink.

Another.—Take of sweet-fennel seeds, cumin seeds, of each 2 ounces, in powder; long pepper, turmeric, ginger and elecampane, of each 1 ounce, in powder—mix for one drink.—The method of giving either of these drinks is as follows: Take one and put it into a pitcher with two ounces of fresh butter, and 2 table spoonsfull of molasses or coarse sugar; then pour one quart of boiling beer upon the whole; cover them down till new milk warm, and then give the drink to the beast. In two hours after giving the drink, let the animal have a good mash made of scalded bran, or ground malt, with a handfull or two of ground oats or barley meal added to it, (by ground malt we suppose is meant chopped feed,) and warm water that day. In slight colds during the summer, these drinks may be given to cattle while in their pasture; and, where it can be made convenient, let them fast two hours after, and then graze as usual. It is also necessary to examine the sick animals every day, to watch them while they both dung and stale, and to see whether the body be of proper heat, and the nose or muzzle be of natural size. If these be regular, there is not much danger: if, however, feverish symptoms should appear (which frequently happen) the animal will become costive. In such cases give one of the following

### PURGING DOSES.

Take of glauber salts, 1 lb., ginger in powder, 2 oz., molasses, 4 oz. Put all of the ingredients into a pitcher, and pour three pints of boiling water upon them. When new milk warm, give the whole for one dose.

Another. Take of epsom salts, 1 lb., aniseed and ginger, in powder, each, 2 oz., molasses. 4 oz. Let this be given in the same manner as the preceding.—In most cases these drinks will be sufficient to purge a full-grown animal of this kind. By strict attention to the above method of application, a fever may be prevented, and the animal speedily restored. If the fever continue, after the intestines have been evacuated (which is seldom the case) it will be proper to take some blood from the animal, and the quantity must be regulated according to the disease and habit of body.

### TO CURE THE YELLOWS, OR JAUNDICE IN NEAT CATTLE.

As soon as this disease makes its first appearance, it may, for the most part, be removed by administering the following drink: Reduce to powder cumin seed, aniseed, and turmeric root, each 2 oz., grains of paradise, and salt or tartar, each 1 oz. Now slice 1 oz. of castile soap and mix it with 2 oz. molasses, put the whole into a pitcher, then pour a quart of boiling beer upon the ingredients, and cover them down till new milk warm, then give the drink. It will after be proper to repeat this, two or three times, every other day, or oftener if

required. If the beast be in a good condition, take away from two to three quarts of blood; but the animal should not be turned out after bleeding, that day, nor at night, but the morning following it may go to its pasture as usual. After this has had the desired effect, let the following be given:

Take of balsam copaivi, 1 oz., salt of tartar, 1 oz., castile soap, 2 oz., beat them together in a mortar, and add of valerian root in powder, 2 oz., ginger-root and peruvian bark in powder, each, 1 oz., molasses, 2 oz., mix for one drink. Let this drink be given in a quart of warm gruel, and repeated if necessary every other day. It will be proper to keep the body sufficiently open through every stage of the disease, for if costiveness be permitted, the fever will increase, and if not timely removed, the disorder will terminate fatally.

#### FOR BROKEN WIND IN HORSES.

Take of oil of stone, Venice turpentine, and castile soap, each 2 oz., squills in powder, 1 oz., calomel 3 drams, beat them well together, then add, saltpetre, 2 oz. aniseed and caraway seeds, fresh powdered, of each 1 oz.; beat them into a mass with honey and liquorice powder, and divide it into ten balls. One to be given every morning.

#### FRENZY, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN,

Is sometimes occasioned by wounds or contusions in the head, that are attended with violent inflammations of the vessels, and if not speedily relieved may terminate in a gangrene or mortification, which is very often the case, and that in a few days.

#### METHOD OF CURE.

In the cure of this disease, the following method must be attended to: First, lessen the quantity of blood by frequent bleeding, which may be repeated daily if required, and by which the great efflux of blood upon the temporal arteries will be lessened and much retarded. The following purgative drink will be found suitable for this disease, and likewise most fevers of an inflammatory nature. Take of glauber salts, 1 lb., tartarized antimony, 1 dram, camphor, 2 drams, molasses, 4 oz. Mix and put the whole into a pitcher, and pour three pints of boiling water upon them; when new milk warm, add laudanum, half an ounce, and give it all for one dose. This drink will, in general, operate briskly in the space of 20 or 24 hours; if not, let one half the quantity be given to the beast every night and morning, until the desired effect be obtained.

#### TO CURE HOVEN, OR BLOWN IN CATTLE.

This complaint is in general occasioned by the animal feeding for a considerable time upon rich, succulent food, so that the stomach becomes overcharged, & they, in their greediness to eat, forget to lie down to ruminate or chew their cud. Thus the paunch, or first stomach is rendered incapable of expelling its contents; a concoction and fermentation take place in the stomach, by which a large quantity of confined air is formed in the part that extends nearly to the anus, and for want of vent at that part, causes the animal to swell even to suffocation, or a rupture of some part of the stomach or intestines ensues. As sudden death is the consequence of this, the greatest caution is necessary in turning cattle into a fresh pasture, if the bite of grass be considerable; nor should

they be suffered to stop too long at a time in such pastures, before they are removed into a fold-yard, or some close where there is but little to eat, in order that the organs of rumination and digestion may have time to discharge their functions.

*Treatment.*—As soon as the beast is discovered to be either hoven or blown, by eating too great a quantity of succulent grasses, let a purging drink be given; this will for the most part check fermentation in the stomach, and in a very short time force a passage through the intestines.

*Paunching.*—This is a method frequently resorted to in dangerous cases.—The operation is performed in the following manner: Take a sharp pen-knife and gently introduce it into the paunch between the haunch bone and the last rib on the left side. This will instantly give vent to a large quantity of foetid air: a small tube of a sufficient length may then be introduced into the wound, and remain until the air is sufficiently evacuated. Afterwards take out the tube lay a pitch plaster over the orifice. Wounds of this kind are seldom attended with danger; where it has arisen, it has been caused by the injudicious operator introducing his knife into a wrong part. After the wind is expelled, and the body has been reduced to its natural state, give the following

#### CORDIAL DRINK.

Take aniseed, diapent, and elecampane in powder, each 2 oz., tincture of rhubarb, 2 oz., sweet spirits of nitre, 1 oz., molasses, 4 table spoonsfull; mix and give it in a quart of warm beer or gruel. This drink may be repeated every other day for two or three times.

#### CURE FOR SWIMMING IN THE HEAD.

This disease mostly attacks animals that have been kept in a state of poverty and starvation during the winter season, and which have, in the spring of the year, been admitted into a fertile pasture: hence is produced a redundancy of blood and other fluids, pressing upon the contracted vessels, while the animal economy, on the other hand, is using its utmost endeavors to restore reduced nature to its original state. If it is not checked in its infancy by bleeding, evacuating, &c., inflammation in all probability must take place, in which case the beast is attended with all the symptoms of one that is raving mad.

The cure must be attempted by taking from two to three or four quarts of blood from the animal, according to size or symptoms; two or three hours after give a purging drink. Purging is very necessary in this disease, as well as in all others of an inflammatory kind; for otherwise it will be impossible to check its progress; and as soon as this is effected, the following may be given:

#### SWEATING DRINK FOR THE SAME.

Take of tartar emetic, 1 dram, volatile salt and camphor, each, 2 drams, in powder, nitre and cream tartar in powder, each, 1 oz., molasses, 4 table spoonsfull. Mix and put them in a pitcher, with a quart of hot gruel, then stir the whole together and give it when new milk warm. It will be necessary to repeat this drink twice a day until the symptoms begin to abate: afterwards once a day will be sufficient. But so long as the fever continues to be attended with delirious symptoms, it will be proper to take from one to two or three quarts of blood from the animal every two or three days.

## ON DYING.

### NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL DYING MATERIALS USED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Indigo, blue vitriol, green vitriol of copperas, alum, tartar, verdigris, oak bark, logwood, fustic, camwood, nicaragua-wood, brazie, sumach, galls, madder, annato, turmeric, cudbear, cochineal and oil of vitriol.

### DYING OF BLUE.

Dissolve 4 ounces of indigo in 1 lb. of oil of vitriol, to this solution, add 1 oz. of pearl-ash, and then dilute it with eighteen times its weight of water. The cloth must be boiled for an hour in a solution of alum and tartar, and afterwards thrown into the water-bath, diluted with the indigo, according to the state of the cloth is intended to receive.

### TO DIE WOOL A PERMANENT COLOR.

Take 4 ounces of the best indigo, reduce it to a very fine powder, and add 12 lbs. of wool, in the grease; put the whole into a copper kettle large enough to contain all the wool to be dyed. As soon as the requisite color is obtained, let the wool be well washed and dried. The liquor remaining may again be used to obtain lighter blues.

### TO DIE SILKS AND SATINS BROWN IN A SMALL WAY.

Fill a copper kettle with river or rain water, when it gently boils, put in a quarter of a pound of chipped fustic, two ounces of madder, one ounce of sumach, and half an ounce of camwood; but if not required to be so red, the camwood may be omitted. These should boil, at least, from half an hour to two hours, that the ingredients may be well incorporated. The copper must then be cooled down by pouring in cold water. The goods may then be put in, and simmered gently from half to an hour. If this color should appear to want darkening, it may be done by taking out the goods, and adding a small quantity of old black liquor; a small piece of green copperas may be used: rinse in two or three waters, and hung up to dry.

### TO DIE STRAW AND CHIP BONNETS BLACK.

Chip hats being composed of shavings of wood, are stained black in various ways. First by being boiled in strong logwood liquor three or four hours; they must be often taken out to cool in the air, and now and then a small quantity of green copperas must be added to the liquor, and this continued for several hours. The kettle that they are died in may remain with the bonnets in it all night; the next morning they must be taken out and dried in the air, and brushed with a soft brush. Lastly, a sponge is dipped in oil, and squeezed almost to dryness: with this the bonnets are rubbed all over, both inside and out, and then sent to the blockers to be blocked.

### TO DIE STRAW BONNETS BROWN.

Take a sufficient quantity of Brazil wood, sumach bark, madder, and copperas, and sadden, according to the shade required.

## TO REMOVE THE STAIN OF LIGHT COLORS FROM THE HANDS.

Wash the hands in soap and water, in which some pearl-ash is dissolved.

## SHEEPS DUNG.

This article is used in dying, for the purpose of preparing cotton and linen to receive certain colors, particularly the red madder or grass-wort, which it performs by impregnating the stuffs with an animal mucilage, of which it contains a large quantity, and thus assimilating them to wool and silk.

## TO OBTAIN DYING MATTER FROM POTATO TOPS.

Cut off the tops when it is in flowers, and extract the juice, by bruising and pressing it. Linen or woollen imbibed in this liquor forty-eight hours, will take a brilliant, but solid and permanent yellow color. If the cloth be afterwards plunged into a blue dye, it will acquire a beautiful permanent green color.

## TO DIE GLOVES.

Take the color suitable for the occasion; if dark, take spanish brown and black earth; if lighter, yellow and whiting, and so on with other colors. Mix them with a moderate fire, daub the gloves over with the color wet, and let them hang till they are dry, then beat out the superfluous part of the coloring, and smooth them over with a stretching stick or sleeking stick, reducing them to their proper shape.

## TO DIE WHITE GLOVES PURPLE.

Boil 4 oz. of logwood and 2 oz. of alum in three pints of soft water till half wasted. Let the liquor stand to cool till after straining. Let the gloves be nicely mended, then with a brush rub them over, and when dry repeat it.—Twice is sufficient, unless the color is to be very dark: when dry, rub off the loose die with a coarse cloth, beat up the white of an egg, and with a sponge rub it over the leather. The die will stain the hands, but wetting them with vinegar before they are washed, will take it off.

## TO DIE GLOVES RESEMBLING LIMERICK.

Brown, or tan colour, are readily imparted to leather gloves, by the following simple process. Steep saffron in boiling soft water for about twelve hours: then having slightly sewed up the tops of the gloves to prevent the die staining the sides, wet them over with a sponge or soft brush dipped into the liquid. The quantity of saffron as well as the water, will of course depend on how much die may be wanted, and their relative proportions on the depth of color required. A common teacup full will contain sufficient in quantity for a single pair of gloves.

## INTRODUCTION

### TO A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES MOST PREVALENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

In all diseases, where the predominant symptoms indicate severe indisposition, it is of the utmost importance to procure the advice of a skilfull physician as early as practicable. Delay under such circumstances is hazarding the life of the patient. It not unfrequently happens, that while his friends are trying the effect of some favorite nostrum, or complying with the unskilful and inefficient prescriptions of an ignorant pretender, the favorable period for arresting the progress of the disease is permitted to elapse, and when medical advice is procured, it is found to be too late.—The malady has gained such an ascendancy over the vital energies of the system, and the exciting cause, which in an earlier stage, nature, assisted by proper remedies might have surmounted, has so transfused itself through the whole frame, as to resist all attempts at a cure. Under this view it might seem superfluous to offer any advice to families for the treatment of diseases; but as there are many milder ailments which require no very uncommon discernment or judgment in their cure, and as cases occur in which a physician cannot immediately be procured, the following concise treatise has been compiled with a view to meet these contingencies, and serve as a companion to family medicine chests.

In relation to diseases generally, we may remark, that in domestic practice, more dependence should be placed upon a careful attention to regimen, than the copious administration of medicines. Cleanliness is of primary importance in all diseases. All evacuations, and every thing which might have a tendency to infect the air, should be immediately removed: and the patient's linen and bed-clothes changed as frequently as his strength and other attending circumstances may render it proper. The temperature of his apartment should be kept rather cool than warm, and a free circulation of air through it preserved; taking care, however, not to expose his body to its immediate influence, so as to produce sensations of chillness. The covering of the bed should be as light as possible, consistently with his comfort; a great weight of clothes is always injurious. Where there are symptoms of fever, either in local inflammation or general excitement in the system, a low diet should be rigidly adhered to, consisting of diluent drinks, as barley water, gruel, tapioca or sago, than of solid food. Flesh, cordials, and every thing of a stimulating property should be carefully avoided. On the other hand, the presence of great debility and sinking, without any fever, demands food which is rich and nourishing. The primary object is in most cases to remove the contents of the stomach and bowels, either by purging or vomiting, or both, as the nature of the case may require, and the doses should be as mild as will produce the contemplated effect. Little benefit is obtained from the use of violent remedies; they more frequently debilitate the system, and retard the period of convalescence. Bleeding is a highly useful remedy, but it should be prudently and rather cautiously resorted to; and all medicines which are of a very active nature, or which, if injudiciously

administered, would be productive of fatal consequences, should only be given under the direction of some skilful physician, where such can be procured. On the whole, close attention to the changes which occur in the symptoms of the disease, and to the efforts of nature to relieve herself from their ravages, will enable us more effectually to co-operate with her, (which is the ultimate object of all curative exertions,) and to direct our operations upon more rational and correct principles than an adherence to any empirical prescriptions, or definite rules, whatever celebrity they may have obtained.

### A TREATISE, &c.

#### INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE,

Generally comes on with pain in the head and loins, weariness of the limbs, coldness of the extremities, frequent yawning and gaping, sometimes sickness and vomiting, which are soon succeeded by shivering or violent shaking. Afterward the skin becomes dry and hot, the face is flushed, there is increased pain in the head, throbbing of the temples, anxiety, restlessness, and constant thirst. After these have continued for some time, a moisture breaks out upon the skin, all the symptoms subside, and the paroxysm is over for the time.—When it occurs once in every twenty-four hours, it is called quotidian; tertian, when it returns every other day; and when it attends on the first and fourth day, it is termed quartan—the latter is the most obstinate.

*Treatment.*—The first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels by a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, succeeded by a dose of calomel and jalap. After the operation of this, and as long as the fever is off, a teaspoon full of the following powder should be given every hour or two in any convenient manner:—Powdered Peruvian bark, 1 ounce, powdered Virginia snake-root, 2 drachms, salt of tartar, 1 dram, oil of cloves, 15 drops, or powdered cloves, 1 dram, mixed well together. If the stomach rejects the powder, a decoction may be made by pouring on the above quantity one pint of hot water, and boil it for ten or fifteen minutes, strain, and when cold give a wine-glassfull every hour. Fowler's solution of arsenic may also be used with great advantage in doses of 10 drops, three times a day; and sometimes the shaking fit may be averted by giving 20 or 30 drops of laudanum, and going to bed, as soon as the first symptoms are perceived. The bark should be continued for some time after all the symptoms have disappeared, in order to prevent a relapse.

## REMITTENT, OR BILIOUS FEVER.

Preceding an attack of remittent fever, the patient is usually heavy & languid, and is troubled with listlessness, weariness, frequent yawning, and alternate fits of heat and cold. On its accession, he experiences severe pains in the back and head, great heat over the whole body, thirst, difficulty of breathing, and pain and sickness at the stomach; the eyes and skin are sometimes tinged with yellow; the tongue brownish, with a bitter taste in the mouth; a vomiting of bilious matter, and delirium often occur; the pulse is frequent and small.—After the continuance of these symptoms for a considerable time, a remission takes place, accompanied with a moisture on the skin, and greater or less abatement of the fever, and the patient seems much relieved, but in a few hours the disease returns again, with the same appearances as before. These remissions occur at very irregular periods, and are variable in the length of their duration.

*Treatment.*—The diet should be very low, consisting of little more than diluent drinks, without the addition of any cordials or spirits; no animal food should be given. Should the violence of the fever however abate, and great debility with nervous symptoms ensue, a little wine may be added to the sago, gruel or tapioca, and weak chicken broth given. It will in all cases be right to empty the stomach by a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha or antimonial wine, drinking freely of warm water or weak chamomile tea, to promote its operation. This being over, the bowels should be evacuated by a dose of calomel and jalap, salts, or castor oil; but violent purging should be avoided. Where the fever runs very high, and there is much delirium, it will be proper to bleed from the arm, and also from the forehead and temples with leeches, the quantity from 10 to 20 ounces, according to the strength and habit of the patient. The saline mixture in the act of effervescence, with a few drops of antimonial wine, will be found useful in allaying the fever. Blisters may be applied to the legs or arms, and kept running with basilicon. As soon as the fever subsides, the Peruvian bark should be given every hour or two, in substance, if the stomach will bear it; otherwise in decoction. A tea-spoon full of the former, or a wine-glass of the latter, are the proper quantities. Throughout the course of the disease, the bowels should be kept open by clysters or small doses of salts, or other purgative medicine. The room should be kept cool, the patient's linen often changed, and very little company admitted to him.

## SCARLET FEVER

Comes on with weariness, chillness, languor and headach, succeeded by high fever, and frequently delirium. About the second or third day the face swells a little, and a scarlet efflorescence appears upon the skin in large red spots, that sometimes cover nearly the whole body, and after continuing three or four days, fall off in scales. It is frequently attended with sore throat, and sometimes with symptoms of malignancy.

*Treatment.*—In its simplest form, unaccompanied with the latter symptoms, it requires little further attention than keeping the bowels moderately open and observing a strict regimen, avoiding all animal food, and drinking copiously of acidulated diluent liquors, and occasionally bathing the feet and legs with warm water. Should the fever run very high, moderate bleeding should be resorted to, and antimonial wine in doses of a few drops be given every hour. Where soreness of the throat is present, an emetic of ipecacuanha should be given early. After the operation of this, the bowels should be evacuated by a mild

it by leeches or cupping. If the stitch continues, a large blister should be put over the part, and kept running by an ointment made of basilicon and blister ointment mixed as directed in the appendix. Bathing the feet and legs in warm water will be proper; and the bowels should be freely opened by injections or cathartic medicines, as calomel and jalap, salts, castor oil, &c. After the disease is removed, it will be necessary to strengthen the patient by tonics.

### CROUP, OR HIVES.

This disease is often very sudden and violent in its attacks; at other times it comes on more gradually, the patient appearing dull and fretful, for a day or two, the eyes are heavy, and there is a cough which has a peculiar shrill sound; this becomes more troublesome; the face is flushed, the eyes protuberant and strained, and there is a convulsive struggle in breathing, the child throwing back its head with some force.

*Treatment.*—At the first appearance of any of the symptoms, antimonial wine, ipecacuanha, or Coxe's hive syrup, should be given in doses to produce vomiting; the latter, if at hand, is to be preferred. This should be frequently repeated in small doses, so as to keep up nausea and perspiration. Bleeding from the arm, or from the neck with leeches or cups is also necessary, and should be repeated until the violence of the disease is conquered. The child should be frequently immersed in a warm bath, and the bowels freely opened by an injection, and purgative medicines internally administered. A large blister should also be put on the throat from ear to ear. As this disease is violent in its attacks and sudden in its termination, no time should be lost, but all the remedies promptly administered.

### MUMPS

Come on with slight fever, followed by stiffness and swelling of the neck, either on one or both sides; there is sometimes a slight difficulty in swallowing and respiration. It generally affects children.

*Treatment.*—The diet should be light, the neck kept covered with flannel; and frequently bathed with anodyne liniment; the bowels should be opened by small doses of cremor tartar and sulphur, or salts. Bathing the feet and legs in warm water is also useful. When the symptoms become more violent, bleeding at the arm will be proper, and a blister should be applied to the neck.

### MEASLES

Are usually preceded by chilliness and shivering, followed by a great heat, restlessness and thirst. There is a short, hard cough, heaviness of the head and eyes, drowsiness and running at the nose; the eyes are inflamed, and the lids swollen. There is an effusion of acrid humour from them, and great acuteness of sensation. On the third day the eruption appears on the skin in distinct spots not unlike the small-pox; it gradually spreads over the body, and on the fifth or sixth day changes to a brown hue, and begins to peel off; frequent sneezing, nausea, vomiting, pains in the back and loins, hoarseness, and hurried respiration, are also symptoms. The pulse at the same time is frequent and strong. The distinguishing marks between measles and scarlet fever are the cough, the redness and swelling of the eye lids, sometimes producing blindness, and the running of water from the eyes; the eruption rises more above the skin, and occasions a manifest roughness; which seldom attends scarlet fever.

*Treatment.*—The food should be very light, and the drink diluting and cool.

ing. When the fever is high, the cough troublesome, or much difficulty of breathing, it will be proper to bleed moderately. The bowels should be kept open by gentle purgatives, as epsom salts, senna and manna, cremor tartar, or castor oil. Bathing the feet and legs frequently in warm water very much abates the violence of the disease. Should the oppression and difficulty of breathing continue, it will be proper to put a blister on the breast, which should be kept running by stimulating ointment. To relieve the cough, the patient may inhale the vapor of warm water, take plentifully of sugar-candy, or occasionally a table-spoonful or two of the cough mixture prescribed in the appendix. Should there be much difficulty in swallowing, the throat should be rubbed with volatile liniment and gargled with a decoction of oak bark, sage or rose-leaves, sweetened with honey, to which a little alum may be added. Should the fever abate, the strength sink, and purple or livid spots appear, the patient's drink should be acidulated with elixir of vitriol and the decoction of bark and snake-root with elixir of vitriol may be given every hour. Nourishing diet and a moderate allowance of good wine will also be proper.

### DYSENTERY

Usually commences with pains in the belly, with frequent inclination to go to stool; which are small in quantity and sometimes mixed with blood. There is mostly a peculiar sensation of bearing down while at stool, as if the whole bowels were falling out, and considerable pain.

*Treatment.*—In this disease the greatest attention should be paid to cleanliness, and keeping the room well ventilated, removing all the evacuations immediately. The diet should consist principally of gelatinous broth, barley water, light gruels, &c. avoiding animal food of every kind. A vomit of ipecacuanha should be first administered, and its operation promoted by weak chamomile tea, or warm water; after this epsom salts or castor oil should be given, the former in doses of half an ounce, the latter a table-spoonful every hour or two until a natural evacuation is produced. If the pulse is full, and the febrile symptoms run high, it will be proper to bleed. To allay the irritation of the rectum, clysters of flaxseed tea and sweet oil should be frequently administered and retained by the patient as long as possible; and the fundament anointed with hog's lard or sweet oil mixed with powdered opium. To procure sleep at night  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains of opium, 3 grains of ipecacuanha, and 10 grains of calomel, made into pills or powders, may be given at bed time: beginning with the oil or salts the next morning if necessary.

### COLIC

Is accompanied with a painful distension of the belly, a twisting sensation about the navel, costiveness, sometimes with flatulency, at others with vomiting of bilious matter. Flatulent colic seldom requires any other treatment than a large dose of castor oil, with a few drops of essence of peppermint; a flannel dipped in hot brandy and laid over the abdomen is also useful. In bilious colic when there is vomiting and costiveness, if much fever attend, it will be proper to bleed moderately: the bowels should then be fairly evacuated by injections or purgatives taken internally, as calomel and jalap, castor oil or antibilious pills. Fomentations of warm brandy applied frequently to the belly are often useful in relieving the pain. When these do not procure relief, the warm bath and a blister over the belly should be tried. If the irritation at the stomach is considerable, and the vomiting frequent, the saline mixture in the act of

effervescence should be given every hour, with twenty drops of laudanum, and a plaster of Venice treacle, laudanum, and oil of cloves mixed, laid over the pit of the stomach.

### CHOLERA MORBUS

Is a violent purging and vomiting of yellow, green, or dark bilious matter, attended with griping pain in the belly, sickness at the stomach, and great prostration of strength: it is frequently preceded by heart burn, and mostly attacks suddenly.

*Treatment.*—The vomiting and purging should be promoted by drinking freely of chicken water, gruel, or barley water, flaxseed tea, or weak animal broths and also administering mucilaginous injections; after the stomach and bowels are thus cleansed, it will be proper to give opium pills of one grain each every hour or two, if the violence of the disease requires it. Should the pill be rejected, the saline draught in effervescence, with twenty-five or thirty drops of laudanum should be substituted for it. Laudanum may also be given with mucilaginous injections, and when the stomach rejects all remedies it should never be omitted. The abdomen and stomach should be fomented with flannels dipped in a mixture of hot brandy, laudanum, and camphor, and should be changed as soon as cold. Warmth may likewise be applied to the extremities by bottles filled with water, or by warm flannels. A warm cataplasm of flour, laudanum, camphor, and oil of cloves, laid over the region of the stomach, will sometimes allay the irritation and vomiting. When the pulse sinks and great debility comes on, it will be proper to give wine, cordials and other stimulating drinks. Laudanum, combined with tincture of cloves, will be found highly useful in this stage of the disease.

### DIARRHŒA, OR LOOSENESS,

Consists in frequent discharges of feculent matter by stool, accompanied sometimes with griping and vomiting, though mostly without much of either, and is unattended with fever.

*Treatment.*—It will be proper to dislodge the contents of the stomach by an emetic of ipecacuanha, after which a cathartic of rhubarb and calcined magnesia or castor oil may be given. The stomach and intestines being thus evacuated, the chalk mixture, prescribed in the appendix, may be given in doses of a table-spoonful after every evacuation. Should great debility follow the disease, recourse must be had to tonics; as bark, columbo, and preparations of iron.

### WHOOING COUGH,

Usually comes on with the same symptoms as a common cold or catarrh. After a week or two the cough becomes violent and convulsive, and is attended with a peculiar loud sound termed whoop: vomiting not unfrequently follows coughing.

*Treatment.*—If the patient is of a full habit and has much fever, moderate bleeding is useful; after a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha may be given, and occasionally repeated. Gentle laxatives, as castor oil or magnesia, will likewise be proper. When the difficulty of breathing and oppression is considerable, a blister should be put on the breast, and kept open by some stimulating ointment. Assafœtida in pills or watery solution, and a solution of carbonate of potash, have been found useful in allaying the violence of the symptoms. More however is to be expected from a light diet and change of air than any other remedies

## COMMON CATARRH, OR COLD,

Is so well known that it needs no description. The most usual remedies are, bathing the feet and legs in warm water; drinking plentifully of warm diluent fluids, as barley water, flaxseed tea, &c., and opening the bowels by a dose of salts, calomel and jalap, or castor oil. To abate the violence of the cough at night, two tea-spoonful of paregoric elixir, with 20 or 30 drops of antimonial wine, or a tea-spoonful of syrup of squills, may be taken going to bed. During the day it will generally be sufficient to use plentifully of gum arabic or sugar candy; but if this should not produce the effect, it will be proper to take a tea-spoonful of paregoric elixir, with ten drops of antimonial wine, once in four or five hours. The brown mixture ordered in the appendix is preferable to either where it can be procured: two table-spoonful of it may be taken going to bed, and one occasionally through the day. If there should be much fever, it will be best to bleed moderately: and if the cough is hard, accompanied with a pain in the breast, a blister may be laid over the breast with advantage.

## WORMS.

The presence of worms in the stomach is easily distinguished by a variable appetite, sometimes voracious, at others very bad; alternate paleness and flushing of the face, fetid breath, swelling and hardness of the belly, grinding the teeth during sleep, picking the nose, short dry cough, emaciation of the body, slow fever, and sometimes convulsive fits.

*Treatment.*—Amongst the numerous medicines prescribed for the cure of this disease, there are none which answer the purpose better than Carolina pink root and spirits of turpentine. The former may be given in decoction, as ordered in the appendix, under the head of worm tea.

Spirits of turpentine may be given in doses of 10 or 15 drops twice or three times a-day, and should be combined with half a table-spoonful of castor oil and one drop of the oil of mint. The bowels should be freely evacuated by calomel and jalap, rhubarb, or aloes, after taking them.

## POISONS TAKEN INTO THE STOMACH.

Those mineral poisons which are usually taken either by mistake or design, are arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or sugar of lead. The usual symptoms are, a pricking, burning sensation in the stomach and throat, excruciating pains in the bowels, unquenchable thirst; the tongue, mouth and throat rough and parched, with much anxiety and restlessness, and sometimes vomiting.

The most important object in effecting a cure, is to evacuate the stomach immediately. For this purpose, half a dram of white vitriol, or one dram of ipecacuanha should be given, and as much warm water, milk, gruel, flaxseed tea, or broth, as the patient can swallow. One ounce of salt of tartar may be dissolved in half a gallon of warm water, and a tea-cupful taken frequently: when this is not at hand, soap-suds or ley will answer. The whites of eggs are mixed with water are also useful as an antidote to poisons, particularly the corrosive sublimate, and should be given in large quantities. Drinking freely of warm sweet oil, butter, or lard and milk mixed, or administering them by injection, has been highly recommended. Where any strong acid has been taken, calcined magnesia, solutions of soda or salt of tartar, ley, or soap-suds are proper; and in all cases after the offending matter has been thrown off from the stomach, and the violent symptoms have subsided, the bowels should be freely purged by large doses of castor oil.

viscid state of the blood, accompanied with pain in the head and fever evacuations, as moderate bleeding or cooling doses of epsom salts or nitre, will be proper. Moderate exercise should be taken in all cases, and the diet be light. A tea-spoonful of the tincture of black hellebore may be taken twice a day in any convenient liquid—the feet and legs should be frequently bathed in warm water, and moderate perspiration promoted. Much attention, however, should always be given to the patient's mind. She should enjoy cheerful, agreeable society, frequent excursions into the country, and a change of scenery and employments. These, with proper diet, are of the first consequence.

#### DIARRHŒA, OR LOOSENESS IN CHILDREN.—(*Summer complaint.*)

During the warm summer months it is not uncommon for children to be affected with a purging or slimy green stools with griping pains, which if not properly managed produce great debility and often prove fatal. It will be proper to begin the cure by giving a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, and after the vomiting is over a purgative of calomel and rhubarb, or castor oil. Small doses of magnesia, with one or two grains of rhubarb may then be given every four or six hours until the stools become natural. The food should consist of gruel, or pap made of milk boiled with rice flour, arrow-root, or water biscuit, to which a little nutmeg may be added. Great attention should be paid to cleanliness; the clothing should be frequently changed, and the body of the child carefully washed; a flannel wrapper next the skin should always be put on. When internal remedies fail, the application of a blister to the pit of the stomach, and frictions of the body with warm laudanum and brandy are often useful.

#### TEETHING.

There is no period of infancy attended with more distressing and afflicting symptoms than difficult detention. Children usually begin to cut their teeth between the fifth and eighth months, and the process continues to the sixteenth month and longer. The two fore-teeth of the under jaw appear first—soon after the two exactly opposite in the upper jaw—these are succeeded by the four molars, then the canine, and last of all the eye-teeth—making in all sixteen, the usual number of an infant's teeth. In healthy, strong children the process of dentition is soon and easily completed, but in those of a weak relaxed habit, it is slow and painful. Dentition is often preceded by, or accompanied with, various unpleasant symptoms. The child is fretful—the gums swell, spread, and become hot—the cheeks are red—eruptions appear on the skin, especially the face and scalp—looseness ensues, with green, slimy or mucous stools—the child starts during sleep, and shrieks often—there is much fever—sometimes cough—difficulty of breathing—great thirst—and convulsions. When the bowels continue open, and no violent symptoms occur, no danger need be apprehended. If the gums are much swollen and inflamed, deep longitudinal incisions should be made with a lancet or sharp pen-knife, directly over where the tooth will come, which may be known, by a white streak on the top of the gum. If acidity of the stomach prevail, it will be proper to give frequent doses of magnesia—and if flatulency and griping pain, a drop or two of oil of aniseed may be mixed with the food, or a little tea made of caraway seeds. The bowels should always be kept freely open, though not purged, and nothing will better answer this purpose than small doses of magnesia or castor oil. When there are violent startings with loud cries, watching, and a disposition to convulsions, a drop or two of laudanum, or ten drops of watery solution of assafoetida may be given;

and a blister may be put between the shoulders. When convulsions actually come on, if the child is of a very full habit, it will be proper to take an ounce or two of blood either from the arm, or the neck with leeches, a laxative clyster should be given, and the solution of assafœtida, as above directed. The child should be immersed in a warm bath.

### RHEUMATISM

Is of two kinds, acute or inflammatory, and chronic. The former is attended with pains in the joints and limbs: sometimes confined to one spot, at others extending over the whole body:—swelling and redness about the joints, and considerable fever, which usually exacerbates towards evening with an increase of pain. Chronic is distinguished by pains and stiffness, in the larger joints, as the hips, shoulders, ankles, &c. without much, if any inflammation or fever.

*Treatment.*—In the first kind, if there be much fever, bleeding from the arm, or from the part affected with leeches or cups, will be necessary, and the bowels should be opened by some purgative medicine, or laxative clysters administered as occasion may require throughout the course of the disease. Sweating is also a useful remedy; to promote it, a powder of one grain of ipecacuanha, half a grain of powdered opium, and eight grains of saltpetre, may be given once in three or four hours, and the patient wrapped well in flannel. As soon as perspiration commences he may drink freely of some warm teas or barley water. When the pain is confined to one spot, a blister or mustard plaster may be put over it with advantage, or it may be bathed with volatile liniment.

In chronic rheumatism, the use of gum guaiacum in powder, or the volatile tincture of it will be highly useful; of the former, a small tea-spoonful may be taken three times a-day in molasses; one or two tea-spoonsful of the tincture taken three times a-day, in a little milk, cider, or porter, is the proper quantity. Blisters, or mustard plasters applied to the diseased joints, or rubbing them with liniments as above directed, will be proper. Flannel should be worn next the skin, and particular care taken to guard against changes in the weather.

### PILES

Consist of painful tumors situated on the verge of the fundament. In some cases there is a discharge of blood from them. When the patient goes to stool, there is generally an increase of pain, the tumors projecting around the anus. Costiveness is a usual cause of this disease, and is therefore to be avoided, as also hard riding, and the free use of strong aloetic purges.

*Treatment.*—The first thing is to open the bowels, by mild laxative medicines which will not irritate the parts, such as castor oil, cremor tartar, or senna and manna. When the tumors are attended with great pain and inflammation, leeches should be applied to them and around the anus, and cloths wet with a solution of sugar of lead or white vitriol kept over them, and changed as often as they become warm. After every stool or oftener, the parts should be well anointed with an ointment made by mixing one ounce of simple cerate with two drams of finely powdered galls, and twenty grains of powdered opium or a little laudanum.

☞ The doses of medicines ordered throughout the work are intended for grown persons where it is not otherwise specified, and they must be proportioned to the ages of children. If they do not operate in two hours after they have been taken, they should be repeated.

## APPENDIX.

*As a general rule of proportion in regulating the doses of medicine for different ages, the following will be sufficiently accurate:*

A child from 4 to 7 months old may take one-twelfth of the quantity given to a grown person—one to two years may take one-eighth—three years, one-fourth—five years old, one third—seven years, one-half—14 years, two-thirds.

### DOSES OF MEDICINE.

**CALOMEL**—Is frequently given to children in small doses for worms, under the name of worm powders. The following are the doses—one to be given every other morning, until three have been taken, then give a dose of senna and manna, castor oil, or any other mild cathartic, viz:

2 years	4 grains.	
3 to 4	5 grains.	
5 to 6	6 grains.	
7 to 8	8 grains.	

To be taken in molasses.

*Calomel and jalap*—mixed, form an excellent cathartic in most cases where such a medicine is wanted, and may be given in the following doses, viz:—

#### *Calomel Jalap.*

2 years old	2	&	3 grs.	mixed.
3 to 4	3		4 do.	do.
5	4		5 do.	do.
6	4		6 do.	do.
7 to 8	5		6 do.	do.
9 to 10	5		8 do.	do.
11 to 12	6		8 do.	do.
13 to 15	6		10 do.	do.
Grown persons	}	10	12 do.	do. or
may take		8	10 do.	do.

To be given in molasses.

**Rhubarb**—is a useful tonic and cathartic: to answer the latter purpose, the following doses may be given:—

2 years	6 grains.	
3 to 4	7 to 8 do.	
5 to 6	9 to 10 do.	
7 to 8	12 to 14 do.	

9 to 12	18 to 20 do.	
13 to 16	25 do.	
For a grown person	35 to 40 do.	

To be given in any convenient liquid.  
**Ipecacuanha**—is but a mild effectual emetic. It may be given in the following doses:—

1 to 2 years	5 grains.	
3 to 5	10 do.	
6 to 8	15 do.	
9 to 15	18 to 20 do.	
16 and upwards	30 to 40 do.	

which may be repeated every quarter of an hour, till they operate; drinking plentifully of warm chamomile tea, or water.

**Antimonial wine**—is used as an emetic, and also an expectorant and febrifuge. Where it is designed to vomit, a child six months old may take 5 drops, 1 to 2 years 10 to 15 drops, 3 to 4 20 to 30 do., 5 to 6 40 to 50 do., 7 to 15 from 1 to 1½ tea-spoonsful, to be repeated every 15 minutes till it operates.

A grown person may take ½ an ounce, and a ¼ of ounce every fifteen minutes afterwards till an ounce has been taken, or vomiting produced; promoting its operation by drinking freely of warm water, or chamomile tea. When it operates too severely, a small quantity of salt and water will check it, and turn the effect downwards.

### MEDICINES, &C.

**Extract of lead**—25 or 30 drops, added to half a pint of water, makes lead-water: which is useful in burns, bruises, and inflammations: to be applied by means of rags wet with it, and laid over the affected part.

*Spirits of hartshorn*—is applied to the nose, and given internally in doses of 15 or 20 drops, in cases of fainting. Mixed with an equal quantity of sweet oil, it forms an excellent embrocation for sore throat, bruises, sprains, &c. &c.

*Turlington's balsam*—in doses of 20 to 40 drops, taken on sugar three or four times a-day, is useful for pain and weakness in the breast.

*Laudanum*—25 or 30 drops is the common dose: when the pain is very acute, it may be increased to 40 or 60 drops. ☞ *Laudanum* when long kept, sometimes deposits a part of the opium, and becomes turbid: when this is the case, it should be carefully filtered through unsized paper, before it is used internally.

*Soap liniment*—is a proper application for bruises, sprains, chilblains, rheumatic pains, &c. It should be rubbed on the affected part 3 or 4 times a-day.

*Spirits of camphor*—is also useful as an embrocation, as above: it may be rubbed likewise on the temples and forehead, to relieve headach.

*Lavender compound*.—To persons of weak habits, in cases of faintness and sickness at the stomach, this is a pleasant and useful cordial. Dose, a tea-spoonful or more of loaf sugar.

*Paregoric elixir*—relieves coughs, tickling in the throat, &c. Dose for a grown person, 60 to 100 drops once or twice a-day. Take the same quantity going to bed, with 40 to 60 drops of antimonial wine.

*Elixir vitriol*.—Fifteen to 20 drops, in a little cold chamomile, centaury, or columbo root tea, strengthens the stomach and promotes appetite. Sweetened water, slightly acidulated with it, forms an agreeable drink in fevers.

*Castor oil*—is an excellent purge, particularly in dysentery, diarrhœa, colic, and all disorders where there is any irritation in the bowels. Two table-spoonsful are a dose, to be repeated in an hour or two, if necessary.

*Huxham's tincture of bark*—Is a useful tonic. In cases of debility, weakness of the stomach, loss of appetite, &c. it may be given in doses of one or two tea-spoonsful, in a little water.

*Sweet spirits of nitre*—is used to produce perspiration. Dose, 30 or 40 drops mixed with a little warm tea or sweetened water, repeated once in two or three hours. Its beneficial effects are much increased by adding 20 drops of antimonial wine to each dose.

*Essence of peppermint*—is useful in flatulencies, sick stomach, and colic from wind. Dose, 15 to 30 drops in sweetened water.

*Syrup of squills*—is very useful in coughs, croup, &c. to promote expectoration. Dose, from one to three tea-spoonsful.

*Tincture of assafœtida*,—used in hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and most nervous affections. A tea-spoonful may be taken at once in a little water, and repeated in an hour, if relief is not obtained.

*Tincture of rhubarb*—is used as a stomachic and laxative. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an oz.

*Syrup of rhubarb*—is useful as a purge, particularly for children, in cases of diarrhœa: a child one year old may take a tea-spoonful for every two hours; for a grown person one ounce operates as a purge.

*Warner's cordial*—is a safe and agreeable cordial in flatulencies and colic produced by wind. Dose, a table-spoonful in a little warm water, sweetened.

*Tincture of muriat of iron*.—An excellent tonic, in weak and debilitated habits. Dose, from 5 to 12 drops, three or four times a-day.

*Tincture of myrrh*.—Used as a stomachic. Dose, 30 or 40 drops. It is also serviceable in diseases of the gums and mouth. A tea-spoonful should be put into half a tumbler of water, and the mouth washed with it.

*Tincture of hellebore*—is given in difficult or suppressed menstruation.—Dose, a tea-spoonful once or twice a-day.

*Coxe's hive syrup*.—A valuable remedy in hives, and all diseases where there is oppression at the breast, phlegm, and difficulty of breathing. It may be given in doses of 10 drops to a child one year old; two years, 15 drops; three to five years, 25 to 30 drops; six to seven years, a tea-spoonful, increasing the dose in proportion to the age.—It should be repeated every quarter, half, or one hour, according to the violence of the symptoms. It operates by purging, vomiting and sweat.

*Ether vitriol*—is useful in flatulent colic, and to check vomiting; also as an anodyne in nervous diseases. Dose, one to two tea-spoonful.

*Jalap*—is an active purgative. When used alone the dose is 20 or 30 grains.

*Aloes*—is also an active cathartic, used for worms, and in female obstructions. Dose, from 5 to 20 grains. As it is apt to gripe, a small quantity of ginger or of any aromatic essential oil should be added to each dose.

*Tartar emetic*—vomits violently. For a grown person 4 to 6 grains may be dissolved in 6 table-spoonful of warm water, and one table spoonful of the solution every ten minutes till it vomits. Common salt checks the emetic effect of this medicine, and turns it to a cathartic.

*Sulphat of zinc, or white vitriol*, —is another powerful emetic. It should only be given when poisons have been taken: the dose then will be 15 to 30 grains for a grown person, dissolved in warm water; take half at once, and the remainder in 10 or 15 minutes, if vomiting is not produced.

*Squills*—are useful as an expectorant and diuretic. They will be found serviceable in dropsical complaints to promote a discharge of urine. Dose, two or three grains, repeated twice or thrice during the day.

*Nitre, or saltpetre*—is useful in fevers and dropsy, to promote perspiration and urine. The dose is from 5 to 12 grains, repeated five or six times a-day. In slight cases of sore throat, where the mouth or throat is excoriated and inflamed, relief may be obtained by dissolving gradually in the mouth a small lump of nitre, and swallowing the saliva.

*Peruvian bark*—is a useful tonic. It may be given in all cases of debility where there is little or no fever. Dose, a tea-spoonful of the powder three or four times a-day. Its effects are increased by the addition of the Virginia snake root, in the proportion of two drams to an ounce of bark. To make the decoction, pour a pint of boiling water on this quantity, boil for 15 minutes, and when cool, strain and give a wine-glassful every hour or two.

*Virginia snake root*—is a valuable tonic bitter; it is of use in remittent fevers and in rheumatism, and is mostly exhibited in decoction, or in conjunction with the Peruvian bark. For making the decoction, put half an ounce to a pint of water; boil for 15 or 20 minutes; when cool, strain and give a small wine-glassful every hour or two.

*Fowler's mineral solution of arsenic*.—This is an excellent remedy in fevers, particularly in intermittent or fever and ague and remittents. The usual dose is from 5 to 10 drops three times a-day, taking likewise the bark and snake-root, whenever there is no fever.

*Senna and manna*—mixed, form an excellent cathartic—half an ounce of each with a little fennel seed is the usual dose for a grown person.

*Colombo root*—is an excellent tonic; it is useful in cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach, and may be advantageously prescribed for weakly

persons who are recovering from indisposition. To make the decoction put one ounce of the bruised root to a pint of water, boil half an hour, and strain; when cool, take a wine-glassful three or four times a-day.

*Opium*—is given to relieve pain, procure sleep, and to allay nervous irritability; it is useful in checking the vomiting and purging in cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c. The dose is one grain, to be repeated once in two hours, or oftener, as the disease may require. Where there is much fever it should not be given.

*Rust of iron*—is useful in all cases of chronic debility; it may be given in the form of pills, with extract of gentian or quassia; dose from 5 to 10 grains, twice or thrice a-day.

*Assafœtida*.—Pills of one or two grains each of assafœtida may be given with much advantage in whooping cough; one pill may be given every hour or two, or it may be prescribed in the form of watery solution; to make which, a quarter of an ounce of the gum is to be dissolved in six ounces of warm water, and half a tea-spoonful given every hour or two. This last preparation in the quantity ordered will be useful in convulsions of children. In headach, arising from nervous disorders, and in all nervous diseases, it may be given with advantage, either in substance or tincture: of the latter a tea-spoonful is the common dose.

*Volatile tincture of gum guaicum*—is an excellent remedy in rheumatism.—The dose is a tea-spoonful or two, repeated twice or thrice a-day.

*Basilicon ointment*—is a proper application to old sores, where it is necessary to promote suppuration: also to dress blisters with. When mixed with spirits of turpentine to the consistence of cream, it is recommended as a useful dressing for burns and scalds.

*Blistering ointment*—for drawing a blister. Spread it on linen, sheep-skin, or strong paper; wet the surface with vinegar, as also the part where it is to be applied. After laying on the blister, put several folds of soft linen rags over it, and bind all firmly on with a bandage of considerable length to secure it properly. It should be kept on 12 hours. On removing it, cut the skin with a pair of sharp scissors, and press out the water; then if it is designed to keep it running, lay on a plaster of basilicon spread thinly on a soft rag; if it is wished to heal it speedily, simple cerate may be applied. When it is necessary to keep blisters running for a long time, it will be proper to dress them once in two or three days with the stimulating ointment made by mixing one part of blistering with two parts of basilicon ointment. If after the application of a blister, the person should be troubled with frequent inclination to urine, accompanied with great pain and difficulty in passing it, he should drink plentifully of gum arabic water, flaxseed tea, barley water, scabious tea, decoction of the seeds of water melons, or if to be had, the decoction of uva ursi in preference to either; to make the latter, put half an ounce of the herb to one ounce of boiling water, boil for twenty minutes, and give half a teacupful every half hour till relieved.

*Simple cerate*—is a useful ointment for burns and scalds, and other sores where nothing more is required than to keep them soft.

*Red precipitate ointment*—is recommended for the itch, tetter, and most diseases of the skin, and for old indolent sores.

*Tar ointment*—is proper for sore heads, and eruptions of the skin in children. It sometimes cures tetter.

*Epsom and glouber salts*—are used as purgatives. The common dose for a

grown person is one ounce, or a large table-spoonful, Warm tea, chocolate, gruel, or weak broth, should be the diet, after taking these or any other purgatives, as they assist very much in their operation.

*To make worm tea.*—One ounce of pink root, three drams of senna, two drams of powdered rhubarb, and two of fennel-seed: pour on them one pint of boiling water, cover it close, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; when cool, strain and give half a wine-glassful two or three times a-day to a child three years old: a wine-glassful to one of eight or ten years; and a small tea-cupful to one of fifteen or sixteen years. Sweeten it with brown sugar.

*Cough mixture.*—Dissolve two ounces of sugar candy and half an ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of water; add to it one ounce of paregoric elixir, a quarter of an ounce of antimonial wine, and a quarter of an ounce of sweet spirits of nitre. Dose, a table-spoonful occasionally.

*Saline draught, or effervescing mixture.*—Useful in checking vomiting; it also forms an agreeable drink in all fevers. To prepare it, dissolve fifteen or twenty grains, or half a dram of salt of tartar in half a wine-glass of water, sweeten it, and add to it a table-spoonful of fresh lemon juice: it is to be drank at once while the effervescence continues. When there is much sickness at the stomach and vomiting, it may be preferable to use mint water, instead of pure water.

*Chalk julep*—is a simple medicine in simple diarrhœa or looseness, and may safely be given in all cases where there is little or no fever, and the purging is unaccompanied with severe griping. It is thus prepared—in half a pint of weak cinnamon water rub three drams of prepared chalk, half an ounce of powdered gum arabic and a little loaf sugar; add to it two drams of the tincture of kino, or 60 drops of laudanum; take a table-spoonful after every evacuation by stool.

*Clysters.*—To make a purgative clyster, take about half a pint of lukewarm water, dissolve it in one ounce of epsom or glauber salts, or two table-spoonful of common salt, and add two table-spoonful of molasses, and one of sweet oil. To be used warm. For an emollient clyster mix half a pint of warm flaxseed tea, and an ounce of sweet oil. Forty or sixty drops of laudanum added to it, form an anodyne clyster, which is very useful in violent purging.

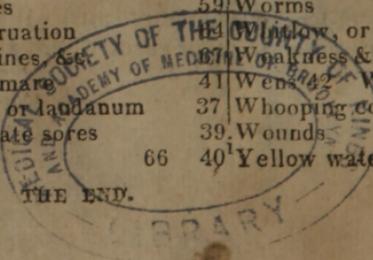
*Starch clysters*—are highly serviceable in dysentery, cholera morbus, and diarrhœa, and may be injected after every loose stool. Take four ounces or a gill of the jelly of starch, sweet oil, flaxseed oil or lard, a table-spoonful; liquify the jelly with a little warm water, and stir it well with the oil. Forty or sixty drops of laudanum may occasionally be added.

In those diseases where the patient's strength is much reduced, and nourishment cannot be retained upon the stomach, injections of fat broths, gruel, barley water, or beef tea, (without any salt,) will often support them a long time. They may also be used in other cases where a simple injection is wanted.

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