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Richmond, Va.

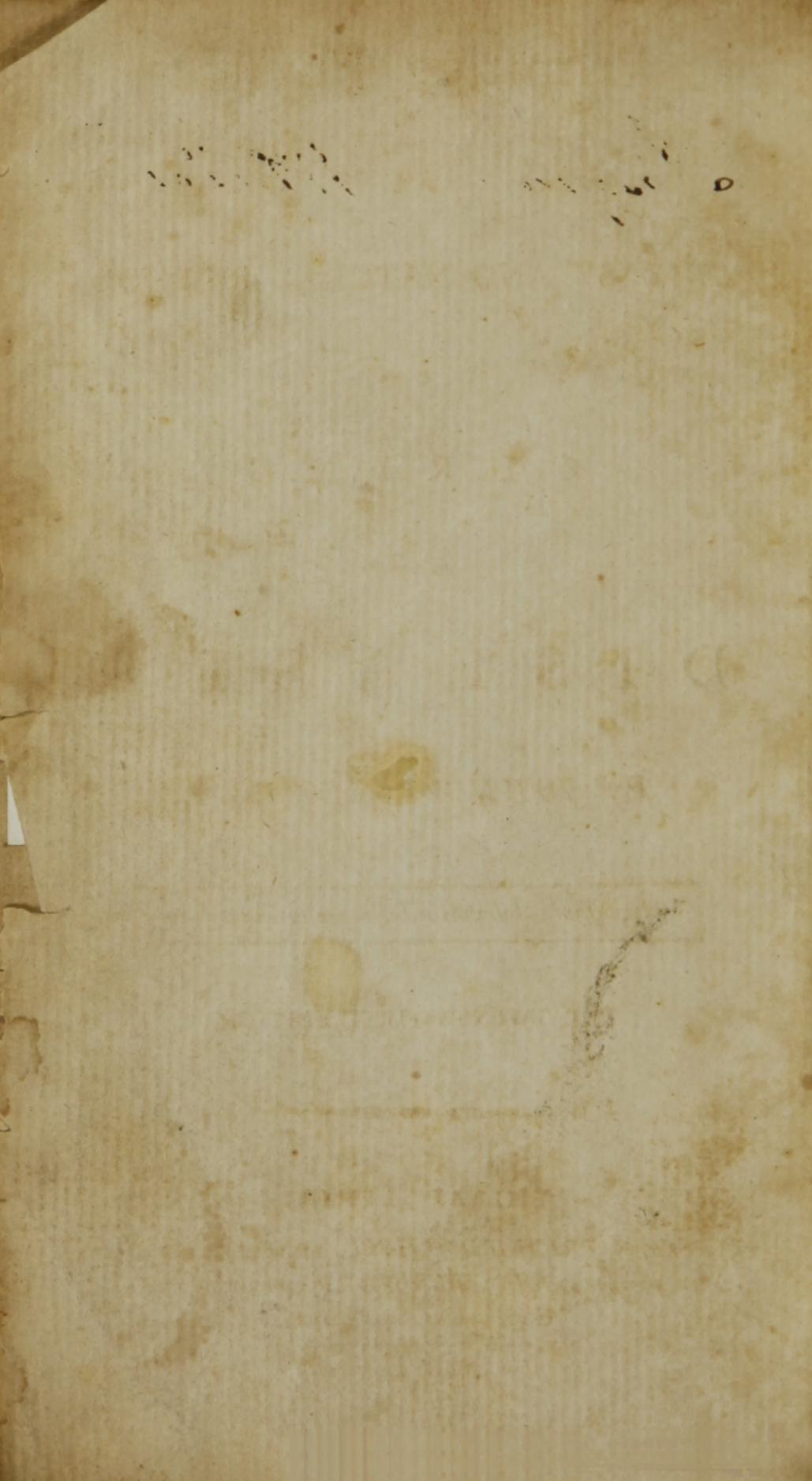
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Primitive Physic:

Joseph . OR *Whitehead*

AN EASY AND NATURAL METHOD

OF

C U R I N G

M O S T

D I S E A S E S.

By JOHN WESLEY, M. A.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.

THE TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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M. DCC. LXXXIX.

THE

Preface.

WHEN man came first out of the hands of the great Creator, clothed in body as well as in soul, with immortality and incorruption, there was no place for physic, or the art of healing. As he knew no sin, so he knew no pain, no sickness, weakness, or bodily disorder. The habitation wherein the angelic mind, the Divinæ particula Auræ abode, though originally formed out of the dust of the earth, was liable to no decay. It had no seeds of corruption or dissolution within itself. And there was nothing without to injure it: Heaven and earth and all the hosts of them were mild, benign and friendly to human nature. The entire creation was at peace with man, so long as man was at peace with his Creator. So that well might "the morning stars sing together, and "all the sons of God shout for joy."

2. But since man rebelled against the Sovereign of heaven and earth, how entirely is the scene changed! The incorruptible

frame hath put on corruption, the immortal has put on mortality. The seeds of weakness and pain, of sickness and death, are now lodged in our inmost substance; whence a thousand disorders continually spring, even without the aid of external violence. And how is the number of these increased by every thing round about us? The heavens, the earth, and all things contained therein, conspire to punish the rebels against their Creator. The sun and moon shed unwholesome influences from above; the earth exhales poisonous damps from beneath; the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, are in a state of hostility: the air itself that surrounds us on every side, is replete with the shafts of death: yea, the food we eat, daily saps the foundation of the life which cannot be sustained without it. So has the Lord of all secured the execution of his decree,—“Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.”

3. But can there nothing be found to lessen those inconveniencies, which cannot be wholly removed? To soften the evils of life, and prevent in part the sickness and pain to which we are continually exposed? Without question there may. One grand preventive of pain and sickness of various kinds, seems intimated by the great Author
of

of nature in the very sentence that intails death upon us: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, 'till thou return to the ground." The power of exercise, both to preserve and restore health, is greater than can well be conceived: especially in those who add temperance thereto; who if they do not confine themselves altogether to eat either "bread or the herb of the field," (which God does not require them to do) yet steadily observe both that kind and measure of food, which experience shews to be most friendly to health and strength.

4. 'Tis probable, physic, as well as religion, was in the first ages chiefly traditional: every father delivering down to his sons, what he had himself in like manner received, concerning the manner of healing both outward hurts and the diseases incident to each climate, and the medicines which were of the greatest efficacy for the cure of each disorder. 'Tis certain, this is the method wherein the art of healing is preserved among the Americans to this day. Their diseases are indeed exceeding few; nor do they often occur, by reason of their continual exercise, and ('till of late) universal temperance. But if any are sick, or bit by a serpent, or torn by a wild beast, the fathers immediately

tell their children what remedy to apply. And 'tis rare, that the patient suffers long; those medicines being quick, as well as, generally, infallible.

5. Hence it was, perhaps, that the ancients, not only of Greece and Rome, but even of barbarous nations, usually assigned physic a divine original. And indeed it was a natural thought, that HE who had taught it to the very beasts and birds, the Cretan Stag, the Egyptian Ibis, could not be wanting to teach man,

Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ:

Yea, sometimes even by those meaner creatures: for it was easy to infer, "If this will heal that creature, whose flesh is nearly of the same texture with mine, then in a parallel case it will heal me." The trial was made: the cure was wrought: and experience and physic grew up together.

6. And has not the Author of nature taught us the use of many other medicines, by what is vulgarly termed accident? Thus one walking some years since in a grove of pines, at a time when many in the neighbouring town were afflicted with a kind of new distemper, little fores in the inside of the mouth, a drop of natural
gum

gum fell from one of the trees on the book which he was reading. This he took up, and thoughtlessly applied to one of those fore places. Finding the pain immediately cease, he applied it to another, which was also presently healed. The same remedy he afterwards imparted to others, and it did not fail to heal any that applied it. And doubtless numberless remedies have been thus casually discovered in every age and nation.

7. Thus far physic was wholly founded on experiment. The European, as well as the American, said to his neighbour, Are you sick? Drink the juice of that herb, and your sickness will be at an end. Are you in a burning heat? Leap into that river, and then sweat till you are well. Has the snake bitten you? Chew and apply that root, and the poison will not hurt you. Thus ancient men, having a little experience, joined with common sense, and common humanity, cured both themselves and their neighbours of most of the distempers, to which every nation was subject.

8. But in process of time, men of a philosophical turn were not satisfied with this. They began to inquire how they might account for these things? How such medicines

medicines wrought such effects? They examined the human body, and all its parts; the nature of the flesh, veins, arteries, nerves; the structure of the brain, heart, lungs, stomach, bowels; with the springs of the several kinds of animal functions. They explored the several kinds of animal and mineral, as well as vegetable substances. And hence the whole order of physic, which had obtained to that time, came gradually to be inverted. Men of learning began to set experience aside; to build physic upon hypothesis; to form theories of diseases and their cure, and to substitute these in the place of experiments.

9. As theories increased, simple medicines were more and more disregarded and disused; till in a course of years the greater part of them were forgotten, at least in the politer nations. In the room of these, abundance of new ones were introduced by reasoning, speculative men; and those more and more difficult to be applied, as being more remote from common observation. Hence rules for the application of these, and medical books, were immensely multiplied; till at length physic became an abstruse science, quite out of the reach of ordinary men.

10. Physicians now began to be had in admiration, as persons who were something more than human. And profit attended their employ, as well as honour; so that they had now two weighty reasons for keeping the bulk of mankind at a distance, that they might not pry into the mysteries of the profession. To this end they increased those difficulties by design, which began in a manner by accident. They filled their writings with abundance of technical terms, utterly unintelligible to plain men. They affected to deliver their rules, and to reason upon them, in an abstruse and philosophical manner. They represented the critical knowledge of anatomy, natural philosophy (and what not? Some of them insisting on that of astronomy, and astrology too) as necessarily previous to the understanding the art of healing. Those who understood only, how to restore the sick to health, they branded with the name of empirics. They introduced into practice abundance of compound medicines, consisting of so many ingredients, that it was scarce possible for common people to know which it was that wrought the cure: abundance of exotics, neither the nature nor names of which their own countrymen understood: of chymicals, such as they neither had skill nor fortune, nor time to prepare: yea, and of dangerous ones, such as
they

they could not use, without hazarding life, but by the advice of a physician. And thus both their honour and gain were secured: a vast majority of mankind being utterly cut off from helping either themselves or their neighbours, or once daring to attempt it.

11. Yet there have not been wanting, from time to time, some lovers of mankind, who have endeavoured (even contrary to their own interest) to reduce physic to its ancient standard: who have laboured to explode out of it all hypotheses, and fine-spun theories, and to make it a plain intelligible thing, as it was in the beginning: having no more mystery in it than this, "Such a medicine removes such a pain." These have demonstrably shewn, That neither the knowledge of astrology, astronomy, natural philosophy, nor even anatomy itself, is absolutely necessary to the quick and effectual cure of most diseases incident to human bodies: nor yet any chymical, or exotic, or compound medicine, but a single plant or root duly applied. So that every man of common sense (unless in some rare cases) may prescribe either to himself or his neighbour; and may be very secure from doing harm, even where he can do no good.

12. Even

12. Even in the last age there was something of this kind done, particularly by the great and good Dr. Sydenham: and in the present, by his pupil Dr. Dover, who has pointed out simple medicines for many diseases. And some such may be found in the writings of the learned and ingenious Dr. Cheyne; who doubtless would have communicated many more to the world, but for the melancholy reason he gave one of his friends, that pressed him with some passages in his works, which too much countenanced the modern practice, "O Sir, we must do something to oblige the faculty, or they will tear us in pieces."

13. Without any regard to this, without any concern about the obliging or disobliging any man living, a mean hand has made here some little attempt, towards a plain and easy way of curing most diseases. I have only consulted herein, experience, common sense, and the common interest of mankind. And supposing they can be cured this easy way, who would desire to use any other? Who would not wish to have a physician always in his house, and one that attends without fee or reward? To be able (unless in some few complicated cases) to prescribe to his family, as well as himself.

14. If it be said, But what need is there of such an attempt? I answer, the greatest that can possibly be conceived. Is it not needful, in the highest degree, to rescue men from the jaws of destruction? From wasting their fortunes as thousands have done, and continue to do daily? From pining away in sickness and pain, either through the ignorance or dishonesty of the physicians? Yea, and many times throwing away their lives, after their health, time and substance?

Is it inquired, But are there not books enough already, on every part of the art of medicine? Yes, too many ten times over, considering how little to the purpose the far greater part of them speak. And besides this, they are too dear for poor men to buy, and too hard for plain men to understand. Do you say, "But there are enough of these collections of receipts." Where? I have not seen one yet, either in our own or any other tongue, which contains only safe, and cheap, and easy medicines. In all that have yet fallen into my hand, I find many dear and many far-fetched medicines: besides many of so dangerous a kind, that a prudent man would never meddle with. And against the greater part of those medicines there is a further objection: they consist of too many ingredients. The common
method

method of compounding and de-compounding medicines, can never be reconciled to common sense. Experience shews, that one thing will cure most disorders, at least as well as twenty put together. Then why do you add the other nineteen? Only to swell the apothecary's bill: nay, possibly, on purpose to prolong the distemper, that the doctor and he may divide the spoil.

But admitting there is some quality in the medicine proposed, which has need to be corrected; will not one thing correct it as well as twenty? It is probable much better. And if not, there is a sufficiency of other medicines, which need no such correction.

How often, by this compounding medicines of opposite qualities, is the virtue of both utterly destroyed? Nay, how often do those joined together destroy life, which single, might have preserved it? This occasioned that caution of the great Boerhaave, against mixing things without evident necessity, and without full proof of the effect they will produce when joined together, as well as of that they produced when asunder: seeing (as he observes) several things, which separately taken, are safe and powerful medicines, when compounded, not only lose their former powers, but commence a strong and deadly poison.

15. As to the manner of using the medicines here set down, I should advise, As soon as you know your distemper, (which is very easy, unless in a complication of disorders, and then you would do well to apply to a physician that fears God :) *First*, use the first of the remedies for that disease which occurs in the ensuing collection; (unless some other of them be easier to be had, and then it may do just as well.) *Secondly*, After a competent time, if it takes no effect, use the second, the third, and so on. I have purposely set down (in most cases) several remedies for each disorder; not only because all are not equally easy to be procured at all times, and in all places: But likewise the medicine that cures one man, will not always cure another of the same distemper. Nor will it cure the same man at all times. Therefore it was necessary to have a variety. However, I have subjoined the letter (*I*) to those medicines which some think to be infallible.—*Thirdly*, Observe all the time the greatest exactness in your regimen or manner of living. Abstain from all mixed, all high seasoned food. Use plain diet, easy of digestion; and this as sparingly as you can, consistent with ease and strength. Drink only water, if it agrees with your stomach; if not, good, clear small beer. Use as much exercise daily in the open air, as you can without weariness.

drinking, is, To suit the quality and quantity of the food to the strength of our digestion; to take always such a sort and such a measure of food, as fits light and easy on the stomach.

2. All pickled, or smoaked, or salted food, and all high-seasoned is unwholesome.

3. Nothing conduces more to health, than abstinence and plain food, with due labour.

4. For studious persons, about eight ounces of animal food, and twelve of vegetable in twenty four hours is sufficient.

5. Water is the wholesomest of all drinks; quickens the appetite, and strengthens the digestion most.

6. Strong, and more especially spirituous liquors, are a certain, though slow, poison.

7. Experience shews, there is very seldom any danger in leaving them off all at once.

8. Strong liquors do not prevent the mischiefs of a surfeit, nor carry it off so safely as water.

9. Malt

9. Malt liquors (except clear small beer, or small ale, of a due age) are exceeding hurtful to tender persons.

10. Coffee and tea are extremely hurtful to persons who have weak nerves.

III. 1. Tender persons should eat very light suppers; and that two or three hours before going to bed.

2. They ought constantly to go to bed about nine, and rise at four or five.

IV. 1. A due degree of exercise is indispensably necessary to health and long life.

2. Walking is the best exercise for those who are able to bear it; riding for those who are not. The open air, when the weather is fair, contributes much to the benefit of exercise.

3. We may strengthen any weak part of the body by constant exercise. Thus the lungs may be strengthened by loud speaking, or walking up an easy ascent; the digestion and the nerves, by riding; the arms and hams, by strongly rubbing them daily.

4. The studious ought to have stated times for exercise, at least two or three hours a-day: the one half of this before dinner, the other before going to bed.

5. They should frequently shave, and frequently wash their feet.

6. Those who read or write much, should learn to do it standing; otherwise it will impair their health.

7. The fewer clothes any one uses, by day or night, the hardier he will be.

8. Exercise, first, should be always on an empty stomach; secondly, should never be continued to weariness; thirdly, after it, we should take care to cool by degrees: otherwise we shall catch cold.

9. The flesh-brush is a most useful exercise, espec. ly to strengthen any part that is weak.

10. Cold-bathing is of great advantage to health: it prevents abundance of diseases. It promotes perspiration, helps the circulation of the blood, and prevents the danger of catching cold. Tender people should pour water upon the head before they go in, and walk in swiftly. To jump
in

in with the head foremost, is too great a shock to nature.

V. 1. Costiveness cannot long consist with health. Therefore care should be taken to remove it at the beginning; and when it is removed, to prevent its return, by soft, cool, open diet.

2. Obstructed perspiration (vulgarly called catching cold) is one great source of diseases. Whenever there appears the least sign of this, let it be removed by gentle sweats.

VI. 1. The passions have a greater influence on health, than most people are aware of.

2. All violent and sudden passions dispose to, or actually throw people into acute diseases.

3. The slow and lasting passions, such as grief and hopeless love, bring on chronic diseases.

4. Till the passion, which caused the disease, is calmed, medicine is applied in vain.

5. The

5. The love of God, as it is the sovereign remedy of all miseries, so in particular it effectually prevents all the bodily disorders the passions introduce, by keeping the passions themselves within due bounds. And by the unspeakable joy and perfect calm, serenity, and tranquillity it gives the mind, it becomes the most powerful of all the means of health and long life.

LONDON, *June* 11, 1747.

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT.

1. **I**T was a great surprife to the editor of the following collection, that there was fo fwift and large a demand for it; that three impreffions were called for in four or five years; and that it was not only republifhed by the bookfellers of a neighbouring nation; but alfo inserted by parts in their public papers, and fo propagated through the whole kingdom. This encouraged him carefully to revife the whole, and to publifh it again, with feveral alterations, which it is hoped may make it of greater ufe to thofe who love common fenfe and common honefty.

2. Thofe alterations are ftill in purfuance of my firft defign, to fet down cheap, fafe, and eafy medicines; eafy to be known, eafy to be procured, and eafy to be applied by plain, unlettered men. Accordingly, I have omitted a confiderable number, which though cheap and fafe, were not fo common or well known; and have added at leaft an equal number, to which that objection cannot be made: which are not only of fmall price, and extremely fafe, but
likewife

likewise easy to be found, if not in every house or yard, yet in every town, and almost every village throughout the kingdom.

3. It is because they are not safe, but extremely dangerous, that I have omitted (together with antimony) the four Herculean medicines, opium*, the bark*, steel*, and most of the preparations of quicksilver. Herculean indeed! Far too strong for common men to grapple with. How many fatal effects have these produced, even in the hands of no ordinary physicians! With regard to four of these, the instances are glaring and undeniable. And whereas quicksilver, the fifth, is in its native form as innocent as bread or water: has not the art been discovered, so to prepare it, as to make it the most deadly of all poisons? *These* physicians have justly termed edged tools. But they have not yet taught them to wound at a distance: and honest men are under no necessity of touching them, or coming within their reach.

4. Instead of these, I have once more ventured to recommend to men of plain unbiaſſed reason, such remedies as air, water, milk, whey, honey, treacle, salt, vinegar, and common English herbs, with a few

* Except in a very few cases.

few foreign medicines, almost equally cheap, safe and common. And this I have done on that principle, whereby I desire to be governed in all my actions, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, the same do unto them."

5. At the request of many persons, I have likewise added plain definitions of most distempers; not indeed accurate or philosophical definitions, but such as are suited to men of ordinary capacities, and as may just enable them, in common simple cases, to distinguish one disease from another. In uncommon or complicated diseases, where life is more immediately in danger, I again advise every man without delay to apply to a physician that fears God.

Bristol, Oct. 16, 1755.

DURING

London, Nov. 10, 1760.

DURING the observation and experience of more than five years, which have passed since the last impression of this tract, I have had many opportunities of trying the virtues of the ensuing remedies. And I have now added the word *Tried* to those which I have found to be of the greatest efficacy. I believe many others to be of equal virtue: but it has not lain in my way to make the trial.

In this course of time I have likewise had occasion to collect several other remedies, tried either by myself or others, which are inserted under their proper heads. Some of these I have found to be of uncommon virtue, equal to any of those which were before published: and one, I must aver, from personal knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known; I mean electricity. I cannot but intreat all those who are well-wishers to mankind, to make full proof of this. Certainly it comes the nearest an universal medicine, of any yet known in the world.

One grand advantage which most of these medicines have above those commonly used is this: you may be sure of having
 them

them good in their kind; pure, genuine, unsophisticate. But who can be sure of this, when the medicines he uses are compounded by an apothecary? Perhaps he has not the drug prescribed by the physician, and so puts in its place "what will do as well." Perhaps he has it; but it is stale and perished: yet "you would not have him throw it away. Indeed he cannot afford it." Perhaps he cannot afford to make up the medicine as the dispensatory directs, and sell it at the common price. So he puts in cheaper ingredients: and you take neither you nor the physician knows what! How many inconveniencies must this occasion! How many constitutions are ruined hereby! How many valuable lives are lost! Whereas all these inconveniencies may be prevented, by a little care and common sense, in the use of those plain simple remedies, which are here collected.

Otley, April 20, 1780.

SINCE the last correction of this tract, near twenty years ago, abundance of objections have been made to several parts of it. These I have considered with all the attention which I was master of: and in consequence hereof, have now omitted

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many

many articles, and altered many others. I have likewise added a considerable number of medicines, several of which have been but lately discovered: and several, (although they had been long in use,) I had never tried before. But I still advise, "in complicated cases, or where life is in immediate danger, let every one apply without delay, to a physician that fears God." From one who does not, be his fame ever so great, I should expect a curse rather than a blessing.

* * Most of those medicines which I prefer to the rest, are now marked with an asterisk.

To the MEMBERS of the METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Friends and Brethren,

THE grand interests of your souls will ever lie near our hearts, but we cannot be unmindful of your bodies. In several parts of this extensive country, the climate, and in others the food, is unwholesome: and frequently, the physicians are few, some of them unskilful, and all of them beyond the reach of your temporal abilities. A few small publications excepted, little has been done by physical books, in order to remove these inconveniencies: and even those have been written in Europe, and do therefore partake of the confined ideas of the writers, who could not possibly be fully acquainted with the peculiarities of the various diseases incident to a people that inhabit a country so remote from theirs.

Simple remedies are in general the most safe for simple disorders, and sometimes do wonders under the blessing of God. In this view we present to you now *the primitive physic* published by our much honoured friend *John Wesley*. But the difference being in many respects great between this country and England, in regard to climate,

the constitutions of patients, and even the qualities of the same simples, — we saw it necessary for you, to have it revised by a physician practising in this country, who at our request has added cautionary and explanatory notes where they were necessary, with some additional receipts suitable to the climate.

The doctor has complied with our request, and in this state we lay the publication before you, and earnestly recommend it to you.

As we apply all the profits of our books to charitable purposes, and the promoting of the work of God, we think we have some right to intreat you (except in particular cases) to buy only our books, which are recommended by the conference; and signed with our signature: and as we intend to print our books in future *within the states*, and on a much larger scale than we have hitherto done, we trust we shall be able soon to supply you with as many of the choicest of our publications, as the time and temporal abilities of those of you, who do not live a life of study, will require. We remain, dear brethren, as ever,

Your faithful pastors,

THOMAS COKE.

FRANCIS ASBURY.

A COL-



A

Collection of Receipts.



1. Abortion*, (to prevent.)

1. **W**OMEN of a weak or relaxed habit should use solid food, avoiding great quantities of tea, and other weak, and watery liquors. They should go soon to bed, and rise early; and take frequent exercise, but avoid being over-fatigued.

2. If of a full habit, they ought to use a spare diet, and chiefly of the vegetable kind, avoiding strong liquors, and every thing that may tend to heat the body, or increase the quantity of blood.

In the first case, take daily half a pint of a decoction of lignum guaiacum; boiling

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an

* [In the first case, the cold bath used two or three times a week from the beginning to the sixth month of pregnancy, is deemed effectual — In the latter case, bleeding at the arm in the fourth and seventh months may be useful.]

an ounce of it in a quart of water for five minutes.

In the latter case, give half a drachm of powdered nitre, in a cup of water-gruel, every five or six hours: in both cases she should sleep on a hard mattress with her head low, and be kept cool and quiet.

2. For an Ague*.

3. Go into the cold bath just before the cold fit.

Nothing tends more to prolong an ague, than indulging a lazy indolent disposition. The patient ought therefore between the fits to take as much exercise as he can bear; and to use a light diet, and for common drink, lemonade is the most proper.

When all other means fail, give blue vitriol, from one grain to two grains, in the absence of the fit; and repeat it three or four times in twenty-four hours:

4. Or, take a handful of groundsell, shred it small, put it into a paper-bag, four inches square, prick that side which is to be next to the skin full of holes. Cover this with a thin linen, and wear it on the pit of the stomach, renewing it two hours before the fit: Tried.

5. Or,

* An ague is, an intermitting fever, each fit of which is preceded by a cold shivering and goes off in a sweat,

5. Or, apply to the stomach, a large onion slit:

6. Or, melt two penny-worth of frankincense, spread it on linen, grate a nutmeg upon it, cover it with linen, and lay this bag on the pit of the stomach.—I have never yet known it fail:

7. Or, boil yarrow in new milk, till it is tender enough to spread as a plaister. An hour before the cold fit, apply this to the wrists, and let it be on till the hot fit is over. If another fit comes, use a fresh plaister.—This often cures a quartan:

8. Or, drink a quart of cold water, just before the cold fit. Then go to bed and sweat:

9. Or, make six middling pills of cobwebs. Take one a little before the cold fit: two a little before the next fit; (suppose the next day) the other three, if need be, a little before the third fit. This seldom fails:—Or, put a tea-spoonful of salt of tartar into a large glass of spring water, and drink it by little and little. Repeat the same dose the next two days, before the time of the fit:

*10. Or, two small tea-spoonful of sal prunellæ, an hour before the fit.—It commonly cures in thrice taking:

11. Or, a large spoonful of powdered camomile flowers:

*12. Or, a tea-spoonful of the spirits of hartshorn, in a glass of water. 13. Or,

13. Or, eat a small lemon, rind and all:

14. In the hot fit, if violent, take eight or ten drops of laudanum: if costive, in hierapicra.

15. Dr. Lind says, an ague is certainly cured by taking from ten to twenty drops of laudanum, with two drachms of syrup of poppies in any warm liquid, half an hour after the heat begins.

☞ *It is proper to take a gentle vomit, and sometimes a purge, before you use any of these medicines. If a vomit is taken two hours before the fit is expected, it generally prevents that fit, and sometimes cures an ague: especially in children.—It is also proper to repeat the medicine (whatever it be) about a week after, in order to prevent a relapse. Do not take any purge soon after.—The daily use of the flesh-brush, and frequent cold bathing are of great use to prevent relapses.*

16. Children have been cured by wearing a waistcoat, in which bark was quilted.

3. A Tertian Ague.*

17. Is often cured by taking a purge one day; and the next, bleeding in the beginning of the fit †:

18. Or, take a tea-spoonful of salt of tartar

* That is, an ague which returns every other day.

† [Bloodletting should not be employed in the fall agues of warm climates, without the advice of a skilful physician.]

tartar in spring-water. This often cures double tertians, triple quartans, and long-lasting fevers: especially if senna be premised twice or thrice:

*19. Or apply to each wrist a plaister of treacle and foot.—Tried.

20. Or use the cold bath. (Unless you are of an advanced age, or extremely weak.) But when you use this on any account whatever, it is proper,

1. To bleed or purge, before you begin:

2. To go in cool; to immerge at once, but not head foremost; to stay in only two or three minutes, (or less, at first:)

3. Never to bathe on a full stomach:

4. To bathe twice or thrice a week at least, till you have bathed nine or ten times:

5. To sweat immediately after it (going to bed) in palsies, rickets, and all diseases wherein the nerves are obstructed:

6. You may use yourself to it, without any danger, by beginning in May, and at first just plunging in, and coming out immediately. But many have begun in winter, without any inconvenience.

4. A Double Tertian.

21. Take before the fit, (after a purge or two) three ounces of cichory-water, half
a drachm

a drachm of salt of tartar, and fifteen drops of spirit of sulphur :

22. To perfect the cure, on the fourth day after you miss the fit, take two drachms of senna, half a drachm of salt of tartar, infused all night in four ounces of cichory-water. Strain it and drink it.

5. A Quartan Ague*.

23. Apply to the future of the head, when the fit is coming, wall july flowers, beating together leaves and flowers with a little salt. Keep it on till the hot fit is over. Repeat this if need be.

24. Use strong exercise, (as riding or walking, as far as you can bear it) an hour or two before the fit. If possible, continue it till the fit begins. This alone will frequently cure:—Tried.

25. Or, apply to the wrists a plaister of turpentine : or, of bruised pepper, mixt with treacle :

26. Or, apply oil of turpentine to the small of the back, before the fit.

*27. For a tertian or quartan, vomit with ten grains of ipecacuanha an hour before the cold fit begins. Then go to bed, and continue a large sweat by lemonade, (that

* That is, an ague which misses two days; coming on Monday (suppose) and again on Thursday.

(that is, lemon, sugar, and water) for six or eight hours. This usually cures in three or four times. If it does not, use the cold bath between the fits.

28. Or, take twenty grains of powdered saffron before the fit, in a glass of white wine.

6. St. Anthony's Fire.*

*29. Take a glass of tar-water warm, in bed, every hour, washing the part with the same.

☞ *Tar-water is made thus.—Put a gallon of cold water to a quart of Norway tar. Stir them together with a flat stick for five or six minutes. After it has stood covered for three days, pour off the water clear, bottle and cork it.*

*30. Or, take a decoction of elder leaves, as a sweat: applying to the part a cloth dipt in lime water, mixed with a little camphorated spirits of wine.

☞ *Lime-water is made thus.—Infuse a pound of good quick lime in six quarts of spring water for twenty-four hours. Decant and keep it for use.*

31. Or,

* St. Anthony's fire is a fever attended with a red and painful swelling, full of pimples, which afterwards turn into small blisters, on the face or some other part of the body. The sooner the eruption is, the less danger. Let your diet be only water-gruel, or barley-broth, with roasted apples.

31. Or, take two or three gentle purges.—No acute fever bears repeated purges better than this, especially when it affects the head: meantime boil a handful of sage, two handful of elder leaves (or bark) and an ounce of alum in two quarts of forge water, to a pint. Wash with this every night.—See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 104.

32. If the pulse be low, and the spirits sunk, nourishing broths and a little negus may be given to advantage:

33. Or, let three drachms of nitre be dissolved in as much elderflower-tea, as the patient can drink in twenty-four hours. If the disease attacks the head, bleeding is necessary.

Dressing the inflammation with greasy ointments, salves, &c. is very improper.

34. Bathing the feet and legs in warm water is serviceable, and often relieves the patient much. In Scotlad the common people cover the part with a linen cloth covered with meal.

7. The Apoplexy*.

35. To prevent, use the cold bath, and drink only water.

*36. In

+ An apoplexy is, a total loss of all sense and voluntary motion, commonly attended with a strong pulse, hard breathing and snoring.

*36. In the fit, put a handful of salt into a pint of cold water, and if possible pour it down the throat of the patient. He will quickly come to himself. So will one who seems dead by a fall. But send for a good physician immediately.

*37. If the fit be soon after a meal, do not bleed, but vomit.

*38. Rub the head, feet, and hands strongly, and let two strong men carry the patient, upright, backward and forward about the room.

39. A seton in the neck, with low diet, has often prevented a relapse.—See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 53.

There is a wide difference between the sanguineous and ferous apoplexy; the latter is often followed by a palsy.—The former is distinguished by the countenance appearing florid; the face swelled or puffed up; and the blood-vessels, especially about the neck and temples, are turgid; the pulse beats strong; the eyes are prominent and fixed; and the breathing is difficult, and performed with a snorting. This invades more suddenly than the ferous apoplexy. Use large bleedings from the arm, or neck; bathe the feet in warm water; cupping on the back of the head, with deep scarification. The garters should be tied very tight to lessen the motion of the blood from the lower extremities.

A scruple of nitre may be given in water, every three or four hours.

When the patient is so far recovered as to be able to swallow, let him take a strong purge; but if this cannot be effected, a glister should be thrown up with plenty of fresh butter, and a large spoonful of common salt in it.

In the ferous apoplexy, the pulse is not so strong, the countenance is less florid, and not attended with so great a difficulty of breathing. Here bleeding is not so necessary, but a vomit of three grains of emetic tartar may be given, and afterwards a purge as before, and the powder of white hellibore blown up the nose, &c.

☞ *This apoplexy is generally preceded by an unusual heaviness, giddiness, and drowsiness.*

8. Canine Appetite*.

40. "If it be without vomiting, is often cured by a small bit of bread dipt in wine, and applied to the nostrils." Dr. Schomberg.

9. The

* An insatiable desire of eating.

9. The Asthma*.

41. Take a pint of cold water every morning, washing the head therein immediately after, and using the cold bath once a fortnight :

*42. Or, cut an ounce of stick liquorice into slices. Steep this in a quart of water, four and twenty hours, and use it, when you are worse than usual, as common drink. I have known this give much ease.

43. Or, half a pint of tar-water, twice a day.

44. Or, live a fortnight on boiled carrots only. It seldom fails :

*45. Or, take an ounce of quicksilver every morning, and a spoonful of aqua sulphurata, or fifteen drops of elixir of vitriol, in a large glass of spring-water at five in the evening.—This has cured an inveterate asthma.

46. Or, take from ten to sixty drops of elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, three or four times a day.

☞ Elixir of vitriol is made thus.—Drop gradually four ounces of strong oil of vitriol into a pint of spirits of wine, or brandy: let it stand three days, and add to it ginger sliced,

D 2

ced,

* An asthma is a difficulty of breathing, returning at intervals, from a disorder in the lungs. In the common [or moist] asthma, the patient spits much.

ced, half an ounce, and Jamaica pepper, whole, one ounce. In three days more it is fit for use. But if the patient be subject to sour belchings, take the mixture for the asthmatic cough, (as art. 56,) after the elixir of vitriol.

47. Or, into a quart of boiling water, put a tea-spoonful of balsamic æther, receive the steam into the lungs, through a fumigater, twice a day.

☞ Balsamic æther is made thus.—Put four ounces of spirits of wine, and one ounce of balsam of tolu, into a vial, with one ounce of æther. Keep it well corked. But it will not keep above a week.

48. For present relief, vomit with a quart or more of warm water. The more you drink of it the better.

☞ Do this whenever you find any motion to vomit; and take care always to keep your body open.

10. A Dry or Convulsive Asthma.

49. Juice of radishes relieves much: so does a cup of strong coffee: or, garlic, either raw, or preserved, or in syrup:

50. Or, drink a pint of new milk morning and evening.—This has cured an inveterate asthma.

*51. Or, beat fine saffron small, and take eight or ten grains every night.—Tried.

*52. Take

*52. Take from three to five grains of ipecacuanha every morning; or from five to ten grains every other evening. Do this, if need be, for a month or six weeks. Five grains usually vomit. In a violent fit, take a scruple instantly.

53. In any asthma, the best drink is apple-water: that is boiling water poured on sliced apples.

54. The food should be light and easy of digestion. Ripe fruits baked, boiled, or roasted, are very proper; but strong liquors of all kinds, especially beer or ale, are hurtful. If any supper is taken, it should be very light.

55. All disorders of the breasts are much relieved by keeping the feet warm, and promoting perspiration. Exercise is also of very great importance; so that the patient should take as much every day, as his strength will bear. Issues are found in general to be of great service.

Dr. Smyth, in his Formulæ, recommends mustard-whey as common drink, in the moist asthma; and a decoction of the madder root to promote spitting.

☞ The decoction is made thus.—Boil one ounce of madder, and two drachms of mace, in three pints of water, to two pints, then strain it, and take a tea-cupful three or four times a day. But the most efficacious medicine is the quicksilver and aqua sulphu-

rata, (as art. 45.)—N. B. *Where the latter cannot be got, ten drops of oil of vitriol, in a large glass of spring-water, will answer the same end.—I have known many persons greatly relieved, and some cured, by taking as much jallap every morning as would lie on a sixpence.*

II. To cure Baldness.

57. Rub the part morning and evening, with onions, till it is red; and rub it afterwards with honey. Or, wash it with a decoction of box-wood: Tried. Or, electrify it daily.

I 2. Bleeding at the Nose, (to prevent.)

*58. Drink whey largely, every morning, and eat much of raisins:

59. Or, dissolve two scruples of nitre in half a pint of water, and take a tea-cupful every hour.

60. To cure it, apply to the neck behind and on each side, a cloth dipt in cold water:

61. Or, put the legs and arms in cold water:

*62. Or, wash the temples, nose, and neck with vinegar:

63. Or,

63. Or, keep a little roll of white paper under the tongue.

64. Or, snuff up vinegar and water.

65. Or, foment the legs and arms with it:

66. Or, steep a linen rag in sharp vinegar, burn it, and blow it up the nose with a quill:

67. Or, apply tents made of soft lint dipped in cold water, strongly impregnated with tincture of iron, and introduced within the nostrils quite through to their posterior apertures. This method, Mr. Hey says, never failed him:

68. Or, dissolve an ounce of alum powdered, in a pint of vinegar; apply a cloth, dipt in this, to the temples, steeping the feet in warm water.

69. In a violent case, go into a pond or river. Tried.—See extract from Dr. Tissot.

13. Bleeding of a Wound.

70. Make two or three tight ligatures toward the lower part of each joint: slacken them gradually:

71. Or, apply tops of nettles bruised:

72. Or, strew on it the ashes of a linen rag, dipt in sharp vinegar and burnt:

*73. Or, take ripe puff-balls. Break them warily, and save the powder. Strew
this

this on the wound and bind it on. I.—
This will stop the bleeding of an amputated limb without any cautery.

74. Or, take of brandy, two ounces, castile-soap, two drachms, pot-ash, one drachm. Scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy; then add the pot-ash. Mix them well together, and keep them close stopt in a vial. Apply a little of this warmed to a bleeding vessel, and the blood immediately congeals.

14. Spitting Blood*.

*75. Take a quarter of a pint of stewed prunes, at lying down, for two or three nights: Tried.

*76. Or, two spoonsful of juice of nettles, every morning, and a large cup of decoction of nettles at night, for a week: Tried.

77. Or, three spoonsful of sage juice in a little honey. This presently stops either spitting or vomiting blood: Tried.

*78. Or, half a tea-spoonful of Barbadoes tar, on a lump of loaf sugar at night. It commonly cures at once.

15. Vo-

* [Eat a table spoonful of fine common salt every morning fasting, or a tea-spoonful every three hours until the bleeding stops.]

15. Vomiting Blood.

*79. Take two spoonsful of nettle juice.
(~~☞~~ This also dissolves blood coagulated
in the stomach.)—Tried.

80. Or, take as much salt petre, as
will lie upon half a crown, dissolved in a
glass of cold water, two or three times a
day.

16. To dissolve coagulated
Blood.

81. Bind on the part for some hours a
paste made of black soap and crumbs of
white bread :

82. Or, grated root of burdock spread
on a rag : renew this twice a day.

17. Blisters.

83. On the feet, occasioned by walking,
are cured by drawing a needle full of wor-
sted through them, clip it off at both ends,
and leave it till the skin peals off.

18. Boils.

84. Apply a little Venice turpentine :

85. Or, an equal quantity of soap and
brown sugar well mixt.

86. Or,

86. Or, a plaister of honey and wheat flour:

87. Or, of figs:

88. Or, a little saffron in a white bread poultice.

— 'Tis proper to purge also.

19. Hard Breasts.

89. Apply turnips roasted till soft, then mashed and mixed with a little oil of roses. Change this twice a day, keeping the breast very warm with flannel.

20. Sore Breasts and Swelled.

*90. Boil a handful of camomile and as much mallows in milk and water. Foment with it between two flannels as hot as can be borne every twelve hours. It also dissolves any knot or swelling in any part.

21. A Bruise.

*91. Immediately apply treacle spread on brown paper: Tried.

92. Or, apply a plaister of chopt par-
sley mixt with butter:

*93. Or, electrify the part. This is the
quickest cure of all.

22. To prevent Swelling from a Bruise.

94. Immediately apply a cloth, five or six times doubled, dipt in cold water, and new dipt when it grows warm : Tried.

23. To cure a Swelling from a Bruise.

95. Foment it half an hour, morning and evening, with cloths dipped in water as hot as you can bear.

24. A Burn or Scald.

96. Immediately plunge the part in cold water, keep it in an hour, if not well before. Perhaps four or five hours : Tried.

*97. Or, electrify it. If this can be done presently, it totally cures the most desperate burn.

98. Or, if the part cannot be dipt, apply a cloth four times doubled, dipt in cold water, changing it when it grows warm :

*99. Or, a bruised onion :

100. Or, apply oil, and strew on it powdered ginger.

25. A deep Burn or Scald.

101. Apply black varnish with a feather, till it is well :

102. Or, inner rind of elder well mixt with fresh butter. When this is bound on with a rag, plunge the part into cold water. This will suspend the pain, till the medicine heals.

103. Or, mix lime-water and sweet oil, to the thickness of cream, apply it with a feather, several times a day.—This is the most effectual application I ever met with.

104. Or, put twenty-five drops of Goulard's extract of lead, to half a pint of rain water; dip linen rags in it, and apply them to the part affected. This is particularly serviceable if the burn is near the eyes.

26. A Cancer in the Breast*.

*105. Of thirteen years standing, was cured by frequently applying red poppy water, plantane and rose-water, mixt with honey of roses. Afterwards, the waters used alone perfected the cure.

106. Use the cold bath. (This has cured many.) This cured Mrs. Bates, of Leicester-

* A Cancer is an hard, round, uneven, painful swelling, of a blackish or leaden colour, the veins round which seem ready to burst. It comes commonly with a swelling about as big as a pea, which does not at first give much pain, nor change the colour of the skin.

cestershire, of a cancer in her breast, a consumption, a sciatica, and rheumatism, which she had had near twenty years. She bathed daily for a month, and drank only water.

A bleeding cancer was cured by drinking twice a day, a quarter of a pint of the juice of clivers or goose-grass, and covering the wounds with the bruised leaves.

Another bleeding cancer was cured by the following receipt :

Take half a pint of small beer. When it boils dissolve in it an ounce and a half of bees-wax. Then put in an ounce of hogs-lard, and boil them together. When it is cold, pour the beer from it, and apply it, spread upon white leather. Renew it every other day. It brings out great blotches, which are to be washed with sal prunellæ, dissolved in warm water.

Monfieur Le Febun advises, " Dissolve four grains of arsenic in a pint of water. Take a spoonful of this, with a spoonful of milk, and half an ounce of syrurp of poppies, every morning."

☞ *Generally where cold bathing is necessary to cure a disease, water-drinking is so, to prevent a relapse.*

107. If it be not broke apply a piece of sheet-lead beat very thin, and pricked full of pin-holes, for days or weeks, to the

E

whole

whole breast.— Purges should be added every third or fourth day.

108. Or, rub the whole breast morning and evening, with spirits of hartshorn mixt with oil :

109. Or, keep it continually moist with honey.

*110. Or, take horse-spurs † and dry them by the fire, till they will beat to powder. Sift and infuse two drachms in two quarts of ale ; drink half a pint every six hours, new milk warm.—It has cured many. Tried.

111. Or, apply goose-dung and celandine, beat well together and spread on a fine rag. It will both cleanse and heal the sore.

112. Or, a poultice of wild parsnips, flowers, leaves, and stalks, changing it morning and evening : Or, scraped carrots :

113. Or, take brimstone and aqua sulphurata — This has cured one far advanced in years.—Dr. Cheyne says, a total afs-milk diet, about two quarts a day, without any other food or drink, will cure a confirmed cancer.

27. A cancer in any other part.

114. Apply red onions bruised :

115. Or,

† These are a kind of warts, that grow on the inside of the horse's fore-legs.

115. Or make a plaister of roch-alum, vinegar, and honey, equal quantities, with wheat flour. Change it every twelve hours.—It often cures in three or four days :

116. Or, stamp the flowers, leaves, and stalks of wild parsnips, and apply them as a plaister, changing it every twelve hours.—It usually cures in a few days.

A cancer under the eye was cured, by drinking a quart of tar-water daily, washing the same with it, and then applying a plaister of tar and mutton-fuet melted together. It was well in two months, though of twenty years standing.

28. A Cancer in the Mouth.

117. Boil a few leaves of succory, plantane, and rue, with a spoonful of honey, for a quarter of an hour. Gargle with this often in an hour: *I.*

118. Or, with vinegar and honey, wherein half an ounce of roch-alum is boiled :

119. Or, mix as much burnt alum and as much black pepper as lies on a sixpence, with an ounce of honey, and frequently touch the part.

120. Or, blow the ashes of scarlet cloth into the mouth or throat. It seldom fails.

29. Chilblains, (to prevent.)

*121. Wear flannel socks: or, socks of Chamois leather.

30. Chilblains, (to cure.)

122. Apply salt and onions pounded together:

*123. Or, a poultice of roasted onions hot. Keep it on two or three days, if not cured sooner.

124. Wash them (if broke) with tincture of myrrh in a little water.—See extract from Dr. Tissot.

31. Children.

125. To prevent the rickets, tenderness, and weakness, dip them in cold water every morning, at least till they are eight or nine months old.

No roller should ever be put round their bodies, nor any stays used. Instead of them, when they are put into short petticoats, put a waistcoat under their frocks.

Let them go bare-footed and bare-headed till they are three or four years old at least.

'Tis best to wean a child when seven months old. It should lie in the cradle at least a year.

No child should touch any spirituous or fermented liquor, nor animal food before two years old. Their drink should be water. Tea they should never taste till ten or twelve years old. Milk, milk-porridge, and water gruel are the proper breakfasts for children.

32. Chin-Cough, or Hooping-Cough.

126. Use the cold bath daily :

127. Or, rub the feet thoroughly with hogs-lard, before the fire at going to bed, and keep the child warm therein : Tried.

128. Or, rub the back at lying down with old rum. It seldom fails :

129. Or, give a spoonful of juice of penny-royal, mixt with brown sugar-candy, twice a day :

130. Or, half a pint of milk, warm from the cow, with the quantity of a nutmeg of conserve of roses dissolved in it every morning.

*131. Or, dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a quarter of a pint of clear water : add to it ten grains of finely powdered cochineal, and sweeten it with loaf-sugar.

Give a child within the year, the fourth part of a spoonful of this, four times a day, with a spoonful of barley-water after it. Give a child two years old, half a spoonful: a child above four years old a spoonful. Boiled apples put into warm milk may be his chief food. This relieves in twenty-four hours, and cures in five or six days.

132. Or, from three to five grains of gum gamboge.—It vomits and purges: and Dr. Cook says, always cures.

133. Or, take two grains of tartar emetic, and half a drachm of prepared crabs claws powdered: let them be mixed very well together.

One grain, one grain and a half, or two grains of this composition, may be added to five or six grains of magnesia, and given in a small spoonful of milk and water in the forenoon, between breakfast and dinner, to a child a year old.

At night, if the fever is very high, half the former dose of this powder may be given, with from five to ten grains of nitre.

134. In desperate cases, change of air alone has cured.

33. Cholera Morbus : i. e. Flux and Vomiting*.

135. Drink two or three quarts of cold water, if strong; of warm water, if weak.

136. Or, boil a chicken an hour in two gallons of water, and drink of this till the vomiting ceases:

137. Or, decoction of rice, or barley, or toasted oaten-bread.

If the pain is very severe, steep the belly with flannels dipt in spirits and water.

The third day after the cure, take ten or fifteen grains of rhubarb.

34. Chops in Women's Nipples.

138. Apply balsam of sugar :

139. Or, apply butter of wax, which speedily heals them.

35. Chopt Hands (to prevent.)

140. Wash them with flour of mustard.

141. Or, in bran and water boiled together.

(To

* [After the bowels are well emptied by large and frequently repeated draughts of articles 135, 136 and 137, instant relief, in an extreme low fainty state, may be obtained by taking from 25 to 30 drops of liquid laudanum in a glass of mint tea. This is a dose for grown persons; if under 15 years of age, it must be proportioned accordingly.]

(To Cure.)

*142. Wash them with soft soap, mixed with red sand: Tried.

143. Or, Wash them in sugar and water: Tried.

36. Chopt Lips.

144. Apply a little sal prunellæ.

37. A Cold.

145. Drink a pint of cold water lying down in bed: Tried.

146. Or, a spoonful of treacle in half a pint of water: Tried.

147. Or, to one spoonful of oatmeal, and one spoonful of honey, add a piece of butter, the bigness of a nutmeg: pour on gradually near a pint of boiling water: drink this lying down in bed.

38. A Cold in the Head.

148. Pare very thin the yellow rind of an orange. Roll it up inside out, and thrust a roll into each nostril.

39. The Cholic (in the Fit.)

*149. Drink a pint of cold water: Tried.

150. Or,

150. Or, a quart of warm water: Tried.
151. Or, of camomile-tea :
152. Or, take from thirty to forty grains of yellow peel of oranges, dried and powdered, in a glass of water :
153. Or, take from thirty to forty drops of oil of aniseed on a lump of sugar.
154. Or, apply outwardly a bag of hot oats:
155. Or, steep the legs in hot water a quarter of an hour :
156. Or, take as much Daffy's elixir as will presently purge. This relieves the most violent cholic in an hour or two.

☞ Daffy's elixir is made thus.—*Senna two ounces, jallap one ounce, coriander seed half an ounce ; Geneva, or proof spirit, three pints ; let them digest seven days ; strain, and add loaf sugar four ounces.*

40. The Dry Cholic, (to prevent.)

157. Drink ginger tea.

41. Cholic in Children*.

158. Give a scruple of powdered aniseed in their meat : Tried.

159. Or,

* [Children subject to daily and severe cholic pains, should take the breast sparingly, and chiefly be fed on simple chicken broth. Strong mallows root tea, taken every now and then, is an excellent medicine in this complaint.]

159. Or, small doses of magnesia.
 160. Or, put one grain of emetic tartar into six table-spoonful of water; a small tea-spoonful will puke a child of a week old; a large tea-spoonful is sufficient for one a month old; and so in proportion.— Repeat the puke every day, or every other day, as the case requires.

This is perhaps the best medicine yet discovered for infants. It speedily cures inward fits, gripes, looseness, thrush, and convulsions in children. But if the child is costive, his bowels must be opened first with a little magnesia, or manna, before you give the puke.

42. Bilious Cholic*.

161. Drink warm lemonade :
 162. Or, give a spoonful of sweet oil every hour.—This has cured one judged to be at the point of death†.

43. An

* This is generally attended with vomiting a greenish or frothy matter, with feverish heat, violent thirst, a bitter taste in the mouth, and little and high-coloured urine.

† [Take one table spoonful of castor oil, mixed with a spoonful of lemon juice or sharp vinegar sweetened, every hour, until it purges. This is a safe, easy and effectual purge, not only in all those complaints where the bowels are the seat of disease, but also in the intermitting and remitting bilious fevers incident to warm climates.]

43. An Habitual Cholic.

163. Wear a thin, soft flannel on the part.

44. An Hysterick Cholic*.

164. Mrs. Watts, by using the cold bath two and twenty times in a month, was entirely cured of an hysterick cholic, fits, and convulsive motions, continual sweatings and vomiting, wandering pains in her limbs and head, with total loss of appetite.

165. In the fit drink half a pint of water with a little wheat-flour in it, and a spoonful of vinegar.

166. Or, of warm lemonade: Tried.

167. Or, take 20, 30, or 40 drops of balsam of Peru on fine sugar: if need be, twice or thrice a day:

168. Or, in extremity, boil three ounces of burdock-seed in water, which give as a clyster:

169. Or, twenty drops of laudanum, in any proper clyster, which gives instant ease.

45. A

* Is attended with a violent pain about the pit of the stomach, with great sinking of the spirits, and often with greenish vomitings.

45. A Nervous Cholic*.

170. Use the cold bath daily for three or four weeks :

171. Or, take quicksilver and aqua sulphurata daily for a month : (as art. 45.)

46. Cholic from the Fumes of Lead, or White Lead, Verdigrase, &c.

172. In the fit, drink fresh melted butter, and then vomit with warm water :

173. To prevent or cure. Breakfast daily on fat broth, and use oil of sweet almonds frequently and largely.

174. Smelters of metals, plumbers, &c. may be in a good measure preserved from the poisonous fumes that surround them, by breathing through cloth or flannel mufflers twice or thrice doubled, dipt in a solution of sea-salt, or salt of tartar, and then dried. These mufflers might also be of great use in many similar cases.

47. Windy

* This some term the dry belly-ach. It often continues several days, with little urine, and obstinate costiveness.

A cholic with purging, some term the watery gripes.

47. Windy Cholic.

175. Parched peas eaten freely, have had the most happy effects, when all other means have failed.

48. To prevent the ill Effects of Cold.

176. The moment a person gets into a house, with his hands or feet quite chilled, let him put them into a vessel of water, as cold as can be got, and hold them there till they begin to glow. This they will do in a minute or two. This method likewise effectually prevents chilblains.

49. A Consumption.

177. Cold bathing has cured many deep consumptions: Tried.

178. One in a deep consumption was advised to drink nothing but water, and eat nothing but water-gruel, without salt or sugar. In three months time he was perfectly well.

179. Take no food but new buttermilk, churned in a bottle, and white bread.—I have known this successful.

F

180. Or,

180. Or, use as common drink, spring-water, and new milk, each a quart; and sugar-candy two ounces.

181. Or, boil two handfuls of sorrel in a pint of whey. Strain it, and drink a glass thrice a day: Tried.

182. Or, turn a pint of skimmed milk, with half a pint of small beer. Boil in this whey about twenty ivy-leaves, and two or three sprigs of hyssop. Drink half over night, the rest in the morning. Do this, if needful, for two months daily.—This has cured in a desperate case: Tried.

183. Or, take a cow-heel from the tripe-house ready drest, two quarts of new-milk, two ounces of hartshorn-shavings, two ounces of isinglass, a quarter of a pound of sugar-candy, and a race of ginger. Put all these in a pot; and set them in an oven after the bread is drawn. Let it continue there till the oven is near cold; and let the patient live on this.—I have known this cure a deep consumption more than once.

184. Or, every morning cut up a little turf of fresh earth, and lying down, breathe into the hole for a quarter of an hour.—I have known a deep consumption cured thus:

185. “ Mr. Masters, of Evesham, was so far gone in a consumption, that he
could

not stand alone. I advised him to lose six ounces of blood every day for a fortnight, if he lived so long; and then every other day; then every third day; then every fifth day, for the same time. In three months he was well."——(Dr. Dover.) Tried.

186. Or, throw frankincense on burning coals, and receive the smoke daily through a proper tube into the lungs: Tried:

187. Or, take in for a quarter of an hour, morning and evening, the steam of white rosin and bees-wax, boiling on a hot fire-shovel. This has cured one who was in the third stage of a consumption.

188. Or, the steam of sweet spirit of vitriol dropt into warm water.

189. Or, take morning and evening, a tea-spoonful of white rosin powdered and mixt with honey.—This cured one in less than a month, who was very near death.

190. Or, drink thrice a day two spoonfuls of juice of water-creffes.—This has cured a deep consumption.

191. In the last stage, suck an healthy woman daily. Tried by my father.

For diet, use milk and apples, or water-gruel made with fine flour. Drink cyder-

cyder-whey, barley-water sharpened with lemon-juice, or apple-water.

So long as the tickling cough continues, chew well and swallow a mouthful or two, of a biscuit or crust of bread, twice a day. If you cannot swallow it, spit it out. This will always shorten the fit, and would often prevent a consumption. See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 33.

50. Convulsions.

192. Use the cold bath :

193. Or, take a tea-spoonful of valerian root powdered, in a cup of water every evening :

194. Or, half a drachm of misseleto powdered every six hours, drinking after it a draught of strong infusion thereof.

51. Convulsions in Children.

195. Scrape piony-roots fresh digged. Apply what you have scraped off to the soles of the feet. It helps immediately. Tried.

52. Convulsions in the Bowels of Children.

196. Give a child a quarter old, a spoonful of the juice of pellitory of the wall, two or three times a day. It goes through at once, but purges no more. Use the syrup, if the juice cannot be had.

53. Corns (to prevent.)

197. Frequently wash the feet in cold water.

54. Corns (to cure.)

198. Apply fresh every morning the yeast of small beer, spread on a rag:

199. Or, after paring them close, apply bruised ivy-leaves daily, and in fifteen days they will drop out: Tried.

200. Or, apply chalk powdered and mixt with water. This also cures warts.

201. Some corns are cured by a pitch plaister.

202. All are greatly eased by steeping the feet in hot water wherein oatmeal is boiled. This also helps dry and hot feet.

55. Costiveness.

203. Rise early every morning :

204. Or, boil in a pint and a half of broth, half a handful of mallow-leaves chopt : strain this and drink it, before you eat any thing else. Do this frequently, if needful.

205. Or, breakfast twice a week or oftner, on water-gruel with currants : Tried.

206. Or, take the bigness of a large nutmeg of cream of tartar mixt with honey, as often as you need.

207. Or, take daily two hours before dinner, a small tea-cupful of stewed prunes :

208. Or, use for common drink, water, or treacle-beer, impregnated with fixed air :

209. Or, live upon bread, made of wheat-flour, with all the bran in it.

210. Or, boil an ounce and a half of tamarinds in three pints of water to a quart. In this strained, when cold, infuse all night two drachms of sena, and one drachm of red rose-leaves. Drink a cup every morning.—See Dr. Tissot.

56. A Cough.

211. Every cough is a dry cough at first. As long as it continues so, it may be cured by chewing immediately after you cough, the quantity of a pepper-corn of Peruvian bark. Swallow your spittle as long as it is bitter, and then spit out the wood. If you cough again, do this again. It very seldom fails to cure any dry cough. I earnestly desire every one who has any regard for his health to try this within twenty-four hours after he first perceives a cough.

212. Or, drink a pint of cold water, lying down in bed: Tried.

213. Or, make a hole through a lemon and fill it with honey. Roast it, and catch the juice. Take a tea-spoonful of this frequently: Tried.

57. An Asthmatic Cough.

214. Take Spanish liquorice two ounces, salt of tartar half an ounce: boil the liquorice in three pints of water to a quart. Add the salt to it when it is blood warm. Drink two spoonfuls of this every two hours. It seldom fails: Tried.—I have known this cure an inveterate moist asthma,

58. A Consumptive Cough.

215. To stop it for a time, at lying down keep a little stick liquorice shaved like horse-radish, between the cheek and the gums.—I believe this never fails.

59. A Convulsive Cough.

216. Eat preserved walnuts.

60. An inveterate Cough.

217. Wash the head in cold water every morning :

218. Or, use the cold bath.—It seldom fails :

219. Or, peel and slice a large turnip, spread coarse sugar between the slices, and let it stand in a dish till all the juice drains down. Take a spoonful of this whenever you cough :

220. Or, take a spoonful of syrup of horehound, morning and evening: Tried.

221. Or, take from fifteen to thirty drops of elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, thrice a day. This is useful when the cough is attended with costiveness, and relaxation of the stomach and lungs.

61. A Pleuritic Cough.

222. Powder an ounce of spermaceti fine. Work it in a marble mortar with the yolk of a new laid egg. Mix them in a pint of white wine, and take a small glass every three hours.

62. A Tickling Cough.

223. Drink water whitened with oat-meal four times a day.

224. Or, keep a piece of barley-sugar, or sugar-candy constantly in the mouth.

63. Violent Coughing from a sharp and thin Rheum.

225. Work into old conserve of roses, as much as you can of pure frankincense powdered as fine as possible. Take a bolus of this twice or thrice a day. It eases presently, and cures in two or three weeks.

226. Or, take half a grain of the inspissated milky juice of sowthistle, once or twice a day. It has the anodyne and antispasmodic properties of opium, without its narcotic effects. Or, it may be made into laudanum, in the same manner that opium is, and five or six drops taken

taken on a lump of sugar, thrice a day. The milky juice of all the sowthistles, dandelions, and lettuces, have nearly the same virtues.

227. Or, use milk diet as much as possible.

64. The Cramp (to prevent.)

228. Tie your garter smooth and tight under your knee at going to bed: I never knew this fail.

229. Or, take half a pint of tar-water, morning and evening:

230. Or, be electrified through the part that uses to be affected. This generally prevents it for a month: sometimes for a twelvemonth.

231. Or, to one ounce and a half of spirits of turpentine, add flour of brimstone and sulphur vivum, of each half an ounce; smell to it at night, three or four times.

65. The Cramp (to cure.)

232. Chafe the part with hungary-water:

233. Or, hold a roll of brimstone in your hand. I have frequently done this with success.

234. Keep

66. A Cut.

234. Keep it closed with your thumb a quarter of an hour. Then double a rag five or six times; dip it in cold water, and bind it on: Tried.

235. Or, bind on toasted cheese. This will cure a deep cut.

236. Or, pounded grafs. Shake it off after twelve hours, and if need be, apply fresh.

67. Deafness.

237. Be electrified through the ear: Tried.

238. Or, use the cold bath:

239. Or, put a little salt into the ear:

240. Or, drop into it a tea-spoonful of salt water:

241. Or, three or four drops of onion-juice, at lying down, and stop it with a little wool.

68. Deafness from Wax.

242. Syringe the ear with warm water: Tried.

69. Deafness with a dry Ear.

243. Mix brandy and sweet oil: dip black wool in this, and put it into the ear.

ear. When it grows dry, wash it well in brandy: dip it and put it in again.

70. Deafness with a Head-Ach and buzzing in the Head.

244. Peel a clove of garlic: dip it in honey, and put it into the ear at night with a little black wool. Lie with that ear uppermost. Put the same in the other ear next night. Do this, if need be, eight or ten nights.

71. A settled Deafness.

245. Take a red onion, pick out the core; fill up the place with oil of roasted almonds. Let it stand a night; then bruise and strain it. Drop three or four drops into the ear, morning and evening, and stop it with black wool.

72. Delivery.

246. After delivery in child-birth the mothers milk is the only proper purge for the child. Let it begin to suck ten or twelve hours after the birth.

73. A Diabetes*.

247. Drink wine boiled with ginger, as much and as often as your strength will bear. Let your drink be milk and water. All milk meats are good :

248. Or, drink three or four times a day, a quarter of a pint of alum posset, putting three drachms of alum to four pints of milk. It seldom fails to cure in eight or ten days. (Dr. Mead.)

249. Or, infuse half an ounce of cantharides in a pint of elixir of vitriol. Give from fifteen to thirty drops in Bristol water, twice or thrice a day.

74. The Dropsy†.

250. Use the cold bath daily, after purging :

251. Or, rub the swelled parts with sallad oil by a warm hand, at least an hour a day. This has done wonders in some cases :

252. Or, cover the whole belly with a
G large

* A Diabetes is a frequent and large discharge of pale and sweetish urine, attended with a constant thirst, and a wasting of the whole body.

† A Dropsy is a preternatural collection of water in the head, breast, belly, or all over the body. It is attended with a continual thirst. The part swelled pits if you press it with your fingers. The urine is pale and little.

large new sponge dipt in strong lime-water, and then squeezed out. This bound on oftē cures, even without any sensible evacuation of water.

253. Or, apply green dock-leaves to the joints and soles of the feet, changing them once a day.

254. Or, mix half an ounce of amber with a quart of wine vinegar. Heat a brick (only not red hot) and put it into a tub. Pour them upon it, and hold the parts swelled over the smoke, covering the tub close to keep in the smoke. The water will come out incredibly, and the patient be cured: Tried.

255. Or, eat a crust of bread every morning fasting: Tried.

256. Or, take as much as lies on a sixpence of powdered laurel leaves, every second or third day. It works both ways: Tried.

257. Or, mix a pound of the coarsest sugar with a pint of juice of pellitory of the wall, bruised in a marble mortar. Boil it as long as any scum rises. When cool, bottle and cork it. If very bad, take three spoonfuls at night, and two in the morning. It seldom fails: Tried.

258. Or, make tea of roots of dwarf elder. It works by urine. Every twelve or fourteen minutes, (that is, after every discharge)

discharge) drink a tea-cup full.—I have known a dropfy cured by this in twelve hours time.

259. One was cured, by taking a drachm of nitre every morning in a little ale.

260. Tar-water drank twice a day has cured many: so has an infusion of juniper berries roasted, and made into a liquor like coffee:

261. Or, three spoonfuls of the juice of leeks, or elder-leaves: Tried.

262. Or, half a pint of decoction of butchers broom (intermixing purges twice or thrice a week.) The proper purge is ten grains of jallap, with six of powdered ginger. It may be increased or lessened according to the strength of the patient.

263. Or, of the decoction of the tops of oak-boughs. This cured an inveterate dropfy in fifteen days:

264. Or, take senna, cream of tartar and jallap, half an ounce of each. Mix them and take half a drachm every morning in broth. It usually cures in twenty days. This is nearly the same with Dr. Ward's powder. I suppose he took it from hence. He says it seldom fails, either in the watry or windy dropfy.

265. Or, steep half an ounce of jallap in a quartern of Geneva for twelve hours. Draw it off. Divide it into three parts,

and take it every other morning. Then put a large spoonful of syrup of marsh-mallows into half a pint of stale beer, and when it has boiled a little, cool it, and drink it at lying down in bed. Do this three times. This has cured many.

266. Or, be electrified: this cures dropsies supposed incurable.

267. *How amazingly little is yet known, even of the human body! Have not dropsical persons been continually advised to abstain from drink as much as possible? But how can we reconcile this with the following undeniable facts, published in the medical transactions?*

Jane Roberts, aged twenty, was at last constrained to take to her bed by a confirmed ascites anasarca. In this desperate case, she drank as much as she would, first of small beer, and when that failed, of thin milk. After a while her skin cracked in many places: and she continued drinking and leaking till she was quite well.

A middle-aged man in the west of England, drank every day five or six quarts of cyder: and without any other medicine, was totally cured in a few weeks time of a dropsy long supposed to be incurable.

A farmer aged seventy, in a confirmed ascites, was given over for dead. Being desperate, he drank three quarts of cold water, every four and twenty hours. His whole food meantime was sea-biscuit, sometimes with a little butter. For sixteen days he seemed worse. Then he discharged for near a week a vast quantity of water, and was soon free from his disease, which never returned.

75. Drowned.

268. Rub the trunk of the body all over with salt. It frequently recovers them that seem dead.—See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 150.

76. The Ear-Ach.

269. Rub the ear hard a quarter of an hour : Tried.

270. Or, be electrified :

271. Or, put in a roasted fig, or onion, as hot as may be : Tried.

272. Or, blow the smoke of tobacco strongly into it.

273. But if the ear-ach is caused by an inflammation of the uvula, it is cured in two or three hours, by receiving into

the mouth the steam of bruised hemp-feed, boiled in water.

77. Ear-Ach from Cold.

274. Boil rue, or rosemary, or garlic, and let the steam go into the ear through a funnel.

78. Ear-Ach from Heat.

275. Apply cloths four times doubled and dipt in cold water, changing them when warm, for half an hour.

79. Ear-Ach from Worms.

276. Drop in warm milk, and it brings them out :

277. Or, juice of wormwood, which kills them.

80. Noise in the Ears.

278. Drop in juice of onions.

81. Hard-Wax in the Ear.

279. Is best dissolved by warm water.

82. Eyes

82. Eyes bleared.

280. Drop into them the juice of crab-apples.

83. A Blood-shot Eye.

281. Apply linen rags dipt in cold water two or three hours :

282. Or, blow in white sugar-candy, finely powdered :

283. Or, apply boiled hyffop as a poultice. This has a wonderful efficacy.

84. A Bruife in the Eye.

284. Apply as a plaister, conferve of rofes.

85. Clouds flying before the Eye.

285. Take a drachm of powdered betony every morning :

286. Or, be electrified.

86. Blindness.

287. Is often cured by cold bathing :

288. Or,

288. Or, by electrifying: Tried. This has cured even a gutta serena of twenty-four years standing.

87. Dull Sight.

289. Drop in two or three drops of juice of rotten apples often.

88. Films.

290. Dry zibethum occidentale, i. e. Stercus humanum, slowly; powder it fine, and blow it into the eye twice or thrice a day:

291. Or, mix juice of ground-ivy, with a little honey, and two or three grains of bay-salt.—Drop it in, morning and evening.

292. Or, touch them cautiously every day with the lunar caustic.

89. Hot or sharp Humours.

293. Apply a few drops of double-refined sugar, melted in brandy: Tried.

294. Or, boil a handful of bramble-leaves with a little alum in a quart of spring-water, to a pint. Drop this frequently into the eye. This likewise cures cankers or any sores.

295. Or,

295. Or, lay a thin slice of raw beef on the nape of the neck : Tried.

90. Eyes or Eye-Lids inflamed.

296. Apply as a poultice, boiled, roasted, or rotten apples warm.

297. Or, wormwood-tops with the yolk of an egg : This will hardly fail.

298. Or, beat up the white of an egg with two spoonfuls of white rose-water into a white froth. Apply this on a fine rag, changing it so that it may not grow dry, till the eye or eye-lid is well : Tried.

299. Or, dissolve an ounce of fine gum arabic in two or three spoonfuls of spring-water ; put a drop into the inner corner of the eye, from the point of a hair-pencil, four or five times a day. At the same time take as much salt-petre as will lie upon a six-pence, dissolved in a glass of water, three or four times a day ; abstaining from all strong liquids as much as possible, till cured.—White bread poultices, applied to the eyes in an inflamed state, frequently occasion total blindness.

After the inflammation is subsided, if weakness still remains, dip a finger in the white copperas eye-water, and rub round the eye, three or four times a day.—N. B.

All

All acrid eye-waters and powders, put into the eyes when they are inflamed, horribly increase both the pain and inflammation.

91. A Lachrymal Fistula*.

300. Apply a poultice of fine leaves of rue :

301. Or, wash the eye morning and evening with a decoction of quince-leaves.

92. Pearl in the Eye.

302. Apply a drop of juice of celandine with a feather thrice a day :

303. Or, of three-leaved grass. It commonly cures in seven days :

304. Or, dissolve a little sal ammoniac in rose-water. Keep this three days in a copper vessel. Drop it twice a day into the eye.

305. Or, reduce separately, to the finest powder possible, an equal weight of loaf-sugar, cream of tartar, and bole armoniac; mix them together, and put a little into the eye, (without blowing it in) three or four times a day.

93. Sore

* This disorder in the inner corner of the eye, causes the tears to flow involuntarily. When it is confirmed, only a surgeon can cure it.

93. Sore Eyes.

306. Drink eyebright tea, and wash the eyes with it.

94. White Specks in the Eye.

*307. Going to bed, put a little ear-wax on the speck. This has cured many.

95. An excellent Eye-Water.

308. Put half an ounce of lapis calaminaris powdered, into half a pint of French white wine, and as much white rose-water: drop a drop or two into the corner of the eye. It cures soreness, weakness, and most diseases of the eye. I have known it cure total blindness.

96. Another.

309. Boil very lightly one spoonful of white copperas scraped, and three spoonfuls of white salt in three pints of spring-water. When cold, bottle it in large vials without straining. Take up the vial softly, and put a drop or two in the eye morning and evening.

☞ *It answers the intention of almost all the preceding medicines: it takes away redness,*

ness, or any soreness whatever: it cures pearls, rheums, and often blindness itself.

97. Another.

310. Stamp and strain ground-ivy,celandine, and daisies, an equal quantity: add a little rose-water and loaf-sugar. Drop a drop or two at a time in the eye, and it takes away all manner of inflammation, smarting, itching, spots, webs, or any other disorder whatsoever, yea, though the sight were almost gone.

98. An Eye-water, which was used by Sir Stephen Fox, when he was sixty years of age, and could hardly see with the help of spectacles; but hereby in some time he recovered his sight, and could read the smallest print without spectacles, till above eighty.

311. Take six ounces of rectified spirits of wine, dissolve in it one drachm of camphire, then add two small handfuls of dried elder flowers. In twenty-four hours after it is infused, it is ready for use. Take out a little in a tea-spoon: dip your finger in it, and bathe your forehead, over your eyes, and each temple
with

with it, several times, morning and night, and twice more in the day constantly. Meantime dip a soft rag in dead small beer, new milk warm, and dab each eye a dozen times gently, morning and evening.

If it is a watry humour, you may with your finger wet the eye-lids two or three times a piece: but be sure to shut your eyes, or it makes them smart and burn excessively. If you have the tooth-ach or swelled face, rub it well in on the part, and it will take away the pain. It will cure any bruise also, if used immediately: Tried.

It will cure any inflammation in the eyes.

99. Weak Eyes.

312. Wash the head daily with cold water: Tried.

100. Fainting on letting Blood.

313. Is prevented by taking before it some good broth:

314. Or, by lying on the bed, during the operation.

101. The falling Sickness*.

315. Be electrified: Tried.

316. Or, use the cold bath for a month daily:

317. Or, take a tea-spoonful of piony root dried and grated fine, morning and evening for three months:

318. Or, half a spoonful of valerian root powdered.—It often cures in twice taking:

319. Or, half a pint of tar-water, morning and evening, for three months:

320. Or, a glass of juice of pellitory of the wall, every morning: Tried.

321. Or, take five or six drops of laudanum fasting, for six or seven mornings. This has cured many:

322. Or, use an entire milk diet for three months: It seldom fails.

323. In the fit, blow up the nose a little powdered ginger:

324. Or, leaves of assarabacca powdered.—☞ This is the famous Major's snuff.

*325. One who is subject to the falling sickness, may prevent a fit if he feels it coming, by this simple experiment.

Let

* In the Falling Sickness, the patient falls to the ground, either quite stiff, or convulsed all over, utterly senseless, gnashing his teeth, and foaming at the mouth.

Let him always carry with him a piece of metal as broad as he is able to hold between his teeth, when his jaws are stretched to the utmost. When he feels the fit approaching, let him immediately put this between his teeth, so as to keep his jaws at their utmost stretch. In about a minute this will bring him quite to himself, and prevent the fit for that time.

If one put this metal between the teeth of one that is in the fit, and force them open, till his jaws are at the utmost stretch, the fit will immediately go off, and the patient very soon recover.

102. The falling of the Fundament.

326. Apply a cloth covered thick with brick-dust:

327. Or, boil a handful of red rose leaves in a quarter of a pint of red wine: dip a cloth in it, and apply it as hot as can be borne. Do this till all is used*.

H 2

103. A

* [Oil or grease the ends of the fingers well, and reduce it immediately by a gentle continued pressure on the part. This can always easily be done as soon as the accident happens.]

103. A falling down of the Womb.

328. May be cured in the manner last mentioned:

329. Or, wear a pessory of cork, and take twice a day a tea-cupful of the decoction of the bark, with ten drops of elixir of vitriol.

104. Extreme Fat.

330. Use a total vegetable diet. I know one who was entirely cured of this, by living a year thus: she breakfasted and supped on milk and water (with bread) and dined on turnips, carrots, or other roots, drinking water.

105. A Fever.

(In the beginning of any fever, if the stomach is uneasy, vomit; if the bowels, purge: if the pulse be hard, full or strong, bleed.)

331. Drink a pint and a half of cold water lying down in bed: I never knew it do hurt:

332. Or, a large glass of tar-water warm, every hour:

333. Or,

333. Or, thin water-gruel sweetened with honey, with one or two drachms of nitre in each quart.

334. ☞ The best of all julaps in a fever is this: Toast a large thin slice of bread, without burning; put it hot into a pint of cold water; then set it on the fire till it is pretty hot. In a dry heat it may be given cold; in a moist heat, warm; the more largely the better: Tried.

335. Or, for a change, use pippin or wood-sorrel tea: or, pippin-poffet drink: or, wood-sorrel poffet drink.

336. (To prevent catching any infectious fever, do not breathe near the face of the sick person, neither swallow your spittle while in the room. Infection seizes the stomach first.)

337. Or, stamp a handful of leaves of woodbind; put fair water to it, and use it cold as a clyster. It often cures in an hour.

338. Or, smear the wrists, five or six inches long with warm treacle, and cover it with brown paper.—See Dr. Tissot.

339. Or, apply treacle plaisters to the head and the soles of the feet, changing them every twelve hours:

340. Or, use Dr. Boerhaave's fever-powder, viz. Eight ounces of nitre, a quarter of an ounce of camphire, half a

quarter of an ounce of saffron, and eight grains of cochineal. These are to be powdered, mixt together, and kept dry in a bottle. Ten grains taken on going to bed abates feverish heat, and procures rest. Ten grains are to be taken every three or four hours for a continued fever.

106. A high Fever.

341. Attended with a delirium and a vigilia, has been cured by plunging into cold water; which is a safe and sure remedy in the beginning of any fever.

342. Such a delirium is often cured by applying to the top of the head, a treacle plaister: Tried.

107. An Intermitting Fever.

343. Drink warm lemonade in the beginning of every fit: it cures in a few days: Tried.

344. Or, take a tea-spoonful of oil of sulphur in a cup of balm-tea, once or twice a day.

108. A Fever with Pains in the Limbs.

345. Take twenty drops of spirits of hartshorn in a cup of water twice or thrice in twenty-four hours:

346. Or, drink largely of cinquefoil tea.

109. A Rash Fever.

347. Drink every hour a spoonful of juice of ground-ivy. It often cures in twenty-four hours.—Use the decoction when you have not the juice.

110. A slow Fever.

348. Use the cold bath for two or three weeks daily.

111. A Worm Fever.

349. Boil a handful of rue and worm-wood in water; foment the belly with the decoction, and apply the boiled herbs as a poultice; repeat the application night and morning. This frequently brings away worms from children, who will take no internal medicine; and is likewise serviceable,

viceable, if the fever be of the putrid kind.

112. A Fistula.

350. Wash muscle-shells clean; burn them to powder; sift them fine; mix them with hogs-lard; spread it on clean wash-leather, and apply it. This cured one that was thought to be at the point of death. N. B. This cures the piles.

351. Or, grind an ounce of mercury sublimate, in a glass mortar, with a glass pestle, as fine as possible. Put it into a glass bottle, and pour on it two quarts of pure spring-water. Cork it close, and for six days shake it well every hour. Then let it settle for twenty-four hours. Pour it off clear; filter it in a glass funnel; and keep it for use close stoppt. Put half a spoonful of this water in a vial, and add two spoonfuls of pure spring-water: shake them well together, and drink it fasting. It works both by vomit and by stool, but very safely. Keep yourself very warm, and walk as much as you can. The first time neither eat nor drink till two hours after it has done working. Take this every other day. In forty days this will also cure any cancer, any old sore, or king's evil, broken or unbroken.—After
the

the first or second vomit, you may use water-gruel, as in other vomits.

☞ *Very weak persons should not use this. But I have known it used safely and successfully.*

352. Or, have a vessel so contrived, that you may sit with the part in cold water, a quarter of an hour every morning. I have known a gentleman of seventy cured hereby.

353. Or, put a large stone of unslacked lime into four quarts of water, let it stand one night; take four ounces of roch-alum, and four ounces of white copperas, calcine them to dryness, then powder them as fine as possible: take three pints of the above water, and put the powder into it, and boil it for half an hour, then let it cool, and bottle it for use. Let the fistula be syringed with this often, a little warm; and make a tent to fit the place and dip it in the water, and apply it twice a day. Cover it over with a plaister of diaculum.

This water will destroy the callosity of the edges of the fistula, which otherwise would prevent its healing, and if managed as above, will heal it up at the same time.

113. To destroy Fleas and Bugs.

354. Cover the floor of the room with leaves of alder, gathered while the dew hangs upon them: adhering to these, they are killed thereby.

355. Or, powder stavesacre, and sprinkle it on the body, or on the bed.

114. Flegm.

356. To prevent or cure, take a spoonful of warm water, the first thing in the morning.

115. Flooding (in Lying-in.)

357. Cover the body with cloths dipt in vinegar and water, changing them as they grow warm. Drink cooling, acid liquors.

This is a complaint which is never to be thought little off. Sometimes a violent flooding comes on before delivery; and the only way to save both the mother and child, is to deliver the woman immediately; which being done, the flooding will generally cease. Sometimes a slight flooding comes on some weeks before labour;

bour; and here, if the patient be kept cool, her diet light, and small doses of nitre often repeated, (an ounce divided into thirty parts, and one given every four hours,) she will frequently go her full time and do well: but if it should become excessive, delivery should be effected as soon as may be.

If a flooding should come on after delivery, the patient should be laid with her head low, kept cool, and be in all respects treated, as for an excessive flux of the menses. Linen cloths, which have been wrung out of vinegar and water, should be applied to the belly, the loins, and the thighs. These must be changed as they grow dry; and may be discontinued as soon as the flooding abates. Sometimes the following mixture will do great things, viz. pennyroyal-water, simple cinnamon-water, and syrup of poppies, of each two ounces; acid elixir of vitriol one drachm. Mix, and take two table-spoonfuls every hour. But large doses of nitre given often (a scruple every hour,) is generally the most efficacious. But when all other things seem to have no effect, cold water dashed upon the patient's belly, will stop the flooding immediately.

116. A Flux.

358. Receive the smoke of turpentine cast on burning coals. This cures also the bloody flux, and the falling of the fundament.

359. Or, put a large brown toast into three quarts of water, with a drachm of cochineal powdered, and a drachm of salt of wormwood. Drink it all in as short a time as you conveniently can.

☞ This rarely fails to cure all fluxes, cholera morbus, yea, and inflammations of the bowels: Tried.

360. Or, take a spoonful of plantane-seed bruised, morning and evening, till it stops:

361. Or, ten grains of ipecacuanha, three mornings successively. It is likewise excellent as a sudorific.

362. Or, boil four ounces of rasped logwood, or fresh logwood chips, in three quarts of water to two: strain it, and drink a quarter of a pint, sweetened with loaf-sugar, warm, twice a day. It both binds and heals: Or, take a small tea-cupful of it every hour:

363. Or, boil the fat of a breast of mutton in a quart of water for an hour. Drink the broth as soon as you can conveniently. This will cure the most inveterate flux:

flux : Tried.—See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 124.

117. A Bloody-Flux.

364. Apply a suppository of linen dipt in aqua vitæ :

365. Or, drink cold water, as largely as possible, taking nothing else till the flux stops :

366. Or, take a large apple, and at the top pick out all the core, and fill up the place with a piece of honey-comb, (the honey being strained out,) roast the apple in embers, and eat it, and this will stop the flux immediately :

367. Or, grated rhubarb, as much as lies on a shilling, with half as much of grated nutmeg, in a glass of white wine, at lying down, every other night : Tried.

368. Or, take four drops of laudanum, and apply to the belly a poultice of worm-wood and red roses boiled in milk.

369. In a dysentery, the worst of all fluxes, feed on rice, saloup, sago, and sometimes beef-tea ; but no flesh.

370. To stop it, take a spoonful of suet melted over a slow fire. Do not let blood.

371. ☞ A person was cured in one day, by feeding on rice-milk, and sitting a quarter of an hour in a shallow tub, having in it warm water three inches deep. — See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 125.

118. To prevent (or stop a beginning) Gangrene.

372. Foment continually with vinegar, in which drops of iron (either sparks or clinkers) has been boiled.

119. The Gout in the Stomach.

373. “ Dissolve two drachms of Venice treacle in a glass of mountain. After drinking it, go to bed. You will be easier in two hours, and well in sixteen.” (Dr. Dover.)

*374. Or, boil a pugil† of tansey in a quarter of a pint of mountain. Drink it in bed. I believe this never fails.

*375. To prevent its return, dissolve half an ounce of gum guaiacum in two ounces of sal volatile. Take a tea-spoonful

† A Pugil is as much as you can take up between your thumb and two fore-fingers.

ful of this every morning in a glass of spring-water.

☞ *This helps any sharp pain in the stomach.* Dr. Boerhaave.

N. B. I knew a gentleman who was cured many times, by a large draught of cold water.

120. The Gout in the Foot or Hand.

376. Apply a raw, lean beef-stake. Change it once in twelve-hours, till cured. Tried.

121. The Gout in any Limb†.

*377. Rub the part with warm treacle, and then bind on a flannel smeared therewith. Repeat this, if need be, once in twelve hours.

☞ This has cured an inveterate gout in thirty-six hours.

378. Or, drink a pint of strong infusion of elder-buds, dry or green, morning and evening. This has cured inveterate gouts.

I 2

379. Or,

† Regard them not who say, the gout ought not to be cured, They mean, it cannot I know it cannot by their regular prescriptions. But I have known it cured in many cases, without any ill effects following. I have cured myself several times.

379. Or, at six in the evening, undress, and wrap yourself up in blankets. Then put your legs up to the knees in water, as hot as you can bear it. As it cools, let hot water be poured in, so as to keep you in a strong sweat till ten. Then go into a bed well warmed and sweat till morning.—I have known this cure an inveterate gout, in a person above sixty, who lived eleven years after.—The very matter of the gout is frequently destroyed by a steady use of Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol.

122. The Gravel.

380. Eat largely of spinach :

381. Or, drink largely of warm water sweetened with honey :

382. Or, of pellitory of the wall tea, so sweetened :

383. Or, infuse an ounce of wild parley-seeds in a pint of white wine for twelve days. Drink a glass of it fasting three months. To prevent its return, breakfast for three months on agrimony tea. It entirely cured me twenty years ago, nor have I had the least symptom of it since.

123. The Green-Sickness*.

384. Take an ounce of quicksilver every morning :

385. Or, a cup of decoction of lignum guaiacum, (commonly called lignum vitæ) morning and evening :

386. Or, grind together into a fine powder three ounces of the finest steel-filings, and two ounces of red sugar-candy. Take from a scruple to half a drachm every morning. *I.*—See Dr. Tillot.

124. To kill Animalcula that cause the Gums to waste away from the Teeth.

387. Gargle thrice a day with salt and water.

125. To make the Hair grow.

388. Wash it every night with a strong decoction of rosemary. Dry it with flannel: *Tried.*

I 3

126. The

* [Is known by a depraved appetite, shortness of breath, pallid countenance, soft swelling of the body, palpitation of the heart and retention of the menses.]

126. The Head-Ach.

389. Rub the head for a quarter of an hour: Tried.

390. Or, be electrified: Tried.

391. Or, apply to each temple the thin yellow rind of a lemon, newly pared off:

392. Or, pour upon the palm of the hand a little brandy and some zest* of lemon, and hold it to the forehead: Or, a little ether:

393. Or, if you have catched cold, boil a handful of rosemary in a quart of water. Put this in a mug, and hold your head (covered with a napkin) over the steam, as hot as you can bear. Repeat this till the pain ceases: Tried.

394. Or, snuff up the nose camphorated spirits of lavender:

395. Or, a little juice of horse-radish,

127. A Chronical Head-Ach.

396. Keep your feet in warm water, a quarter of an hour before you go to bed, for two or three weeks: Tried.

397. Or, wear tender hemlock leaves under the feet, changing them daily:

398. Or,

* Zest is the juice of the peel squeezed out.

398. Or, order a tea-kettle of cold water to be poured on your head, every morning in a slender stream :

399. Or, take a large tea-cupful of carduus tea, without sugar, fasting, for six or seven mornings : Tried.

128. Head-Ach from Heat.

400. Apply to the forehead cloths dipt in cold water for an hour : Tried.

129. A nervous Head-Ach.

401. Dry and powder an ounce of marjoram and half an ounce of assarabacca : mix them and take them as snuff, keeping the ears and throat warm. This is of great use even in a cancer : but it will suffice to take a small pinch every other night, lying down in bed.

130. A violent Head-Ach.

402. Take of white wine vinegar and water, each three spoonfuls ; with half a spoonful of hungary-water. Apply this twice a day to the eye-lids and temples.

131. A Hemicrania*.

403. Use cold bathing :

404. Or, apply to that part of the head shaved, a plaister that will stick, with a hole cut in the middle of it as big as a half-penny : place over that hole leaves of ranunculus, bruised and very moist. It is a gentle blister.

132. Stoppage in the Head.

405. Snuff up juice of primrose, keeping the head warm.

133. The Heart-Burning†.

406. Drink a pint of cold water :
Tried.

407. Or, drink slowly decoction of camomile flowers :

408. Or, eat four or five oysters :

409. Or, chew five or six pepper-corns a little; then swallow them :

410. Or, chew fennel or parsley, and swallow your spittle.—Sometimes a vomit is needful.

411. Or, a piece of Spanish liquorice.

134. The

* This is a head-ach which affects but one side of the head,

† A sharp gnawing pain in the orifice of the stomach.

134. The Hiccup, (to prevent.)

412. Infuse a scruple of musk in a quart of mountain-wine, and take a small glass every morning.

(To Cure.)

413. Swallow a mouthful of water, stopping the mouth and ears: Tried.

414. Or, take any thing that makes you sneeze:

415. Or, two or three preserved damsons:

416. Or, three drops of oil of cinnamon, on a lump of sugar: Tried.

417. Or, ten drops of chymical oil of amber dropt on sugar, and then mixed with a little water.

135. Hoarseness.

*418. Rub the soles of the feet before the fire, with garlic and lard well beaten together, over night. The hoarseness will be gone the next morning: Tried.

419. Or, take a pint of cold water lying down:

420. Or, swallow slowly the juice of radishes:

421. Or,

421. Or, half a pint of mustard-whey, lying down:

422. Or, a tea-spoonful of conserve of roses, every night: Tried.

423. Or, dry nettle-roots in an oven. Then powder them finely, and mix with an equal quantity of treacle. Take a tea-spoonful of this twice a day:

424. Or, boil a large handful of wheat bran in a quart of water; strain, and sweeten it with honey. Sup of it frequently.

136. Hypochondriac and Hysterical Disorders.

425. Use cold bathing:

426. Or, take an ounce of quicksilver every morning, and fifteen drops of elixir of vitriol in the afternoon.

137. The Jaundice.

427. Wear leaves of celendine upon and under the feet:

428. Or, take a small pill of castile-soap every morning, for eight or ten days: Tried.

429. Or,

429. Or, beat the white of an egg thin: take it morning and evening in a glass of water: *I.*

430. Or, half a pint of strong decoction of nettles: Or, of burdock-leaves.

431. Or, boil three ounces of burdock-root, in two quarts of water to three pints. Drink a tea-cupful of this every morning.

138. Jaundice in Children.

432. Take half an ounce of fine rhubarb, powdered. Mix with it thoroughly, by long beating, two handfuls of good well cleansed currants. Of this give a tea-spoonful every morning.

139. The Iliac Passion*.

433. Apply warm flannels soaked in spirits of wine:

434. Or, hold a live puppy constantly on the belly. (Dr. Sydenham.)

435. Or, immerge up to the breast in a warm bath:

436. Or, take, ounce by ounce, a pound, or a pound and a half of quick-silver.—See Dr. Tissot, page 120.

Inflam-

* In this violent kind of cholick the excrements are supposed to be thrown up by the mouth in vomiting.

Inflammations in general are more certainly abated by smart purging than by bleeding*.

140. An Impoſthume.

437. Put the white of two leeks in a wet cloth, and ſo roaſt them in aſhes, but not too much. Stamp them in a mortar with a little hogs-greaſe. Spread it thick, plaſter-wiſe, and apply, changing it every hour, till all the matter be come out, which will be in three times. *I.*

141. The Itch†.

438. Waſh the parts affected with ſtrong rum: Tried.

439. Or, anoint them with black ſoap.

*440. Or, ſteep a ſhirt half an hour in a quart of water, mixed with half an ounce of powdered brimſtone. Dry it ſlowly, and wear it five or ſix days. Sometimes it needs repeating: Tried.

441. Or,

* [Beſides the uſe of articles 433, 434 and 435, take caſtor oil, as directed in the note to Bilious Cholic.]

† This diſtemper is nothing but a kind of very ſmall lice, which burrow under the ſkin. Therefore inward medicines are abſolutely needleſs.—Is it poſſible any phyſician ſhould be ignorant of this?

441. Or, mix powder of white hellebore with cream for three days. Anoint the joints three mornings and evenings. It seldom fails.

442. Or, beat together the juice of two or three lemons, with the same quantity of oil of roses. Anoint the parts affected. It cures in two or three times using.

142. The King's Evil*.

443. Take as much cream of tartar as lies on a sixpence, every morning and evening :

444. Or, drink for six weeks half a pint of a strong decoction of devil's bit :
Tried.

*445. Or, use the diet-drink, as in the article Scorbutic Sores. I have known this cure one whose breast was as full of holes as an honey-comb :

446. Or, set a quart of honey by the fire to melt. When it is cold, strew into it a pound and a half of quick-lime beat very fine, and sifted through a hair-sieve. Stir this about, till it boil up of itself into a hard lump. Beat it when
K cold,

* It commonly appears first, by the thickness of the lips, or a stubborn humour in the eyes, then come hard swellings, in the neck chiefly ; then ruening sores.

cold, very fine, and sift it as before. Take of this as much as lies on a shilling in a glass of water, every morning fasting an hour before breakfast, at four in the afternoon, and at going to bed :

447. Or, make a leaf of dried burdock into a pint of tea. Take half a pint twice a day, for four months. I have known this cure hundreds.

448. The best purge for the king's evil is tincture of jalap, which is made thus:—Jalap in powder, three ounces ; Geneva, or proof spirits, one pint. Let them infuse seven days. A tea-spoonful or two is sufficient for a child ten years old, in a morning fasting ; and repeated once a week, so as to keep the stomach and bowels clean, will frequently cure the king's evil. But all violent purges, or when repeated too often, are pernicious.

143. Lameness, from a fixed Contraction of the Parts*.

449. Beat the yolk of a new-laid egg very thin, and by a spoonful at a time,
add

* [Anoint the part well with sweet oil, and rub it in with the hand, continuing the friction for half an hour or an hour, every night and morning, until well.

Or, bind the caul of a newly killed animal close on the part ; to be repeated if necessary.]

add and beat up with it three ounces of water. Rub this gently into the parts for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

144. Legs inflamed.

*450. Apply fuller's-earth spread on brown paper. It seldom fails:

451. Or, bruised turnips.

145. Legs sore and running.

452. Wash them in brandy, and apply alder-leaves, changing them twice a day. This will dry up all the sores, though the legs were like an honeycomb: Tried.

453. Or, poultice them with rotten apples: Tried. But take also three or four purges.

146. Leprosy*.

454. Use the cold bath:

455. Or, wash in the sea, often and long:

456. Or, mix well an ounce of pomatum, a drachm of powdered brimstone,

K 2

and

* In this disease, the skin in many parts is covered with rough, whitish, scaly pustules; and if these are rubbed off, with a kind of scaly scurf.

and half an ounce of sal prunellæ; and anoint the parts so long as there is need:

457. Or, add a pint of juice of house-leek, and half a pint of verjuice, to a pint and a half of posset drink. Drink this in twenty-four hours:—It often cures the quinsy, and white swellings on the joints:

458. Or, drink half a pint of cellery-whey, morning and evening. This has cured in a most desperate case:

459. Or, drink for a month, a decoction of burdock-leaves, morning and evening: Tried.

147. Lethargy*.

460. Snuff strong vinegar up the nose:

461. Or, take half a pint of decoction of water cresses, morning and evening.

148. Lice, (to kill.)

462. Sprinkle Spanish snuff over the head.

463. Or, wash it with a decoction of amaranth.

149. For

* [A Lethargy is a constant inclination to dose, or be asleep, with little or no fever.]

149. For one seemingly killed with Lightning, a Damp, or suffocated.

464. Plunge him immediately into cold water :

465. Or, blow strongly with bellows down his throat. This may recover a person seemingly drowned. It is still better, if a strong man blows into his mouth.

150. Lues Venerea.

466. Take an ounce of quicksilver every morning, and a spoonful of aqua sulphurata in a glass of water, at five in the afternoon. I have known a person cured by this, when supposed to be at the point of death, who had been infected by a foul nurse, before she was a year old.

☞ I insert this for the sake of such innocent sufferers.

151. Lunacy.

467. Give decoction of agrimony four times a day :

468. Or, rub the head several times a day with vinegar in which ground-ivy leaves have been infused :

469. Or, take daily an ounce of distilled vinegar :

470. Or, boil juice of ground-ivy with sweet oil and white wine into an ointment. Shave the head, anoint it therewith, and chafe it in warm every other day for three weeks. Bruise also the leaves and bind them on the head, and give three spoonfuls of the juice warm every morning. ☞ This generally cures melancholy.

The juice alone, taken twice a day, will cure.

471. Or, electrify : Tried.

152. Raging Madness*.

472. Apply to the head cloths dipt in cold water :

473. Or, fet the patient with his head under a great water-fall, as long as his strength will bear : Or, pour water on his head out of a tea-kettle :

474. Or,

* It is a sure rule, that all madmen are cowards, and may be conquered by binding only, without beating. (Dr. MEAD.) He also observes, that blistering the head does more harm than good. Keep the head close shaved, and frequently wash it with vinegar.

474. Or, let him eat nothing but apples for a month.

475. Or, nothing but bread and milk: Tried.

153. The Bite of a Mad Dog.

476. Plunge into cold water daily for twenty days, and keep as long under it as possible.—This has cured, even after the hydrophobia was begun*.

477. Or, mix ashes of trefoil with hog's lard and anoint the part as soon as possible. Repeat it twice or thrice at six hours' distance.  This has cured many: and particularly a dog bit on the nose by a mad dog.

478. Or, mix a pound of salt, with a quart of water. Squeeze, bathe, and wash the wound with this for an hour. Then bind some salt upon it for twelve hours.

N. B. *The author of this receipt was bit six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by this means.*

479. Or, mix powdered liver-wort, four drachms: black pepper, two drachms.
Divide

* If this be really a nervous disorder, what wonder if it should be cured by cold bathing?

Divide this into four parts, and take one in warm milk for four mornings fasting. Dr. Mead affirms he never knew this fail: But it has sometimes failed.

480. Or, take two or three Spoonfuls of the juice of ribwort, morning and evening, as soon as possible after the bite. Repeat this for two or three changes of the moon. It has not been known to fail.

154. The Measles*.

☞ Immediately consult an honest physician :

481. Drink only thin water-gruel, or milk and water, the more the better; or toast and water.

482. If the cough be very troublesome, take frequently a spoonful of barley-water sweetened with oil of sweet almonds newly drawn, mixed with syrup of maiden-hair.

483. After the measles, take three or four purges, and for some weeks take care of catching cold, use light diet, and drink barley-water, instead of malt-drink. See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 82.

155. Menfes

* This distemper is always preceded by a violent cough, often fourteen days before the red spots come out.

155. Menfes Obftructed.

484. Be electrified: Tried.

485. Or, take half a pint of ftrong decoction of penny-royal, every night at going to bed:

486. Or, boil five large heads of hemp, in a pint of water, to half. Strain it and drink it at going to bed, two or three nights. It feldom fails: Tried.

487. Or, take from eight to twelve grains of calomel, in a pill, for two or three nights, taking care not to catch cold. It vomits and purges: Tried.

488. Or, pour twelve ounces of rectified fpirits of wine on four ounces of roots of black hellibore, and let it ftand in a warm place twenty-four hours. Pour it off, and take from thirty to forty drops in any liquid, fafting:

It is good likewise in the green ficknefs; in all hypochondriacal cafes, and in obftinate madnefs.

489. Or, burn a little fulphur of antimony on a chafing-difh of coals, and receive the fmoke by a funnel. In a few minutes it will take effect.

Let any of thefe medicines be ufed at the regular times as near as can be judged.—
See Dr. Tiffot.

156. Menfes

156. Menfes Nimii.

490. Drink nothing but cold water, with a spoonful of fine flour stirred in it. At that time drink a glass of the coldest water you can get, and apply a thick cloth dipt in cold water:

491. Or, put the feet into cold water:

492. Or, apply a sponge dipt in red wine and vinegar:

493. Or, bleed in the arm. Stop the orifice often with the finger, and then let it bleed again:

494. Or, boil four or five leaves of the red holy-oak in a pint of milk, with a small quantity of sugar. Drink this in the morning; if the person can afford it, she may add a tea-spoonful of balm of Gilead.—This does not often fail:

*495. Or, reduce to a fine powder half an ounce of alum, with a quarter of an ounce of dragon's blood. In a violent case, take a quarter of a drachm every half hour. It scarce ever fails to stop the flux, before half an ounce is taken. This also cures the whites.

157. To resolve coagulated Milk.

496. Cover the woman with a table-cloth, and hold a pan of hot water just under her breast; then stroke it three or four minutes. Do this twice a day, till it is cured

158. To increase Milk.

497. Drink a pint of water going to bed:

498. Or, drink largely of pottage made with lentils.

159. To make Milk agree with the Stomach.

499. If it lie heavy, put a little salt in it; if it curdle, sugar. For bilious persons mix it with water.

160. A Mortification (to stop.)

500. Apply a poultice of flour, honey, and water, with a little yeast.

161. Nervous

161. Nervous Disorders.

501. When the nerves perform their office too languidly, a good air is the first requisite. The patient also should rise early, and as soon as the dew is off the ground, walk: let his breakfast be mother of thyme tea, gathered in June, using half as much as we do of common tea. When the nerves are too sensible, let the person breathe a proper air, let him eat veal, chickens, or mutton. Vegetables should be eat sparingly; the most innocent is the French bean; and the best root, the turnip. Wine should be avoided carefully: so should all sauces. Sometimes he may breakfast upon a quarter of an ounce of the powder of valerian root infused in hot water, to which he may add cream and sugar. Tea is not proper. When the person finds an uncommon oppression, let him take a large spoonful of the tincture of valerian root.

☞ This tincture should be made thus: Cut to pieces six ounces of wild valerian root, gathered in June, and fresh dried. Bruise it by a few strokes in a mortar, that the pieces may be split, but it should not be beat into powder: put this into a quart of strong white wine; cork the bottle and let it stand three weeks, shaking it every day; then
press

press it out and filtre the tincture through paper.

N. B. The true wild valerian has no bad smell: if it has, cats have urined upon it, which they will do, if they can come at it.

502. But I am firmly persuaded, there is no remedy in nature for nervous disorders of every kind, comparable to the proper and constant use of the electrical machine.

162. Nettle Rash*.

503. Rub the parts strongly with parsley. Internals profit nothing.

163. Old Age.

504. Take tar-water morning and evening: Tried.

505. Or, decoction of nettles: either of these will probably renew the strength for some years:

506. Or, be electrified daily:

507. Or, chew cinnamon daily, and swallow your spittle.

L. 164. An

* A slight fever, (which sometimes lasts for weeks or months) attended with itching or smarting, and an eruption just like that occasioned by nettles. In Georgia, we called it, the prickly heat.

164. An old stubborn Pain in the Back.

508. Steep root of water-fern in water, till the water becomes thick and clammy. Then rub the parts therewith morning and evening:

509. Or, apply a plaister, and take daily balsam of capivi.

165. The Palsy*.

510. Be electrified daily for three months, from the places where the nerves spring, which are brought to the paralytic part.—If the parts beneath the head are affected, the fault is in the spinal marrow. If half the body, half the marrow is touched.

☞ A palsy may be cured in spring or summer, but rarely in winter.

511. Or, use the cold bath if you are under fifty, rubbing and sweating after it:

512. Or, shred white onions and bake them gently in an earthen pot, till they are soft: spread a thick plaister of this, and apply it to the benumbed part, all over the side, if need be.—I have known
this

* A Palsy is the loss of motion or feeling, or both, in any particular part of the body.

this cure a person of seventy-five years old.

513. Or, take tar-water, morning and evening:

514. Or, boil white and red sage, a handful of each in a quart of white wine. Strain and bottle it. Take a small glass morning and evening.

☞ *This helps all nervous disorders.*

515. Or, take a tea-spoonful of powdered sage lying down in bed.

166. Palsy of the Hands.

516. Wash them often in decoction of sage, as hot as you can bear:

517. Or, boil a handful of elder-leaves, or, two or three spoonfuls of mustard-seed in a quart of water. Wash often in this, as hot as may be.

167. Palsy of the Mouth.

518. After purging well, chew mustard-seed often:

519. Or, gargle with juice of wood-sage.

168. Palsy from working with white Lead or Verdigrease.

520. Use warm baths and a milk-diet.

169. The Palpitation, or beating of the Heart.

521. Drink a pint of cold water:

522. Or, apply outwardly a rag dipt in vinegar:

523. Or, be electrified: Tried.

524. Or, take a decoction of mother's-wort every night.

170. Phlegm, (see Flegm.)

171. The Piles (to prevent.)

525. Wash the parts daily with cold water.

172. The Piles (to cure.)

526. Apply warm treacle:

527. Or, a tobacco-leaf steeped in water twenty-four hours:

528. Or, a poultice of boiled brooklime. It seldom fails:

529. Or,

529. Or, a bruised onion skinned; or roasted in ashes. It perfectly cures the dry piles:

530. Or, varnish. It perfectly cures both the blind and bleeding piles: Tried.

531. Or, fumigate with vinegar, wherein red hot flints have been quenched. This softens even schirrhous tumours.

173. The inward Piles.

532. Swallow a pill of pitch, fasting. One pill usually cures the bleeding piles:

533. Or, eat a large leek, boiled:

534. Or, take twice a day, as much as lies on a shilling, of the thin skins of walnuts, powdered.

174. Violent bleeding Piles.

535. Lightly boil juice of nettles, with a little sugar: take two ounces. It seldom needs repeating.

175. The Plague (to prevent.)

536. Eat marigold flowers, daily, as a sallad, with oil and vinegar:

537. Or, infuse rue, sage, mint, rosemary, wormwood, of each a handful, in

two

two quarts of the sharpest vinegar, over warm embers for eight days. Then strain it through a flannel, and add half an ounce of camphire, dissolved in three ounces of rectified spirits of wine. With this wash the loins, face, and mouth, and snuff a little up the nose when you go abroad. Smell to a sponge dipt therein, when you approach infected persons or places.

N. B. This is the famous Marseilles vinegar.

176. The Plague (to cure.)

538. Cold water alone, drank largely, has cured it:

539. Or, an ounce or two of the juice of marigolds:

540. Or, after bleeding fifty or sixty ounces, drink very largely of water sharpened with spirit of vitriol:

541. Or, a draught of brine as soon as seized: sweat in bed; take no other drink for some hours:

Or, use lemon-juice largely in every thing.

177. The Pleurisy*.

542. Take half a drachm of foot :

543. Or, take out the core of an apple; fill it with white frankincense; stop it close with the piece you cut out, and roast it in ashes. Mash and eat it. *I.*

544. Or, a glass of tar-water warm, every half hour :

545. Or, of decoction of nettles; and apply the boiled herb hot, as a poultice. I never knew it fail.

546. Or, a plaister of flour of brimstone and white of an egg: Tried.—See Dr. Tissot, page 38.

547. In disorders of this kind, Dr. Huxham advises, “ Sip almost continually thin whey, barley-water, or hyssop-tea, sharpened with lemon-juice; or vinegar and water. If the spitting stop suddenly, take a little vomit. Likewise camphorated vinegar, with syrup of elder or raspberries, is good. To appease the cough, take often, a little at a time, of roasted apples, of strawberries, raspberries, or currants.

178. To

* A Pleurisy is a fever attended with a violent pain in the side, and a pulse remarkably hard.

178. To one Poisoned.

548. Give one or two grains of distilled verdigrease: it vomits in an instant.

549. Let one poisoned by arsenic dissolve a quarter of an ounce of salt of tartar in a pint of water, and drink every quarter of an hour as much as he can, till he is well.

550. Let one poisoned by opium take thirty drops of elixir of vitriol, every quarter of an hour, till the drowsiness or wildness ceases:

551. Or, take a spoonful of lemon-juice, every half hour.

552. Let one poisoned with mercury sublimate dissolve an ounce of salt of tartar in a gallon of water, and drink largely of it. ☞ This will entirely destroy the force of the poison, if it be used soon.

553. Nothing cures the African poison, but a decoction of the roots of the sensitive plant.

179. Polypus in the Nose.

554. Powder a lump of alum, and snuff it up frequently. Then dissolve powdered alum in brandy: dip lint therein, and apply it at going to bed.

180. A Prick or Cut that
festers.

555. Apply turpentine.

181. Ptyalism*.

556. A very violent and stubborn disorder of this kind was cured by chewing perpetually a little dry bread, and swallowing it with the spittle.

182. An easy Purge.

557. Drink a pint of warmish water fasting, walking after it:

558. Or, a soft egg with a tea-spoonful of salt:

559. Or, infuse from half a drachm to two drachms of damask rose leaves dried, in half a pint of warm water, for twelve hours, and take it.

560. Or, infuse three drachms of senna, and a scruple of salt of tartar, in half a pint of river-water for twelve hours. Then strain and take it in the morning:

561. Wild-ash is a plant of the very same nature of senna. Its leaves taken in
the

* A continual Spitting.

the same quantity purge full as well, and do not gripe as senna does. It is therefore preferable to that which is brought from Turkey or Italy.

☞ The wild-ash is called in the north of England, round-tree, quicken, quick-beam, or wiggan-tree. The leaves should be gathered when the tree is in flower.

183. A stronger Purge.

562. Drink half a pint of strong decoction of dock-root:

563. Or, two drachms of the powdered root of monks rhubarb, with a scruple of ginger.

184. The Quinsy*.

564. Apply a large white-bread toast, half an inch thick, dipt in brandy, to the crown of the head, till it dries:

565. Or, swallow slowly white rose-water, mixed with syrup of mulberries: Tried.

566. Or, juice or jelly of black currants, or decoction of the leaves or bark:

567. Or, draw in, as hot as you can bear, (for ten or twelve minutes together) the

* The Quinsy is a fever, attended with difficulty of swallowing, and often of breathing.

the fumes of red rose-leaves, or camomile flowers, boiled in water and vinegar: Or, of a decoction of bruised hempseed.

This speedily cures the fore-throat, peripneumony, and inflammation of the uvula.—See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 41.

185. A Quinsy of the Breast*.

568. Take from eight to twenty drops of laudanum, lying down in bed:

569. Or, make an issue in the thigh.

186. The Rheumatism†.

570. To prevent. Wear washed wool under the feet.

571. To cure. Use the cold bath, with rubbing and sweating:

572. Or, apply warm steams:

573. Or, rub in warm treacle, and apply to the part brown paper smeared therewith: change it in twelve hours: Tried.

574. Or,

* This is known by a sudden unaccountable pain and difficulty of breathing, seizing a person in the night, or on any violent motion.

† Rheumatical pains are generally most violent as soon as you are warm in bed.

574. Or, drink half a pint of tar-water, morning and evening :

575. Or, steep six or seven cloves of garlic, in half a pint of white wine. Drink it lying down. It sweats, and frequently cures at once.

576. Or, take two cloves of garlic, and one drachm of gum ammoniacum; beat them together in a marble mortar, with a little water, so as to make three boluses. Take one of them night and morning, and drink saffrastra-tea freely :

577. Or, mix flour of brimstone with honey, in equal quantities. Take three tea-spoonfuls at night, two in the morning; and one afterwards, morning and evening, till cured. This succeeds oftner than any remedy I have found :

578. Or, live on new milk-whey and white bread for fourteen days. This has cured in a desperate case.

579. Or, pound the green stalks of English rhubarb in May or June, with an equal quantity of lump-sugar. Take the quantity of a nutmeg of this three or four times a day. This seldom fails.— See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 61.

In a stubborn rheumatism, let your diet be barley-gruel, with currants, roasted apples, fresh whey, and light pudding.

187. To restore the Strength after a Rheumatism.

580. Make a strong broth of cow-heels, and wash the parts with it warm twice a day. It has restored one who was quite a cripple, having no strength left either in his leg, thigh, or loins.

581. Or, mix gum guaiacum, (in powder,) with honey or treacle: take two or three tea-spoonfuls, (or as much as you can bear without purging,) twice or thrice a day. This is the best medicine I have met with for the chronic rheumatism:

582. Or, dissolve one ounce of gum guaiacum in three ounces of spirits of wine. Take sixty or eighty drops on loaf-sugar two or three times a day.—This is Dr. Hill's essence of bardana.

*583. Or, drop thirty drops of volatile tincture of guaiacum on a lump of sugar, and take this in a glass of water every four hours. It usually cures in a day: Tried.

188. Rickets* (to prevent or cure.)

584. Wash the child every morning in cold water.

189. Ring-Worms†.

585. Apply rotten apples : Or, pounded garlic :

586. Or, rub them with the juice of houseleek :

587. Or, wash them with hungary-water camphorated :

588. Or, twice a day with oil of sweet almonds and oil of tartar mixed.

190. Running at the Nose.

589. Snuff up a tea-spoonful of spirits of hartshorn.

191. A

* [In the rickets the child is emaciated, except the head, knees and belly, which are swelled, and the ribs are depressed.]

† Vulgarly called tatters.

191. A Rupture*.

590. Foment with hot aqua vitæ for two hours.

591. Or, take agrimony, spleen-wort, Solomon's seal, strawberry-roots, a handful of each; pick and wash them well; stamp, and boil them two hours, in two quarts

M 2

* [A rupture, if old and irreducible, is to be submitted to, and can only be alleviated by suspension in a bag-truss made of soft linen. If recent, its reduction should be attempted instantly by gentle continued pressure on the part: this is best done by the person's own hands, while his body is thrown into a recumbent posture. If this does not succeed, try article 592, and if the rupture still cannot be replaced, but a considerable degree of pain comes on, with sickness at the stomach and fever, draw a pint of blood from the arm, and if the person's strength will at all admit it, repeat it again in six hours, take one table-spoonful of castor oil every hour until it works, continue the use of article 592, and inject a pint of the decoction of mallows or camomile in milk and water, strained and well sweetened with brown sugar, as a clyster.

If after twelve or fourteen hours all these methods fail either to return the rupture or procure stools, and the pain and sickness at the stomach rather increase, with a beginning restlessness, the case becomes highly alarming and dangerous, and no time is to be lost; steep a quarter of an ounce of strong tobacco in a pint of boiling water an hour, strain it off and inject it as a clyster. This may cause great sickness and faintness, so as to alarm the by-standers not a little, but is not dangerous, and will frequently succeed when every thing else fails.

After the rupture is reduced, a well-fitted steel truss should afterwards be always worn, and the omission of it for an hour, while in an erect posture, may be fatal.

It is strongly recommended, in every recent case of this kind, to call in a physician of experience as early after the accident as possible, as a surgical operation may be absolutely necessary to save the person's life. The above directions are intended chiefly for those who cannot be benefited by the immediate attendance of a physician of skill and reputation, no other should be trusted to in a case of so much importance.]

quarts of white wine in a vessel close stopt. Strain, and drink a large glass of this every morning, and an hour after, drink another. It commonly cures in a fortnight. A good truss mean time is of great use.

592. "I place," says Dr. Riviere, "a broad plank sloping from the side of the bed to the ground. On this I lay the patient upon pillows, with his head downward. Then I foment the part for half an hour, with cloths four times doubled, steeped in cold water, gently touching it with my fingers. Afterwards I bind on it, many times doubled, a cloth shaped like a triangle, wet in cold water.—The gut is generally restored to its place in a few hours. If not, I repeat the operation twice a day, and in two or three days the disease is cured."

192. A Rupture in Children.

593. Boil a spoonful of egg-shells, dried in an oven and powdered, in a pint of milk, or three quarters of a pint. Feed the child constantly with bread boiled in this milk.

193. A windy Rupture.

594. Warm cow-dung well. Spread it thick on leather, strewing some cummin-seeds on it, and apply it hot. When cold, put on a new one. It commonly cures a child - (keeping his bed) in two days.

194. A Scald Head.

595. Anoint it with Barbadoes tar:

596. Or, apply daily white wine-vinegar: Tried.

597. If wood-foot is mixed with fresh butter, into an ointment, and the head anointed with it every day, it will generally cure it at the beginning; but when it is become very bad, a plaister should be made of gall, dried to the consistency of a salve, and spread upon linen. This should be applied all over the parts affected, and continued on four or five days; then it should be taken off, and the head dressed with the foot-ointment as before.

After the cure, give two or three gentle purges.

If a proper regard was paid to cleanliness in the head and apparel of children, the scald head would seldom be seen.

195. The Sciatica*.

598. Is certainly cured by a purge taken in a few hours after it begins:

599. Or, use cold bathing, and sweat, together with the flesh-brush twice a day:

600. Or, boil nettles till soft. Foment with the liquor, then apply the herb as a poultice.—I have known this cure a sciatica of forty-five years standing:

601. Or, apply nettles bruised in a mortar:

*602. Or, a mud made of powdered pit-coal and warm water. This frequently cures sores, weakness of limbs, most disorders of the legs, swellings and stiffness of the joints. It cured a swelling of the elbow-joint, though accompanied with a fistula, arising from a caries of the bone. See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 66.

196. Inflammation or swelling of the Scrotum.

603. Wash it thrice a day with strong decoction of agrimony.

197. A

* The Sciatica is a violent pain in the hip, chiefly in the joint of the thigh-bone.

197. A Scorbutic Atrophy*.

604. Use cold bathing:—Which also cures all scorbutic pains.

198. Scorbutic Gums.

605. Wash them daily with a decoction of the Peruvian bark, adding a little tincture of roses, with a solution of myrrh.

199. Scorbutic Sores.

606. A diet-drink.—Put half a pound of fresh shaved lignum guaiacum, (called by the block-makers lignum vitæ,) and half an ounce of sena into an earthen pot that holds six quarts. Add five quarts of soft water and lute the pot close. Set this in a kettle of cold water, and put it over a fire, till it has boiled three hours. Let it stand in the kettle till cold. When it has stood one night, drink daily half a pint, new milk warm, in the morning, fasting, and at four in the afternoon. Wash with a little of it. In three months all the sores will be dried up: Tried.

200. The

* Such a degree of the scurvy as causes the flesh to waste away like a consumption.

200. The Scurvy*.

607. Live on turnips for a month :

608. Or, take tar-water, morning and evening, for three months :

609. Or, three spoonfuls of nettle-juice every morning: Tried.

*610. Or, decoction of burdock. Boil three ounces of the dried root in two quarts of water to three pints. Take half a pint daily; unless it purges too much, if so, take less. A decoction of the leaves (boiling one leaf four minutes in a quart of water) has the same effect :

611. Or, take a cupful of the juice of goose-grass, in a morning, fasting, for a month: it is frequently called hariff, or cleavers. Last year I knew many persons cured by it.

612. Or, pound into a pulp, of Seville oranges, sliced, rind and all, and powder-sugar, equal quantities. Take a teaspoonful three or four times a day: Tried.

613. Or, squeeze the juice of half a Seville orange into a pint of milk over the fire. Sweeten the whey with loaf-sugar
and

* The Scurvy is known by heaviness of body, weariness, rottenness of gums, and yellow, lead, or violet-coloured spots on the legs or arms.

N. B. A Scurvy attended with costiveness, (which is most common,) is termed a hot-scurvy: one attended with looseness, a cold-scurvy.

and drink it every morning, new milk warm. To make any whey, milk should be skimmed, after it is boiled.

614. Or, pour three quarts of boiling water on a quart of ground malt: stir them well, and let the mixture stand covered close, for four hours; strain it off and use this as common drink: in hot weather, brew this fresh every day. It will hardly fail.

*615. Or, take morning and evening a spoonful or two of lemon-juice and sugar. "It is a precious remedy, and well tried."—Dr. Mackbridge.

616. Water and garden cresses, mustard and juice of scurvy-grass help in a cold scurvy.

617. When there is a continual salt taste in the mouth, take a pint of lime-water morning and evening.

201. A broken Shin.

618. Bind a dry oak-leaf upon it:

619. Or, put on a bit of white paper moistened with spittle. It will stay on, till the place is well: Tried.

This cures a cut also.

202. Shingles.

202. Shingles*.

620. Drink sea-water every morning for a week; toward the close, bathe also:

621. Or, apply pounded garlic.

203. Sickishness in the Morning.

622. Eat nothing after six in the evening:

623. Or, drink half a pint of water impregnated with fixed air.

204. Sinews shrunk.

624. Rub the part every morning with fasting spittle: Tried.

625. Or, beat the yolk of a new-laid egg, mix it with a spoonful of water, and rub the part with it before the fire three or four times a day.

205. Skin rubbed off.

626. Apply pounded all-heal.—It seldom needs repeating.

627. Or, a bit of white paper with spittle.

206. Small

* A kind of Ring-Worm, which incircles the body like a belt, of an hand's breadth.

206. Small Pox.

628. Drink largely of toast and water :

629. Or, let your whole food be milk and water, mixed with a little white bread : Tried.

630. Or, milk and apples.

631. Take care to have a free, pure and cool air. Therefore open the case-ment every day : only do not let it chill the patient.

632. If they strike in, and convulsions follow, drink a pint of cold water immediately. This instantly stops the convulsions, and drives out the pock : Tried.

“ There may be pustules a second time, coming out and ripening like the small-pox, but it is barely a cutaneous disorder.

“ In violent cases, bleed in the foot ; bathe the legs in warm water, twice or thrice a day, before and at the eruption ; and apply boiled turnips to the feet. Never keep the head too hot.

“ In very low depressed cases, wine may be given : and if the pustules lie buried in the skin, a gentle vomit. In many cases a gentle purge of manna, cream of tartar, or rhubarb.

“ In

“ In the crude ichorose small-pox, a dish of coffee now and then, with a little thick milk in it, has often quieted the vexatious cough.

“ After the incrustation is formed, change the sick: but let it be with very dry, warm linen.” Dr. Huxham.

207. A long running Sore in the Back.

633. Was entirely cured by eating betony in every thing:

634. Or, take every morning two or three spoonfuls of nettle-juice, and apply nettles bruised in a mortar, to the part. This cures any old sore or ulcer. *I.*

208. A Sore Leg.

635. Bind a diaculum plaister, an inch broad, round the leg, just above the sore, and foment it morning and evening, with hot water.

636. Any sore is healed by a plaister of mutton-suet: even though it fester or breed proud flesh.

209. A Sore Mouth.

637. Apply the white of an egg beat up with loaf-sugar:

638. Or, gargle with the juice of cinquefoil:

639. Or, boil together a pound of treacle, three yolks of eggs, an ounce of bole armoniac, and the quantity of a nutmeg of alum, a quarter of an hour. Apply this to the fore part, or to an aching tooth: Tried.

210. A Sore Throat.

640. Take a pint of cold water lying down in bed: Tried.

641. Or, apply a chin-stay of roasted figs:

642. Or, a flannel sprinkled with spirits of hartshorn to the throat, rubbing hungary-water on the top of the head: Tried.

643. Or, snuff a little honey up the nose.

644. An old sore throat was cured by living wholly upon apples and apple-water.

211. An inflamed Sore Throat.

645. Lay nitre and loaf-sugar mixed, on the tongue.

212. A putrid Sore Throat.

646. Lay on the tongue a lump of sugar dipt in brandy: Tried.

213. A Sprain.

647. Hold the part in very cold water for two hours: Tried.

648. Or, apply cloths dipt therein, four times doubled, for two hours, changing them as they grow warm:

649. Or, bathe it in good crab-verjuice:

650. Or, boil bran in wine-vinegar to a poultice. Apply this warm, and renew it once in twelve hours:

651. Or, mix a little turpentine with flour and the yolk of an egg, and apply it as a plaister: this cures in a desperate case.

652. Weakness remaining after a sprain, is cured by fomenting the part daily with beef-brine.

653. Suppose

653. Suppose the ancle sprained. 1. Foment with warm vinegar, four or five minutes every four hours. 2. Stand, if you can, three or four minutes at a time on both your feet, and frequently move the sprained foot. Sometimes also, while sitting with your foot on a low stool, move it to and fro. 3. Let it be gently rubbed with a warm hand, at least thrice a day. 4. Two hours after every application of the vinegar, let it be just wetted with spirits of wine, and then gently rubbed.

214. A venomous Sting.

654. Apply the juice of honey-suckle leaves:

655. Or, a poultice of bruised plantane and honey:

656. Or, take inwardly, one drachm of black currant-leaves powdered. It is an excellent counter-poison.

215. The Sting of a Bee.

657. Apply honey.

216. Sting of a Nettle.

658. Rub the part with juice of nettles.

217. Sting of a Wasp.

659. Rub the part with the bruised leaves of house-leek, water-creffes, or rue :

660. Or, apply treacle, or sweet oil :

661. Or, bruised onions, or garlic.

218. Sting of a Bee or Wasp in the Eye.

662. Apply carduus bruised, with the white of an egg : renew it if it grows dry.

219. Sting in the Gullet.

663. Beat well together, with a spoon, some honey and sweet oil with a little vinegar ; swallow a spoonful every minute till ease is procured.

220. A Stitch in the Side.

664. Apply treacle spread on a hot toast : Tried.

221. Accidental

221. Accidental Sicknefs, or Pain in the Stomach.

665. Vomit with a quart of warm water. Do this twice or thrice, omitting a day between.

222. Pain in the Stomach from bad Digestion.

666. Take fasting, or in the fit, half a pint of camomile-tea. Do this five or six mornings :

667. Or, drink the juice of half a large lemon immediately after dinner, every day.—Dr. Mead.

668. Or, from twenty to forty drops of elixir of vitriol in sage-tea, twice or thrice a day :

669. Or, in the fit, a glass full of vinegar :

670. Or, take two or three tea-spoonfuls of stomachic-tincture, in a glass of water, thrice a day.

☞ The tincture is made thus: Gentian root sliced, one ounce; orange peel dried, half an ounce; cochineal, fifteen grains; of proof-brandy, one pint: in three or four days it is fit for use.—This

is useful in all disorders that arise from a relaxed stomach.

223. Choleric hot Pains in the Stomach.

671. Take half a pint of decoction of ground-ivy, with a tea-spoonful of the powder of it, five or six mornings. *I.*

224. Coldness of the Stomach.

672. Take a spoonful of the syrup of the juice of carduus benedictus, fasting, for three or four mornings: *I.*

673. Or, chew a leaf of carduus every morning, and swallow the spittle: *Tried.*

225. Pain in the Stomach, with Coldness and Wind.

674. Swallow five or six corns of white pepper, for six or seven mornings: *Tried.*

226. Stone (to prevent.)

*675. Eat a crust of dry bread every morning: *Tried.*

676. Or,

676. Or, drink a pint of warm water daily, just before dinner. After discharging one stone, this will prevent the generating of another. Stoop down and rise yourself up again. If you feel pain as if cut through the middle, the pain is not from the stone, but rheumatism. Beware of costiveness. Use no violent diuretics. Mead is a proper drink.

677. Or, slice a large onion; pour half a pint of warm water upon it. After it has stood twelve hours, drink the water. Do this every morning till you are well.

227. In a raging Fit.

678. Beat onions into a pulp and apply them as a poultice, to the back, or to the groin. It gives speedy ease in the most racking pain: Tried.

679. Or, apply heated parsley.

228. Stone (to ease or cure.)

680. Boil half a pound of parsnips in a quart of water. Drink a glass of this, morning and evening, and use no other drink all the day.—It usually cures in six weeks:

681. " Or,

681. "Or, take morning and evening, a tea-spoonful of onions, calcined in a fire-shovel into white ashes, in white wine. An ounce will often dissolve the stone."

682. Or, take a tea-spoonful of violet seed powdered, morning and evening. It both wastes the stone, and brings it away.

683. Or, drink largely of water impregnated with fixed air*.

Those who have not a convenient apparatus, may substitute the following method:—dissolve fifteen grains of salt of tartar in six spoonfuls of water, to which add as much water, acidulated with oil of vitriol, as will neutralize the salt. They are to be gradually mixed with each other, so as to prevent the effervescence or dissipation of the fixed air, as much as possible.

229. Stone in the Kidneys.

684. Use the cold bath:

685. Or, drink half a pint of water every morning:

686. Or,

* [Some have been much relieved by drinking a pint of cold water fasting in the morning, and again at bed time at night.]

686. Or, boil an ounce of common thistle-root, and four drachms of liquorice, in a pint of water. Drink half of it every morning.

230. Stoppage in the Kidneys.

687. Take decoction, or juice, or syrurp of ground-ivy, morning and evening :

688. Or, half a pint of tar-water.

689. Or, twelve grains of salt of amber in a little water.

231. The Stranguary.

690. Sit over the steam of warm water :

691. Or, drink largely of decoction of turnips, sweetened with clarified honey :

*692. Or, of warm lemonade: Tried.

693. Or, dissolve half an ounce of salt-petre in a quart of water; drink a glass of it every hour.

232. Sunburn, (smarting.)

694. Wash the face with sage-tea.

233. A fresh Surfeit.

695. Take about a nutmeg of the green tops of wormwood.

234. To stop profuse Sweating.

696. Drink largely of cold water.

235. To prevent it.

697. Mix an ounce of tincture of Peruvian-bark, with half an ounce of spirit of vitriol. Take a tea-spoonful morning and night, in a glass of water.

236. To cure Night-Sweats.

698. Drink a gill of warm milk, at lying down.

237. Swelled Glands in the Neck.

699. Take sea-water every other day.

238. Indolent Swellings.

700. Are often cured by warm steams.

239. Soft

239. Soft and flabby Swellings.

701. Pump cold water on them daily :

702. Or, use constant frictions : or, proper bandages.

240. A white Swelling (on the Joints.)

703. Hold the part half an hour every morning, under a pump or cock. This cures also pains in the joints. It seldom fails : Tried.

*704. Or, pour on it daily a stream of warm water :

705. Or, a stream of cold water one day, and warm the next, and so on by turns :

Use these remedies at first, if possible. It is likewise proper to intermix gentle purges, to prevent a relapse :

706. Or, boiled nettles.

241. To dissolve white or hard Swellings.

707. Take white roses, elder-flowers, leaves of fox-glove, and of St. John's-wort, a handful of each : mix with hog's-lard, and make an ointment.

708. Or,

708. Or, hold them morning and evening in the steam of vinegar, poured on red hot flints.

242. To fasten the Teeth.

709. Put powdered alum the quantity of a nutmeg, in a quart of spring water, for twenty-four hours. Then strain the water and gargle with it :

710. Or, gargle often with phyllerea-leaves boiled with a little alum in forge-water.

243. To clean the Teeth.

711. Rub them with ashes of burnt bread.

244. To prevent the Tooth-Ach.

712. Wash the mouth with cold water every morning, and rinse them after every meal.

713. Or, rub the teeth often with tobacco ashes.

245. To

245. To cure the Tooth-Ach.

714. Be electrified through the teeth:
Tried.

715. Or, apply to the aching tooth an artificial magnet:

716. Or, rub the cheek a quarter of an hour:

717. Or, lay roasted parings of turnips as hot as may be, behind the ear:

718. Or, put a leaf of betony, bruised, up the nose:

*719. Or, lay bruised or boiled nettles to the cheek: Tried.

*720. Or, lay a clove of garlic on the tooth:

721. Or, hold a slice of apple, slightly boiled, between the teeth: Tried.

722. Or, dissolve a drachm of crude sal ammoniac in two drachms of lemon-juice; wet cotton herein and apply:

723. Or, keep the feet in warm water, and rub them well with bran, just before bed-time: Tried.

☞ The first twenty teeth generally last till the sixth or seventh year. After that, till the fourteenth or fifteenth year, they fall out one by one, and are succeeded by others.

The shedding of the teeth is wisely intended, and brought about in a singular manner. Their hardness will not admit of distension like other parts of the body. Hence after an enlargement of the jaw-bone, the original teeth are no longer able to fill up the cavities of it. They must stand unsupported by each other, and leave spaces between them. Under the first teeth therefore is placed a new set, which by constantly pressing upon their roots, rob them of their nourishment, and finally push them out of their sockets.

246. Tooth-Ach from cold Air.

724. Keep the mouth full of warm water.

247. Teeth set on Edge.

725. Rub the tops of the teeth with a dry towel.

☞ There is no such thing as worms in the teeth. Children's using coral, is always useless, often hurtful.

“ Forcing the teeth into order is always dangerous.—Filing is generally hurtful.

“ All

“ All rough and cutting powders destroy the teeth: so do all common tinctures.

“ Sweetmeats are apt to hurt the teeth, if the mouth be not rinsed after them.—Cracking nuts often breaks off the enamel: so does biting thread in two.

“ Constant use of tooth-picks is a bad practice: constant smoaking of tobacco destroys many good sets of teeth.” Mr. Beardmore.

248. Extreme Thirst (without a Fever.)

726. Drink spring-water, in which a little sal prunellæ is dissolved.

249. Pain in the Testicles.

727. Apply pellitory of the wall beaten up into a poultice, changing it morning and evening.

250. Testicles inflamed.

728. Boil bean-flour, in three parts water, one part vinegar.

251. To Draw out Thorns, Splinters, and Bones.

729. Apply nettle-roots and salt :

730. Or, turpentine spread on leather.

252. Thrush*.

731. Mix juice of celandine with honey to the thickness of cream. Infuse a little powdered saffron: let this simmer awhile and scum it: apply it (where needed) with a feather. At the same time give eight or ten grains of rhubarb; to a grown person, twenty:

732. Or, take an ounce of clarified honey; having scummed off all the dross from it, put in a drachm of roch-alum, finely powdered, and stir them well together. Let the child's mouth be rubbed well with this, five or six times a day, with a bit of rag tied upon the end of a stick: and even though it be the thorough thrush, it will cure it in a few days. I never knew it fail.

733. Or, burn scarlet cloth to ashes and blow them into the mouth. This seldom fails.

253. Tonfils

* Little white ulcers in the mouth.

253. Tonfils fwelled.

734. Wash them with lavender-water.

254. Torpor ; or, Numbness
of the Limbs.

735. Use the cold bath with rubbing
and sweating.

255 Twisting of the Guts.

736. Many at the point of death have
been cured by taking one, two, or three
pounds of quicksilver, ounce by ounce.
(Pareus.)

256. Tympany ; or, Windy
Dropfy.

737. Use the cold bath with purges
intermixt:

738. Or, mix the juice of leeks and of
elder. Take two or three spoonfuls of
this, morning and evening: Tried.

739. Or, eat a few parched peas every hour.

257. A Vein or Sinew cut.

740. Apply the inner green rind of hazel fresh scraped.

258. The Vertigo, or Swimming in the Head.

741. Take a vomit or two.

742. Or, use the cold bath for a month:

743. Or, in a May morning, about sun-rise, snuff up daily the dew that is on the mallow-leaves:

*744. Or, apply to the top of the head, shaven, a plaister of flour of brimstone, and whites of eggs: Tried.

745. Or, take every morning half a drachm of mustard-seed:

746. Or, mix together one part of salt of tartar, with three parts of cream of tartar. Take a tea-spoonful in a glass of water, every morning, fasting. This is serviceable when the vertigo springs from acid, tough phlegm in the stomach.

259. *Vigilia, Inability to sleep.*

747. Apply to the forehead for two hours, cloths four times doubled and dipt in cold water. I have known this applied to a lying-in woman, and her life saved thereby :

748. Or, take a grain or two of camphire. It is both safer and surer than opium :

749. *Alsa-scetida*, from ten to thirty grains, likewise will in most cases have as much effect as opium.

260. *Bite of a Viper or Rattle-Snake.*

750. Apply bruised garlic :

751. Or, rub the place immediately with common oil.—*Quere*, Would not the same cure the bite of a mad dog? Would it not be worth while to make a trial on a dog?

261. *To prevent the Bite of a Viper.*

752. Rub the hands with the juice of radishes.

262. An

262. An Ulcer.

753. Dry and powder a walnut-leaf, and strew it on, and lay another walnut-leaf on that: Tried.

754. Or, boil walnut-tree leaves in water with a little sugar. Apply a cloth dipt in this, changing it once in two days. This has done wonders.

*755. Or, foment morning and evening with a decoction of walnut-tree leaves, and bind the leaves on. This has cured foul bones; yea, and a leprosy: Tried.

263. Ulcer in the Bladder or Kidneys.

756. Take decoction of agrimony thrice a day:

757. Or, decoction, powder, or syrup of horse-tail.

264. Ulcer in the Gum or Jaw.

758. Apply honey of roses sharpened with spirit of vitriol:

759. Or, fill the whites of eggs boiled hard and slit, with myrrh and sugar-candy powdered. Tie them up, and hang them on sticks lying across a glass. A liquid

quid distills, with which anoint the fores often in a day.

265. A Fistulous Ulcer.

760. Apply wood-betony bruised, changing it daily.

266. A Bleeding varicous Ulcer
in the Leg.

761. Was cured only by constant cold bathing.

267. A malignant Ulcer.

762. Foment morning and evening, with a decoction of mint. Then sprinkle on it finely powdered rue:

763. Or, burn to ashes (but not too long) the gross stalk on which the red coleworts grow. Make a plaister with this and fresh butter. Change it once a day:

764. Or, apply a poultice of boiled parsnips. This will cure even when the bone is foul:

765. Or, be electrified daily: Tried.

268. An

268. An Ulcer in the Urethra†.

766. Take a clove of garlic, morning and evening.

269. An easy and safe Vomit.

767. Pour a dish of tea on twenty grains of ipecacuanha. You may sweeten it if you please. When it has stood four or five minutes, pour the tea clear off, and drink it.

270. To stop Vomiting.

*768. Apply a large onion slit across the grain, to the pit of the stomach; Tried.

769. Or, take a spoonful of lemon-juice and six grains of salt of tartar.

271. Bloody Urine.

770. Take twice a day a pint of decoction of agrimony :

771. Or, of decoction of yarrow.

272. Urine

† The urethra is the passage of the urine.

272. Urine by Drops with Heat and Pain.

772. Drink nothing but lemonade: Tried.

773. Or, beat up the pulp of five or six roasted apples with near a quart of water. Take it at lying down. It commonly cures before morning.

273. Involuntary Urine.

774. Use the cold bath:

775. Or, take a spoonful of powdered agrimony in a little water, morning and evening:

776. Or, a quarter of a pint of alum posset-drink, every night:

777. Or, foment with rose-leaves and plantane-leaves, boiled in a smith's forge-water. Then apply plaisters of alum and bole armoniac, made up with oil and vinegar.

778. Or, apply a blister to the os sacrum. This seldom fails.

274. Sharp Urine.

779. Take two spoonfuls of fresh juice of ground-ivy.

275. Sup-

275. Suppression of Urine.

780. Is sometimes relieved by bleeding:

781. Or, drink largely of warm lemonade: Tried.

782. Or, a scruple of nitre, every two hours:

783. Or, take a spoonful of juice of lemons sweetened with syrup of violets:

784. Or, ten grains of mercurius dulcis.

276. Uvula† inflamed.

785. Gargle with a decoction of beaten hemp-seed:

786. Or, with a decoction of dandelion:

787. Or, touch it frequently with camphorated spirits of wine.

277. Uvula relaxed.

788. Bruise the veins of a cabbage-leaf, and lay it hot on the crown of the head: repeat, if needed, in two hours. I never knew it fail:

789. Or,

† This is usually called the palate of the mouth.

789. Or, gargle with an infusion of mustard-seed.

278. Warts.

790. Rub them daily with a radish :

791. Or, with juice of marigold-flowers : it will hardly fail :

792. Or, water in which sal armoniac is dissolved.

793. Or, apply bruised purslain as a poultice, changing it twice a day. It cures in seven or eight days.

279. Weakness in the Ancles.

794. Hold them in cold water a quarter of an hour morning and evening.

280. A soft Wen.

795. Wrap leaves of sorrel in a wet paper, and roast them in the embers. Mix it with finely sifted ashes into a poultice. Apply this warm daily.

796. Dr. Riviere says, " I cured a wen as big as a large fist, thus : I made an instrument of hard wood, like the stone with which the painters grind their colours on a marble. With this I rubbed it

P

half

half an hour twice a day. Then I laid on a suppurating plaister very hot, which I kept on four or five days. The wen suppurated and was opened. Afterwards all the substance of it turned into matter, and was evacuated. Thus I have cured many since."

281. The Whites.

797. Live chastly. Feed sparingly. Use exercise constantly. Sleep moderately, but never lying on your back.

798. Take eight grains of jalap every eight days. This usually cures in five weeks:

799. Or, first bleed; then purge thrice with twenty grains of rhubarb, and five of calomel:

800. Or, boil four or five leaves of the white holy-oak in a pint of milk with a little sugar. Then add a tea-spoonful of balm of Gilead. Drink this every morning.—It rarely fails:

801. Or, make Venice turpentine, flour, and fine sugar, equal quantities, into small pills. Take three or four of these morning and evening. This also cures most pains in the back:

802. Or,

802. Or, take yellow rosin, powdered, one ounce; conserve of roses, half an ounce; powdered rhubarb, three drachms; syrup, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary. Take a large teaspoonful of this twice a day, in a cup of comfrey-root tea :

803. Or, in a quarter of a pint of water, wherein three drachms of tamarinds and a drachm of lentish-wood has been boiled: when cold, infuse fena, one drachm, coriander-seed and liquorice a drachm and a half of each. Let them stand all night. Strain the liquor in the morning, and drink it daily two hours before breakfast :

804. Or, take quicksilver and aqua sulphurata, as for an asthma.—This seldom fails.

282. A Whitlow.

805. Apply treacle: Tried.

806. Or, honey and flour: Tried.

807. Or, a poultice of chewed bread. Shift it once a day :

808. Or, a poultice of powdered pit-coal, and warm water.

283. Worms*.

809. Take two tea-spoonfuls of brandy sweetened with loaf-sugar :

810. Or, a spoonful of juice of lemons: or two spoonfuls of nettle-juice :

811. Or, boil four ounces of quicksilver an hour in a quart of clear water. Pour it off and bottle it up. You may use the same quicksilver again and again. Use this for common drink: or at least, night and morning, for a week or two. Then purge off the dead worms with fifteen or sixteen grains of jalap.

812. Or, take two tea-spoonfuls of worm-feed, mixed with treacle, for six mornings :

813. Or, one, two, or three drachms of powdered fern-root, boiled in mead. This kills both the flat and round worms. Repeat the medicine from time to time.

814. Or dissolve an ounce of hepatic aloes, in a pint of strong decoction of rue. Take a tea-spoonful or two, in a morning fasting. This destroys both round worms, and ascarides :

815. Or,

* A child may be known to have the worms, by chillness, paleness, hollow eyes, itching at the nose, starting in sleep, and an unusual stinking breath—Worms are never found in children that live wholly upon milk.

815. Or, give one tea-spoonful of syrup of bear's-foot at bed-time, and one or two in the morning for two or three succeeding days, to children between two and six years of age ; regulating the dose according to the strength of the patient.

Syrup of bear's-foot is made thus:— Sprinkle the green leaves with vinegar, stamp and strain out the juice, and add to it a sufficient quantity of coarse-sugar. This is the most powerful medicine for long round worms.

Bruising the green leaves of bear's-foot, and smelling often at them, sometimes expels worms :

816. Or, mix and reduce to a fine powder, equal parts of rhubarb, scammony, and calomel, with as much double refined sugar, as is equal to the weight of all the other ingredients. The dose for a child, is from six grains to twelve, once or twice a week. An adult may take from twenty grains to forty, for a dose.

817. Or, boil half an ounce of aloes, powdered, with a few sprigs of rue, wormwood, and camomile, in half a pint of gall, to the consistency of a plaister: spread this on thin leather, and apply it to the stomach, changing it every twelve hours, for three days ; then take fifteen grains of jalap, and it will bring vast

quantities of worms away, some burst and some alive. This will cure, when no internal medicine avails. See extract from Dr. Tissot, page 145.

284. Flat Worms.

818. Take filings of tin and red coral, of each an equal quantity: pound them together into a very fine powder: of which one drachm, made into a bolus with conserve of the tops of sea-wormwood, is to be taken twice a day:

819. Or, mix a table-spoonful of Norway tar, in a pint of small-beer. Take it as soon as you can in the morning, fasting. This brought away a tape-worm thirty-six feet in length:

820. Or, take from two to five grains of gamboge, made into a pill or bolus, in the morning, fasting; drinking after it, a little weak green-tea, and likewise when it begins to operate, till the worm is evacuated. The dose must be regulated according to the patient's strength; for neither this, nor any other medicine, given as an alterative, is of the least service in this disorder. If the head of the worm be fixed in the upper orifice of the stomach, a smart shock from the electrifying-

fyng-machine will probably dislodge it.
Then purge.

To prevent. Avoid drinking stagnated water.

285. Wounds.

If you have not an honest Surgeon at Hand,

821. Apply juice or powder of yarrow: *I.*

822. Or, bind leaves of ground-ivy upon it:

823. Or, wood-betony bruised. This quickly heals even cut veins and sinews, and draws out thorns and splinters:

824. Or, keep the part in cold water for an hour, keeping the wounds closed with your thumb. Then bind on the thin skin of an egg-shell for days or weeks, till it falls off of itself. Regard not, though it prick or shoot for a time.

286. Inward Wounds.

825. Infuse yarrow twelve hours in warm water. Take a cup of this four times a day.

287. Putrid

287. Putrid Wounds.

826. Wash them morning and evening with warm decoction of agrimony. If they heal too soon, and a matter gathers underneath, apply a poultice of the leaves pounded, changing them once a day till well:

827. Or, apply a carrot-poultice; but if a gangrene comes on, apply a wheat-flour poultice, (after it has been by the fire, till it begins to ferment,) nearly cold. It will not fail.

288. Wounded Tendons.

828. Boil comfrey-roots to a thick mullage or jelly, and apply this as a poultice, changing it once a day.

289. To open a Wound that is closed too soon.

829. Apply bruised centaury.

Daffy's Elixir.

Take of the best fena, guaiacum, liquorice sliced small, aniseeds, coriander-seeds, and elicampane-root, each half an ounce; raisins of the sun, stoned, a quarter of a pound: let them all be bruised, and put into a quart of the best brandy. Let it stand by the fire for a few days, then strain it.—See page 57.

Turlington's Balsam.

Take of balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, Angelica-root, and calamus-root, of each half an ounce; gum storax in tears, and dragon's-blood, of each one ounce; gum Benjamin, an ounce and a half; hepatic aloes, and frankincense, of each two drachms; let the roots be sliced thin, and the gums bruised; and put all the ingredients into a quart of spirits of wine; set the bottle by the fire in a moderate heat for eight or ten days, then strain it for use.

This is indeed a most excellent medicine, for man, or beast, and for any fresh wound. I know of none like it.

Stoughton's Drops.

Take gentian-root, one ounce; cochineal and saffron, one drachm; rhubarb, two drachms; the lesser cardamom-seed, grains of paradise, zedoary, snake-root, of each half an ounce; galengale one ounce; slice the roots, and bruise the seeds; then infuse them in a quart of the best brandy, and add the rinds of four Seville oranges. When it has stood eight days, clear it off; and put a pint and a half more of brandy to the same ingredients till their virtue is drawn out. This is greatly helpful in disorders of the stomach.—See stomachic tincture, page 149.

Dr. James's Powders.

Instead of giving half a crown a packet for these powders, you may, at any druggist's, get Dr. Hardwick's fever powder, for a shilling an ounce, which, (if it be not the same,) will answer just the same end.

COLD-BATHING

Cures Young Children of

CONVULSIONS

Coughs

Cutaneous inflammations, pimples, and
scabs

Gravel

Inflammation of the ears, navel, and
mouth

Rickets

Suppression of urine

Vomiting

Want of sleep.

It prevents the Growth of
Hereditary

Apoplexies

Asthmas

Blindness

Consumptions

Deafness

Gout

King's evil

Melancholy

Palsies

Rheumatism

Stone.

It frequently cures every Nervous†, and every Paralytic Disorder : in particular,

The asthma
 Ague of every sort
 Atrophy
 Blindness*
 Cancer
 Chin-cough
 Coagulated blood after bruises
 Consumptions
 Convulsions
 Coughs
 Complication of distempers
 Convulsive pains*
 Deafness*
 Dropsy
 Epilepsy
 Violent fevers
 Gout, (running)
 Hectic fevers
 Hysterical pains*
 Incubus
 Inflammations*
 Involuntary stool or urine*
 Lameness

(Old)

† And this, I apprehend, accounts for its frequently curing the bite of a mad dog, especially if it be repeated for twenty or thirty days successively.

(Old) leprosy

Lethargy

Loss of appetite, of * smell, * speech,
* taste

Nephritic pains

Palpitation of the heart

Pain in the back, joints, *stomach

Rheumatism

Rickets

Rupture

Suffocations

Sciatica*

Surfeits (at the beginning)

Scorbutic pains*

Swelling on the joints

Stone in the kidneys

Torpor of the limbs, even when the use
of them is lost

Tetanus

Tympany

Vertigo

St. Vitus's dance

Vigilia

Varicous ulcers

The Whites

But in all cases where the nerves are obstructed, (such as are those marked thus*) you should go to bed immediately after, and sweat.

'Tis

'Tis often necessary to use the hot bath a few days before you use the cold.

Wise parents should dip their children in cold water every morning, till they are three quarters old; and afterwards their hands and feet.

Washing the head every morning in cold water, prevents rheums, and cures coughs, old head-achs, and sore eyes.

WATER DRINKING generally prevents

Apoplexies, asthma, convulsions, gout, hysteric-fits, madness, palsies, stone, trembling.

To this children should be used from their cradles.

The best water to drink, especially for those who are much troubled with the wind, is rain-water. After it has settled, draw it off clear into another vessel, and it will keep sweet for a long time.

ELECTRIFYING, in a proper manner, cures

St. Anthony's fire

Blindness

Blood extravasated

Bronchocele

Burns

Burns or scalds
 Coldness in the feet
 Contraction of the limbs
 Convulsions
 Cramp
 Deafness
 Falling sickness
 Feet violently disordered
 Felons
 Fistula lachrymalis
 Fits
 Flooding
 Ganglions
 Gout
 Head-ach
 Imposthumes
 Inflammations
 Involuntary motion of the eye-lids
 King's evil
 Knots in the flesh
 Lameness
 Wasting
 Weakness of the legs
 Restores bulk and fulness to wasted
 limbs
 Locked jaws or joints
 Leprosy
 Menstrual obstructions
 Ophthalmia
 Pain in the stomach
 Palsy

Palpitation of the heart
 Rheumatism
 Ring-worms
 Sciatica
 Shingles
 Sinews shrunk
 Spasms
 Stiff joints
 Sprain, however old
 Surfeit
 Swellings of all sorts
 Sore throat
 Tooth-ach
 Ulcers
 Wens.

Drawing sparks removes those tumors on the eye-lids, called barley-corns, by exciting local inflammation, and promoting suppuration.

Nor have I yet known one single instance, wherein it has done harm: so that I cannot but doubt the veracity of those who have affirmed the contrary. Dr. De Haen positively affirms, "it can do no hurt in any case:" that is, unless the shock be immoderately strong.

Fasting-spittle outwardly applied every morning, has sometimes relieved, and sometimes cured

Blindness

Contracted sinews, from a cut

Corns, (mixt with chew'd bread and applied every morning)

Cuts (fresh)

Deafness

Eye-lids, red and inflamed

Scorbutic tetter

Sore legs

Warts.

Taken inwardly, it relieves or cures

Asthmas

Cancers

Falling sickness

Gout

Gravel

King's evil

Leprosy

Palsy

Rheumatism

Scurvy

Stone

Swelled liver.

The best way is, to eat about an ounce of hard bread, or sea-biscuit, every morning, fasting two or three hours after. This should be done, in stubborn cases, for a month or six weeks.

* * I advise all in or near London to buy their medicines at the Apothecaries Hall. There they are sure to have them good.

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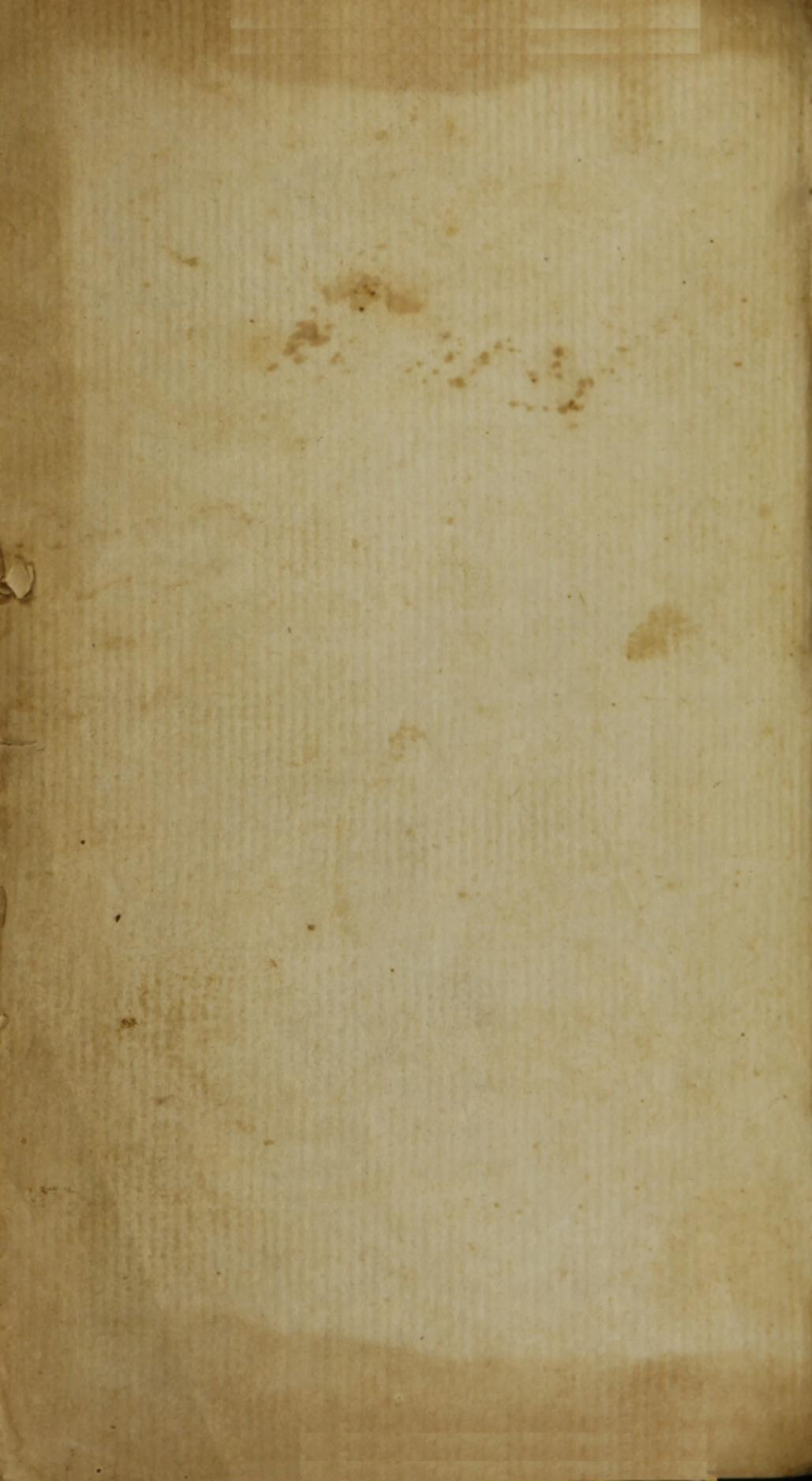
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N. B. [We would inform our readers, that all the notes inclosed in brackets, as this is, are inserted by the physician who revised the copy for this impression.]

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