

*Vahiable*

# MEDICINAL RECIPES

USED BY THE LATE

Dr. Taylor, of Innerkip.





THE MEDICAL RECIPES  
OF THE LATE  
DOCTOR TAYLOR  
OF INNERKIP.

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Published, according to instructions left by him, by

GEO. HOTSON & JAS. MILLER.

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## INTRODUCTION BY THE AUTHOR.

Sometime ago in response to a desire frequently expressed by a number of my numerous patients, and also by the friends of humanity generally, I resolved to publish my recipes, so that in the event of my death they would not be entirely lost to the world. In accordance with this resolution I placed my recipe book in the hands of some of my friends to prepare them for the press, and I am happy to say that they are now ready for publication. I have carefully examined them, recipe by recipe, and pronounce them correct.

I had hoped to have the pleasure of seeing them printed and circulated through the length and breadth of the land, carrying hope and consolation to the sick and afflicted, but this hope, I am afraid, will not be realized, as I feel the hand of death already upon me and in all probability, long before this appears to the public, I will have gone to my long home, there to render of my stewardship, there to answer for the manner in which I have used the talents entrusted to my keeping.

These remedies for the cure of the sick and afflicted have been entrusted to me by a kind and beneficent Providence, who will hold me accountable for the manner in which I have used them. And although I have been very successful in the healing art, remember that I have only been an instrument in the hands of an over-ruling Providence.

Convinced as I am of the truth of these remarks, I know that I would not be fulfilling the trust reposed in me by a good and kind Providence if I did not publish to the world those great remedies and cures which have been entrusted to me and for which I will be held accountable.

In accordance with this resolution I have instructed

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Mr. George Hotson and Mr. James Miller to publish my recipes as soon as possible, to whom I have given all the information necessary for the carrying out of this object satisfactorily.

I have frequently been solicited to sell individual recipes, for which I have been offered large sums of money, but I have always refused to sell them, as I always wished to give them to the world in book form.

I am one of the few who believe that in every country there are herbs to cure every disease natural to that country, if we only knew them. Few people are aware of the value of some of the simple herbs growing around their doors. If they did they would put greater value upon them. You can scarcely walk across your back yards without tramping over some of the most valuable remedies for kidney and other diseases.

Hoping that these recipes may prove a blessing to the general, but especially to the suffering, public,

I remain theirs affectionately,

JOHN TAYLOR.

## PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

The news of the death of John Taylor, Herb and Root Doctor, of Innerkip, will be received by his numerous friends all over the Province with feelings of deep regret.

For the last twenty-three years Taylor has been looked upon as a necessity by scores of invalids. His wonderful cures of chronic and dangerous diseases, after the cases had been given up by the profession, are so well known that a repetition of the cases is needless. The doctor pointed with pride to the cases he had cured, after they had been given up by the late Dr. T., of Woodstock. Dr. T. was greatly astonished, but if he had known the simple herbs that Taylor

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used he would no doubt have been still more astonished. During the last few years Taylor had been constantly entreated by his numerous friends to leave his recipes with some one so that they could get the medicines when he was gone, but his answer invariably was that he intended to publish them before his death. But no one who knew the Doctor ever expected him to do so. Crafty as a fox, and deep as the grave, no one ever succeeded, either by flattery or persuasion, to draw any of his secrets out of him. He was no lover of money, haughty and independent to all who came to him. Although always poor, no offer of money could tempt him to sell one of his valuable recipes. No miser ever clutched his gold with a tighter grasp than Taylor did his simple cures. Fortunately for his friends, he was induced some time ago to give his book of recipes into the hands of George Hotson and James Miller to prepare them for publication. A few days before his death he said, "Tell my friends I have given them all I have in the way of recipes. As for the rest, they must do as I have done—teach themselves."

Some of his cures he learned from his father, a pure African doctor; others he picked up from various sources. Thompson and Culpeper were his standard authorities. Up to within a year of his death he experimented on everything new that he met with, generally to throw it away as worthless. But whenever he met with anything good he entered it on his books. It cannot be said that there is anything new in his cures. Their chief value consists in their simplicity, and the fact that they are the doctor's gems of seventy years' practice.

## PREFACE BY THE AUTHOR.

In bringing this work before the public I am not actuated by any sordid, selfish or sinister end, but from a pure spirit of philanthropy. It has long been my desire and determin-

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ation to place in the hands of the public a work of this description ; a work which if rightly studied will enable every man to become his own physician, every mother to discharge the duties of physician to her own household.

I am well aware that in introducing a work of this description to the public, I shall bring down upon my head the vengeance and the anathemas of certain interested parties. No doubt they will denounce me in most ungenerous terms. I am well aware that in criticising the errors of the ignorant I shall excite the envy of some and awaken the hatred of other interested parties, but I will endeavor to do my duty to the public, neither fearing the one nor shrinking from the consequences of the other.

This is a wonderful age. When we look around and see the wonderful advancements that have been made in the arts and sciences, does it not strike us very forcibly that the science of medicine has not kept pace with the other sciences? I ask what is this to be attributed to? I answer nothing but a sordid monopoly that proclaims aloud that none save the DIPLOMATISED are competent to cure the sick or minister to the afflicted, when history every day proves the folly of such a vain and foolish policy.

A learned writer says :—“Why the medical world should arrogate itself to the prescriptive right of killing or curing at pleasure is a problem we are not learned enough to solve or why a man should be esteemed a clever physician because he has been educated in a college, we are at a loss to divine.” Again the same writer says :—“Education is proper for all men. We would that all men were better educated than they are, but education either means something or nothing, and if it be a reality, where should a physician seek his diploma? In a college? Certainly not—but in the cottage, where human nature lies suffering on its couch of pain. Will a shred of parchment confer ability upon its possessor? Certainly not ; it is a delusion to suppose it. An acre of parchment, a ton of books, or a ship’s load of bad Latin will not

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even make a shoemaker ; what an absurdity then to suppose such things capable of making physicians." Again he says :—"Nature has a college of her own, in it we have studied and our sensibilities were pained as we beheld the young and beautiful cut down like the cedar which bends before the blast ; when fever scorched the veins or consumption dried up their crimson rivulets and we beheld them carried to 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns.' We reasoned thus with nature—is there no balm in Gilead, no arm to save from death, no respite from the grave? The voice of nature breathed within our soul. We sought the woods, the fields and the forests of our native land ; from verdant banks we gathered healing herbs. We sought the sufferer on his bed of pain, we raised his drooping head and bade him drink and live ; nature revived within him, his languid eyes unclosed, his feeble arm again grew strong, his wife and children blessed us with their tears. This nerved our heart with hope, when the hot pestilence rained down its fiery rain we planted health where death had else been found. And Providence has spread its sacred wings around our daily path and grateful prayers of sufferers saved from pain are our reward. Thus our DIPLOMA is seen in the success which heaven hath thrown around us."

Why do we boast that this is the land of freedom if we dare not as free and independent people think and act for ourselves? When our legislators throw the shield of law around a person of monopoly, when that monopoly is moreover inimical to the wishes of the people and the best interests of the community, do our legislators act wisely and disinterestedly to the community at large? What motive can induce them to pass a law compelling the public to employ a doctor whose only merit consists in his purchased privilege to practice medicine. In what light can we view any professional body whose existence is only supported by the protection of the law, if education and ability be not sufficient to enable its possessor to obtain employment and to compete

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at least on equal and honorable terms with those who have been trained in Nature's college. What value can be placed on our medical institutions if after acquiring all the qualifications which the faculty boast of possessing and with all the honors and popularity attached to the profession they are still unable without the aid of the Legislature to maintain their high pretensions to an exclusive knowledge of the healing art.

Why does the apothecary color and disguise his drugs? Why does a physician prescribe in bad Latin? These artifices are resorted to in order to deceive the public. Now these poor patients would tremble if they knew the nature of the compounds administered. Deadly poisons are administered for almost every disease.

Let us take a glance at a few of the agents which are being daily used for the removal of disease.

What is the effect of Mercury in many of its forms? Is it not notorious that when given in small quantities it produces violent salivation accompanied by the most terrible consequences. It also produces pain similar to rheumatism and painful nodes of a scrofulous nature. At other times it attacks the bowels, causing the most violent purging and sometimes the discharge of blood. Mercury when it falls on the mouth at times produces such severe inflammation that mortification frequently ensues.

ARSENIC is a well-known poison, fatal and deadly in its effects and yet much used as a medicine by the medical men of the day.

Hooper, in the medical dictionary, page 180, says:—  
“Arsenic is a substance that animal economy as a deadly poison in quantities so minute as to be insensible to the taste when diffused in water or other vehicle. It has often been given with criminal intention and fatal effects ”

Dr. Black, another eminent authority, speaks of this deadly article in the following appalling terms:—“The

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symptoms produced by a dangerous dose of arsenic begin to appear in a quarter of an hour after it is taken, first sickness and general distress of the stomach, succeeded by thirst and burning heat in the bowels; then come on violent vomiting and severe choleric pains, and excessive painful purging, this brings on faintings, with cold sweats and other signs of great debility; to this succeed painful cramps and contractions of the legs and thighs, with extreme weakness and death."

PRUSSIC ACID is a poison of so fatal a character that if one drop of it, when in the pure state, be dropped on the tongue of the strongest dog he will fall dead after one or two convulsive respirations. A few particles of the same applied to the eye produce similar effects, one single drop of the acid diluted with several drops of alcohol injected into the jugular vein will kill the animal as suddenly as though it had been struck by lightning. In animals thus poisoned scarcely any trace of irritability is discernable in the muscles a few moments after death."—Extracted from Hooper's Medical Dictionary, page 750.

OXALIC ACID is another of the dangerous remedies made use of by the medical faculty of the present day. Hooper in his Medical Dictionary, page 976, says:—"Oxalic Acid acts as a violent poison when swallowed in the quantity of two or three drachms. Accidents are frequently occurring in consequence of its being sold by the druggists for Epsom Salts."

The London Medical Repository states:—"Nine accidental deaths have come under our observation, occasioned by the use of this poison, within the last two years." See vol. 6, page 475. The same authority says:—"He is fully persuaded that many of the druggists are completely ignorant of its effects. Who, we ask, are the responsible parties in these transactions? The druggist is compelled to inscribe every packet of this poison that he sends to the public with the word *poison* on the wrapper. The doctors use it as a medicine. If it will destroy life in one case it cannot possibly

be beneficial in another. There is no difference in the quality of the article whatever there may be in the quantity administered at one time. Suppose that a member of your household should be sacrificed by the use of this article, what remedy is in reserve for you? Should the father and husband be the victim, how is the bereaved family to obtain redress? Is there a tribunal for dispensing justice in such cases? Alas! no; for the grave will not give up its dead, and if the apothecary can prove that he has acted in accordance with the requirements of the schools, having received his license and gone through the ordeal of a college examination, though the results of this practice have proved fatal, nevertheless, as it was done according to the schools he is exonerated from all blame, though human life has been sacrificed at the shrine of ignorance thus set up by the faculty. Let the public take this matter under their serious consideration, let the people make this question peculiarly their own until they learn this all-important truth, that that which produces death can never promote life. Let them know this, and the dictum of the schools will be silenced forever. Another Dr. Frank will not then have to say 'that hundreds are slaughtered in their quiet sick room.' "

ANTIMONY.—This is one of the most common medicines of the schools. Hooper classes it among the Poisons and gives the following graphic description of its action:—Tartar-emetic (which is one of its forms) produces effects very analogous to those of arsenic, violent vomiting and purgings with choleric pain and sensation of burning in the stomach, difficult respiration, faintings, convulsions and death." Compare the description of this poison with the one already given of arsenic and the nature of these opponents to life will be found to resemble each other in every particular. This dangerous mineral is frequently given to young children in the form of an emetic. I need not add that it is unsafe and should never be administered for any such purpose. Even a very small dose of it has been attended with fatal consequences

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and it sometimes fails to produce any emetic effects, whatever, but if the dose be repeated excessive purging comes on with sinking of the pulse and a clammy sweat which terminates in death. The faculty places much reliance on the virtues of Antimony, hence its use for children, when oppressed at the chest or laboring under febrile symptoms, in the form of Antimonial wine. But if it possesses no salutary properties, why does it produce on those who take it a determination to the surface? Why does it produce cold, clammy sweats? Simply because it is opposed to Nature's healthy actions and when taken into the stomach is received as a common enemy and all the energies of the system are summoned together in order to expel it. All the symptoms above described, which by the faculty are termed favorable, are but the result of the exertion necessary for its expulsion. It may be asked, what evidence can we advance in support of this position? Our answer is that we have evidence which cannot be doubted. Do not weakness and debility invariably follow its use. A sanative and proper medicine will restore strength and not diminish it. What Antimony should effect can be fully accomplished by sanative herbs which are indigenous to our country. These can be safely administered without fear, at all times and under all circumstances.

OPIUM is extracted from the white poppy; it is a powerful narcotic poison, therefore we reject it; we reject all poisons, whether vegetable or mineral. Hooper in his standard work says:—Opium is the chief narcotic now employed; it acts directly on the nervous power, diminishing the sensibility, irritability and mobility of the system. Again, Opium, when taken into the stomach, in inordinate doses, proves a narcotic poison, producing vertigo, tremor, convulsions, delirium, stupor, and fatal apoplexy.

IODINE, now much used by the faculty, is thus described by the before mentioned authority:—"Iodine, a simple body accidentally discovered by D. Courtors, a manufacturer of saltpetre, at Paris. It exerts a very powerful action in the

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animal economy, and if given in too large a dose will produce death."

Notwithstanding its dangerous effects on the human system it is considered by the faculty one of the most efficacious remedies for the purification of the blood, or cure of scrofula and similar complaints. It is said to act powerfully on the glands, by enlarging them. Sir Astley Cooper, in one of his lectures, delivered in Grey's Hospital, London, says:—"It is a dangerous medicine and a dose which will have no hurtful effects upon one patient will produce death in another, in consequence of which he says it would be well to discontinue its use as an internal medicine."

Enough has been said to prove how dangerous is the use of most of the remedies employed under the sanction of the schools. Most of the articles already enumerated are daily made up by apothecaries in compliance with the prescription of the physician.

Poisons are thus administered to the afflicted for almost every form of disease. Ought we then to be surprised at the increase of mortality when means like these are resorted to? Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, are of themselves sufficient to account for the speedy depopulation of a world.

The seeds of disease and death are sown in society by the use of poisonous medicines. Nature thus assailed many withstand the shock for a season but must finally sink, overcome by the encroachments of disease, when had sanative remedies been employed no such consequences would have followed.

The following quotation is from the London Medical Repository, vol. 2, page 521:—"If we esteem the professors of the healing art, in Great Britain generally, better informed or more expert in the department of medicine and surgery than our brethren of the continent, yet it is notorious and must be acknowledged that the latter pay infinitely more attention to pharmaceutical chemistry and are greatly our superior in the knowledge and practice of chemistry.

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Young men, when they have served an apprenticeship, and passed the ordinary routine of compounding and dispensing, are too apt to imagine that they have acquired a competent knowledge of the art, whereas, too commonly they are wholly ignorant of its elements. Hence, when they enter into the hospitals even the most reflecting and assiduous, conceive they fulfil every duty by regularly attending the practice of the house and the various lectures and dissections, but the laboratory or shop where they can see, examine, apply and reduce to practice what they are taught concerning *materia medica*, chemistry and pharmacy in the lecture room is neglected, if not entirely overlooked.

This is a great defect in education of all medical students and leads to the prescribing of inert and inefficient remedies even by those well skilled in anatomy, physiology, and the knowledge and treatment of disease."

From the above extract it may be seen that by their own confession one great cause why the faculty fail to cure the sick, with all the boasted learning of the schools, is simply that they have no real knowledge of the chemical nature of the compounds given by them in the shape of medicine.

Brand in his lectures delivered in the Apothecaries' Hall, London, as reported in the London Medical Repository, vol. 2, page 525, says:—"I have seen a prescription in which *blue pill of mercury* was ordered with *nitric acid* and the patient was brought to death's door from the formation of nitrate of mercury in his stomach. Sugar of lead and sulphuric acid, when combined, form an inert compound and yet they are frequently administered in the above form."

Another writer says the following incident came under our own observation:—A lady whose illness proceeded from indigestion was attended by a diplomatised doctor who prescribed for her a course of blue pills, which she took accordingly. After a few days he administered to her a dose of *nitric acid*, in six hours from taking which she lay a lifeless corpse. On a post mortem examination of the body, it was

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proved that death had been caused by the formation of nitrate of mercury in the stomach through the admixture of such dangerous medicines. Notwithstanding which the doctor's only punishment was suspension from the *benefits of the medical society for twelve months.*

Cases of the above description are unhappily of such frequent occurrence that they fail to awaken our surprise or excite our astonishment. Though human life is the sacrifice our indignation loses its force in consequence of the respect that is generally paid to the judgment and ability of the medical profession, but as science spreads her enlivening influence over the public mind, even so will these things appear to the world in their true character; we shall then shudder as we contemplate the black catalogue of the past and resolve to discountenance any system or profession that tolerates the use of poison in the shape of medicine.

A short time ago I was dragged before a magistrate charged with violating the Medical Act. Observe, I was not charged with having injured any person. I was not even charged with having prescribed the blue pill followed by nitric acid, (no, it is only the diplomatised that can do that with impunity), I was charged with a more serious offence in their eyes than that, I had violated the Medical Act, and in doing so I had dared to cure what they had pronounced incurable. Certain of the protected medical profession had decided that a certain individual must have his leg amputated to save his life—their decision was that nothing else could save his life. As a last resource he sent for me and the result was that both his life and limb were saved. Again, they had given their decision that a certain individual must die—nothing could save their life. I was sent for and to the astonishment, and I doubt not chagrin, of these protected monopolists that individual is alive and well to-day.

Hoping that this little work may prove a blessing to the afflicted,  
I remain your sincere well-wisher,

THE AUTHOR.

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 DESCRIPTION OF HERBS.
 

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 ARCHANGEL.

This herb grows wild in wet land and may be often found among the grass and at the edges of ploughed fields. It grows from four to twelve inches high ; the leaves are rather smaller than mint leaves ; it bears a kind of burr containing seed which grows around the stalks at each joint. There are two kinds which grow near each other ; they look very much alike, but are very different in taste ; one is very bitter and the other has no bitter taste but is very rough and of a balsamic taste ; they may be used together in a tea or syrup and answer two important purposes ; the rough removes the canker and the bitter is a corrector of the bile, and by adding a little Cayenne the compound will then contain the three great principals of the healing art, viz.:—Hot, Rough and Bitter.

## ANGELICA.

It is hot and dry in the third degree, strengthens the heart and is good against pestilence and poison. In the form of tea it may be used freely.

 AMERICAN VALERIAN, KNOWN ALSO BY THE  
 NAMES OF UMBEL AND LADY'S SLIPPER.

There are two or three varieties of this herb all of which possess nearly the same properties.

It grows in rich sandy soil, along streams and in shady woods. It grows about two feet high, has leaves about four inches long and about three wide, are single and alternately on one side and other of the stalk, to which it is attached by a sort of ring. The flowers are large and strong and something in the shape of a slipper, yellow or white with purple spots. The roots are bunchy, crooked and about as thick as a pipe stem. The root is only used. It is used in cases of

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nervous derangement, especially for nervous females. It is generally used in the form of tea, but it is sometimes used in alcoholic extract and sometimes in a tincture. This is a valuable and safe medicine and may be used in all cases without danger, and when there are nervous symptoms it must never be dispensed with.

Dose of the alcoholic extract, from six to eight grains; of the tincture, from three to five teaspoonfuls; of the powder about half a teaspoonful in hot water sweetened or in herb tea.

#### BITTER HERB, OR BALMONY.

This herb grows in wet mowing land and by the side of brooks. It is about the size of mint; the leaves some larger; are opposite each other on the stalk, tapering to a sharp point and of a dark green; the stalk is four cornered; the leaves have a sweetish bitter taste. It bears a white blossom in singular form, resembling a snake's head with the mouth open. This herb is very good to correct the bile and create an appetite; it may be made into a tea and used alone, but when used for the jaundice or when it is used as a bitters or tonic it would be well to compound it in equal parts

#### POPLAR BARK AND GOLDEN SEAL.

This mixture is an excellent cure in all cases of deranged liver and the digestive organs.

#### BITTER ROOT OR WANDERING MILK WEED.

Bitter Root or Wandering Milk Weed, this valuable vegetable grows in the meadows and at the side of fences and in appearance is something like buck wheat, having similar white blossoms. When the stalk is broken it discharges a milky substance; it has two small pods about the size of cabbage seed pods, covered with a silky substance; the roots run about under ground to a considerable distance and produce many stalks which grow up from different parts of the root to the height of from two to three feet. This kind is commonly known by the name of Wandering Milk Weed and

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grows only on high land. There is another kind which grows near rivers and on islands where high water flows over it. This differs some from the other in appearance; the roots run deep into the sand; it has leaves and pods like the first and both are good for medicine; the bark of the roots is used; the roots should be dug and dried and when perfectly dry may be pounded in a mortar when the bark is easily separated from the woody part. This root is very bitter and is one of the greatest correctors of the bile I know of and is an excellent medicine to remove costiveness, as it will cause the bowels to move in a natural manner. A strong decoction of this root made by steeping it in hot water, if drank freely, will operate as a cathartic and sometimes as an emetic and is most sure to throw off a fever in its first stages. It should be used in all cases of costiveness.

#### BITTER SWEET.

This vine has long been esteemed as a medicine of considerable value for many complaints. It grows common in this country, thriving best in a rich, damp soil. The root is creeping, of a bright orange color, about the size of the thumb and several rods in length. The stem is covered with a reddish bark and rarely exceeds an inch in diameter, but in favorable situations it will grow to the height of thirty or forty feet. The leaves are somewhat tapering at the base, with small notches along the edges and a sharp and extended point. The blossoms are of a greenish yellow color and very odorous, blooming the first or second week in June. The berries grow in clusters and remain on the vine during winter. Early in the autumn they are of an orange color but after the first or second frost the outward covering divides into three valves, which turning backward display a beautiful scarlet berry in the centre. From this plain description it will be impossible to mistake the vine. I have been particular in this description as there is a plant sometimes taken by mistake for the Bitter Sweet, on account of its being called by the same name, although it has no resemblance to it. It

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is properly called the Woody Nightshade, which plant possesses poisonous properties, especially the berries, and therefore the necessity of this caution.

The Bitter Sweet when chewed is first bitter and then sweet. It is both a powerful and useful medicine. It increases perspiration and the flow of the urine. It is valuable in liver complaints and in obstructions of women.

When to be taken inwardly, boil half a pound of the bark of the root in a gallon of water down to two quarts and take a wineglassful two or three times a day. It is often made into a syrup by adding sugar and a little Yellow Parilla and Yellow Dock Root. In this form it is a far better alterative than the celebrated Sarsaparilla Syrup.

For external use, make it into an ointment by mixing the bark of the root with Chamomile and Wormwood. This makes an ointment of great value for bruises, sprains, callous swellings, &c.

### BLUE COHOSH.

Blue Cohosh, called also Papoose Root, this plant grows generally from two to three feet high, divides near the top into two or three branches, with generally three leaves on each branch, and in the centre of the branches comes up a short stem bearing the flowers, which are followed by a cluster or bunch of blue blackberries, about the size of the huckleberry, or a large pea, inside of which is a hard stone or seed. Grows generally in open wood, on rich soil. The stalk of the plant is straight, smooth and upright. The roots, which are the parts used, are of a light brown color, yellowish inside, rather hard, small, bunched and fibrous.

This is an Indian remedy, and considered by them as of great value to facilitate child birth. It is said that they drink a tea of this root for two or three weeks before the expected time of confinement and that owing to this the confinement of the Indian woman is a matter of but short duration and small concern. It has been abundantly proved by our white

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women as a valuable article in this respect. It is a most valuable medicine in cases of profuse menstruation, inflammation of the womb, in suppressed menses and in all cases connected with the uterus, or womb.

It is mostly used in the form of a strong infusion or tea in the proportion of an ounce of the root powdered or bruised to a pint of boiling water. Dose, about half a tea-cupful three or four times a day.

### BURDOCK.

This is a well-known weed. It is well-known by the burrs or heads, which stick to the clothes. The seeds, which are used as well as the root, become ripe in August and September. It grows two or three feet high, with large leaves, flowers purple and is found in great abundance in pastures, old fields, along the sides of roads, around old buildings, and is well-known by everybody.

The root or seed may be given as a tea. The root is generally used by boiling two ounces in three pints of water down to two pints; let it cool; drink about a pint a day. It will be found beneficial in diseases of the kidneys or a stoppage of the urine. It is very valuable in dropsy, rheumatism and all diseases of the skin, in sores, in breakings out from the venereal disease, or when the blood from any cause is impure.

Burdock mixed with Sarsaparilla and Bitter Sweet in equal quantities, say two ounces of each, and boiled well together so as to form a strong decoction, or tea, and taken cold for some time, will act as an alterative and purify the blood.

### BLACK BERRY.

Well-known as the common blackberry. A shrub growing plentifully in neglected fields and on the borders of woods. The root is used on account of its being a powerful astringent. The berries are also used as medicine. It is very use-

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ful in all excessive purgings and especially in the diarrhœa of old people, as well as when it occurs at the close of other diseases. In the form of decoction, or boiled, it may be used with benefit in bowel affections by grown persons or by children. May be used freely.

#### BLUE FLAG.

This is a very common and well-known herb. It grows in wet, swampy ground, by the edges of creeks and ponds, has a blue and whitish flower which appears in June. The root is the part used. It is a powerful and valuable anti-mercurial and anti-venereal remedy. It is generally used in combination with other alteratives to form a syrup or tincture. It may also be made into an extract or used in substance in the form of powder. It is good in dropsy, given in ten grains at a dose of the powdered root every two or three hours till it operates thoroughly on the bowels, to be repeated once or twice a week. Or strongly tinctured it may be taken in doses of a teaspoonful in the same way. Like mercury, it acts on the glands throughout the system, exciting them to a healthy and increased action, yet without any of the bad effects of the mercury.

The powdered root may be taken in doses of from five to twenty grains; of the tincture, from eight to fifty drops.

#### BLOOD ROOT.

It is a very common herb. It grows in rich, loose soil, in woods and on rich hill sides. It appears very early in spring, growing but a few inches high, with smooth stem, several coming up together, and a large, smooth leaf. There is but one flower to each stem or leaf, which is small, white, without smell and lasts only a short time. The root, which is the part used for medicine, is generally about the thickness of the little finger, uneven and generally two or three inches in length and full of a bright reddish juice. The roots should be gathered early in the spring and carefully washed and dried. The best time to dig it is as soon as the stalk or

flower appears above ground. It is a powerful medicine and valuable in many cases. It should never be given in very large doses. Its principal use should be in diseases of the lungs and affections of the liver. It is very good combined with agents, as the Mandrake and Dandelion, in torpid conditions of the liver. A little of the finely powdered root is a good remedy for polypus of the nose to be snuffed frequently. The powder is also good applied to old and indolent ulcers. It destroys proud flesh and excites to a healthy action.

#### BITTER THISTLE.

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

The Beloved Thistle is cultivated in the same manner and may be used for the same purpose.

#### BAR BERRY.

This is a well known shrub. It blossoms in May, produces red berries of a pleasant sour taste, which are much used as a pickle and are also preserved with sugar or molasses. The bark of the root or top is a good bitter and useful to correct the bile and assist the digestive organs. The bark boiled and mixed in hard cider is good for the jaundice. The berries contain a very acid and red juice which makes a pleasant drink in fevers for quenching thirst, raising strength and preventing putrefaction. It is valuable in all cases of putrid diseases.

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Persons who have been attacked with a putrid fever, accompanied with bilious diarrhœa have been entirely relieved by eating the fruit of the Bar Berry.

The bark should be collected at the proper season, carefully dried and pounded or ground to a fine powder. A tea made of this bark is very good for all cases of indigestion and may be freely used.

#### BALM OF GILEAD.

This tree is of the species of the poplar and possesses some medical virtues. The buds, which are the parts used, are filled with a rich balsamic gum of a bitterish, pungent taste, but fragrant, agreeable odor.

The buds, bruised and tintured in spirit, produce an effect something like the tincture of myrrh and is good taken inwardly as a restorative.

Put two ounces of bruised buds into a pint of alcohol. Let it stand for a week.

Dose, a teaspoonful or a tablespoonful three or four times a day. By adding a little honey to this tincture it makes an excellent cough mixture.

The tincture is also good for bathing sores. The bark scraped from the twigs and steeped in hot water is a good corrector of the bile and will operate both as an emetic and cathartic. It is more harsh than the other kind of poplar but may be used to advantage in many cases of disease.

#### COLT'S FOOT.

Colt's Foot, called also Wild Ginger and Indian Ginger. It has broad, round, pale green leaves, about four inches in diameter, resembling somewhat the shape of a colt's foot, on short stems. It has long, creeping, yellowish, jointed roots, about half as thick as the little finger, possessing a strong, rich, gingery kind of smell and slightly bitter to the taste.

The fresh leaves or juice or a syrup thereof are good for a

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hot, dry cough or wheezing and shortness of breath. The dry leaves are best for those that have thin rheums and distellations upon their lungs, causing a cough for which also the dried leaves taken as tobacco, or the root, are very good. The distilled water hereof, simply or with Elder Flowers and Nightshade, is a singularly good remedy against all hot agues, to drink two ounces at a time and apply cloths wet therein to the head and stomach. It is also good when applied to any hot swelling and inflammation. It helps St. Anthony's fire and burnings and is singularly good to take away wheals and small pushes that arise through heat, as also the burning heat of the piles.

#### CLEAVERS.

This is a sort of a joint grass—a fine, tender, weak, succulent plant. It is probably better known by the name of Goosegrass. It is also known by the name of Catchweed and Bedstraw. It has a long, slender, crooked stem, usually about half the size of a wheat straw and grows to the length of from two to four feet, full of branches and fine, slender leaves; at each joint the stalk is four square and the edges are rough like a sickle. It has small white flowers which appear from June to August.

The juice and seed when taken in broth are good to keep down corpulency. The distilled water drank twice a day is good for Yellow Jaundice. A decoction of the herb is found to do the same and stays Lax and Bloody Flux.

The juice is also good to close up the lips of green wounds and the powder of the dried herb stewed and applied doth the same and likewise helps old ulcers; being boiled in hog's grease, it helps all sorts of hard swellings and kernels in the throat. The juice dropped is a cure for ear ache. Bruised up small and boiled in water gruel, it is good for cleansing the blood and strengthening the liver in the spring and keeping the body in health and preparing it for the change of season.

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### CHAMOMILE.

This is a well-known plant. It grows wild in Europe, but is extensively cultivated in the gardens in this country. The flowers are the parts used for medicine. They can be purchased at the apothecaries' and are much used as a tea for a good many complaints. It is good in this form for bowel complaints and externally applied will relieve sprains bruises and swellings and restore shrunk sinews.

### DWARF ELDER.

This is a small species of the Elder—a sort of shrub growing from one to two feet high.

The berries hang in bunches, ripen in the fall, are round, smooth, black and contain three irregular shaped seeds and are nauseous to the taste.

It is more powerful than the common elder in opening and purging choler, phlegm and water, in helping the gout, piles and women's diseases ; helps inflammation in the eyes and pains in the ears, in cholic and stone, in the difficulty of passing urine ; it is good for the dropsy. Boil in white wine and drink the decoction freely.

### CELANDINE.

Commonly known by the name of Touch-Me-Not. This is a tender plant growing generally in rich, moist soils and from two to four feet high, with numerous branches and joints where the branches come out. The stalk is watery, juicy and has a transparent appearance. The flowers are of a light yellow color, with spots of a dark yellow. These flowers are followed by a sort of pod which if touched or squeezed a little will burst, fly to pieces and scatter their seeds in every direction. Hence the name of Touch-Me-Not.

The herb is a good diuretic in case of dropsy ; also a good remedy in jaundice ; to be drank freely in decoction. The juice of the green herb, however, is most commonly used as a remedy for salt rheum, ringworm and for cleansing old and foul ulcers.

## CATNIP.

This is a very common herb and is too well known to require any description. It is to be found growing in all parts of the country about old buildings and fences. It flowers from June till September. The leaves and blossoms are the parts used, having a peculiar and rather unpleasant smell and bitter taste.

Catnip promotes perspiration ; if taken cold, it acts as a tonic. It is good for the windy colic of children. It is also an excellent drink in fevers to promote perspiration and to induce sleep. A warm tea of Catnip and Saffron is excellent in small pox, measles and scarlet fever and may be used with advantage in all cases of colds. Though a common, and by many considered a very simple article, Catnip, nevertheless, is a very valuable remedy, and should be used more frequently than it is. As a poultice it is very valuable applied to painful swellings and as a fomentation, along with other bitter herbs. It is often very beneficial, applied as warm as can be borne, in cases of severe pain and inflammation.

## COMFREY.

Is largely cultivated in gardens for its medicinal properties. The root is the part used. It acts mainly on the system as a soothing and healing agent and is therefore good in pulmonary affections, as coughs, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs and incipient consumption, as well as in dysentery, and in whites and other female weaknesses. It may be taken freely in the form of infusion, or in syrup, or may be used in the form of bitters, either alone or in conjunction with other articles such as Spikenard and Chamomile flowers.

A syrup made of equal parts of Comfrey, Spikenard and Elecompane Roots and Hoarhound is a most valuable remedy for consumption, coughs and all affections of the lungs.

## DANDELION.

This is a well-known herb, growing in all parts of the country and on all kinds of soil.

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It has a bright yellow flower attached around a sort of head about an inch in diameter.

All parts of the herb contain when fresh a bitterish, milky juice, similar in appearance to that of lettuce. The root is the part used as medicine and is somewhat spindle-shaped, often branched, of a brown yellow color.

It loses much of its virtue by drying. It is mostly used in the form of extract which, of course, should be made from the fresh root. It acts more especially on the liver as a gentle stimulant and is valuable in torpor, inactivity and congestion of that organ, especially in chronic liver complaint. In such cases the extract is to be preferred and can be made from the fresh roots by first bruising a quantity of it and then boiling slowly till the strength is obtained, after which it is to be strained and evaporated by slow heat down to a thick, soft extract. A decoction of the root, taken in quantities of half a pint to a pint a day, is good in dropsy, affections of the kidneys and diseases of the skin.

#### DEW BERRY.

Sometimes called Creeping Blackberry and Low Blackberry, is a species of Blackberry, having a small briery stem or vine, which runs along the ground or grass, from three to six feet in length, has leaves somewhat like the Blackberry and bearing a large, sweet, juicy and excellent dark red or black berry, very similar to that of the high blackberry. It is usually found growing on dry, stoney, gravelly ground or old neglected fields. The root is the part used. It is very similar in its properties and effects to the root of the common or high blackberry and may be used for the same purposes, that is, diarrhœa, dysentry, and in all cases where a safe and efficient astringent is needed. The bark of the root contains the astringent properties, the woody part being almost useless.

#### DOG-WOOD.

This is a small, common and, when in blossom, a most

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beautiful tree. The dog-wood tree usually grows on the upland and ridges and is well known.

The bark of the tree and root is the part mostly used and is an excellent tonic. It is the best native tonic and substitute for quinine and Peruvian bark that we have. The flowers are sometimes used as a mild strengthening bitters, especially for female weaknesses. The bark of the root is preferable to that of the tree, and the best way to use it as a tonic or ague medicine is in the form of extract made by boiling in water and simmering down to a thick, stiff extract.

#### ELECAMPANE.

This is a well-known plant. It grows wild, but some cultivate it in gardens for medicinal purposes. The root is the part used.

The fresh roots preserved with sugar or made into a syrup or conserve are very effectual to warm a cold, windy stomach and stitches in the side caused by the spleen and to help the cough, shortness of the breath and wheezing of the lungs. The dried roots made into powder and mixed with sugar and taken serves the same purpose and is also good for those who have their urine stopped, or for the regulating of women's courses and relieving the pains of the mother. It is also good for the stone in the reins kidneys or bladder. It resists poisons and stays the spreading of the venom of snakes, as also putrid and pestilential fevers and the plague itself.

The decoction of the roots in wine, or the juice of the roots, kills and drives forth all manner of worms in the belly, stomach and maw ; is also good for spit blood, helps to remove cramps or convulsions, gout, sciatica, pains in the joints, applied outwardly, and it is also good for any internal injuries.

The root boiled well in vinegar, beaten afterwards and made into an ointment with hog's lard or oil of trotters, is an excellent remedy for scabs or itch in young or old, the

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places also bathed or washed with the decoction doth the same; it also helps all sorts of filthy, old, putrid sores or cankers, whatsoever. In the roots of this herb lieth the chief effect for the remedies aforesaid, but the distilled water of the leaves and roots together are very good to cleanse the skin of the face from spots or blemishes.

#### FEATHER-FEW.

Sometimes called Fever-Few. It usually grows from one to two feet high. The leaves are of a grayish color; the flowers are white and appear in June or July. The leaves are the part used. This herb is stimulating and is good for hysteric complaints and in many other disorders common to women. It promotes the passage of urine and removes obstructions in those parts. It should be taken in tea alone or mixed with Chamomile and used to advantage in all cases of obstruction. It may also be used in a cold infusion in this way if taken several days in succession. It is an almost infallible remedy for St. Vitus' Dance, especially in young girls, where it is probably caused from imperfect menstruation. From half a pint to a pint of the infusion is to be taken daily, cold, divided in two or three doses

The infusion, warm or cold, may be taken freely; that is, a teacupful two or three times a day.

#### GOLDEN SEAL.

The stalk is of a dark green color, forked at the top; each branch having two or three rough, dark green leaves, with a single white flower in the centre, followed by a red berry, something like the red raspberry, containing a number of small seeds. The root, which is the part used is crooked, wrinkled, rough and knobby, about half as thick as the little finger, of a bright yellow color inside and of a strong but pleasant bitter taste.

I can recommend the root of Golden Seal as a very pleasant bitter and in cases where the food in the stomach of weak patients causes distress a teaspoonful of the powder

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given in hot water sweetened will give immediate relief. It is an excellent corrector of the bile and may be used for that purpose. An infusion of it, used when cold, is a valuable wash for chronic sore eyes; also for cuts and sores. A strong decoction of the Golden Seal and Geranium is a valuable injection for females in case of chronic whites; also good in Gleet and Gonorrhoea. As a tonic and restorative it may be used in recovery from bilious, intermittent and typhoid fevers, in torpidity of the liver, dyspepsia, and in all cases where a good restorative medicine is needed.

#### GOLDEN-ROD.

This herb may be found common on pine plains it grows about two or three feet high, has a long, narrow leaf, very smooth and glossy and a large cluster of yellow blossoms; it has a sweet, spicy taste and smell resembling fennel or annise. There is an oil obtained from this herb good for medicine and also prepared in essence is good for pain in the head, to be taken inwardly or the outside bathed with it. There are several herbs that resemble this in appearance but are very different in smell and taste.

#### HEMLOCK.

This is the common Hemlock tree. The best for medicine is to peel the bark from the young tree and shave the rough bark from the the outside and preserve only the inner rhine, dry it carefully and pound it or grind it to a powder. A tea made by putting boiling water to this bark is a good medicine for canker and many other complaints of the bowels. It may be used for drink in all cases of sickness, especially when going through a course of medicine and steaming. The boughs made into a tea are very good for gravel and other obstructions of the urinary passages and for rheumatism.

#### LUNGWORT.

This is a kind of moss that grows on sundry sorts of trees, (especially oaks and beeches), with broad, greyish, tough leaves, diversely folded, crumpied and gashed in on

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the edges and spotted with many small spots on the upper side. It was never seen to bear any stalk or flower. It is of great use as a medicine for diseases of the lungs and for coughs, wheezings and shortness of breath. It is also useful to put into lotions that are taken to stay the moist humors that flow to uisters and hinder their healing. It is an excellent wash for all ulcerous sores.

#### MEADOW-FERN.

This is a shrub and grows in meadows and by the side of stagnant waters, sometimes growing in the water. It is found in thick bunches and grows from two to three feet high. When the leaves are off it has a large bud which is larger on some bushes than on others. Some of them bear a small burr or cluster of seeds which, when rubbed between the fingers, leave an oily or balsamy substance having a fragrant smell something like spirits of turpentine. These burrs pounded fine and simmered in cream, hog's lard or fresh butter, are almost a sovereign remedy for itch or external poison and all bad humorous sores. When the burrs cannot be had take the bush and buds and make a strong decoction; drink of this and wash with the same. This liquor may be prepared in syrup and by boiling it down may be made into ointment as has been described. For the burrs, the syrup should be taken and the ointment put to the affected parts. This ointment or the wash is good for salt rheum or canker sores and may be used freely.

#### MARSH MALLOW.

Marsh Mallow is generally to be found about marshes and wet places but it is also cultivated to some extent in gardens, and somewhat resembles the Hollyhock. It grows from three to five feet high having delicate light colored flowers; which appear from July to September, followed by little buttons, each containing a single seed. The stalks are soft and hairy, spreading forth many branches, the leaves of which are soft and hairy, cut for the most part into some few divisions. The roots are many and long, shooting from one

head, of the thickness of a thumb or finger, very pliant and tough, somewhat like liquorice, of a whitish yellow color on the outside and more whitish within, full of a slimy juice, which being laid in water will thicken as if it were a jelly.

It is moderately hot, of a digesting, softening nature, eases pains, helps bloody fluxes, the stone and gravel. Being bruised and boiled in milk and the milk drank is a good remedy for gripings of the belly and bloody flux. The root is principally used.

#### MOTHER-WORT.

This plant grows along roadsides and about old buildings, barns and the like. It grows from two to three feet high, generally in bunches like the hoarhound, and looks a little like it but has much larger and darker green leaves. There is no better herb to take the melancholy vapors from the heart to strengthen it and make a merry, cheerful, blithe soul than this herb. It makes women joyful mothers of children, and settles their wombs as they should be. It is held to be of much use for the trembling of the heart and faintings and swoonings. A spoonful of the powdered leaves drank in wine is a wonderful help to women in travail, as also for the suffocating or risings of the mother.

Owing to these effects it most likely took the name of Mother-wort. It also provokes urine and women's courses.

#### MAIDEN-HAIR.

This is a species of the Fern, usually about twelve inches high with a slender, smooth, black stalk and small, Fern-like leaves.

The leaves are the parts used. They open obstructions, cleanse the breast and lungs of gross, slimy humors, provoke urine, help ruptures and shortness of wind.

#### POPLAR.

The bark of the poplar tree is extremely bitter to the taste. The inner bark given in the form of tea is one of the

best articles to regulate the bile and restore the digestive powers of anything I have ever used. The bark may be taken from the body of the tree, the limbs or the roots; shave the outside bark off and preserve the inner bark, which should be dried and carefully preserved for use. To make a tea, take a handful of the bark, pounded or cut up into small pieces, put into a quart mug and fill it with boiling water; which if taken freely will relieve a relax headache, faintness at the stomach and many other complaints caused by indigestion. Is good for obstructions of the urine and weakness of the loins, and those of a consumptive habit will find great relief in using this tea freely.

#### PRICKLEY ASH.

This is a shrub or bush that grows from eight to ten feet high and bears a berry that grows close to the limbs. It has leaves like the white ash. The bark and the berries are used for medicine. The berries are very pungent and are a powerful stimulant, as also the bark of the tops and roots. It should be pounded to a powder and steeped in hot water then put into wine or spirits and it makes a very good hot bitter. Take half a wineglassful two or three times a day. It is good for fever and ague, for which it is much used. In all cases where a stimulating alterative is needed, the Prickley Ash, either alone or along with other agents, will be found of great use. It warms up and invigorates the stomach, improves and strengthens the digestive organs, opens the pores and promotes general perspiration and tends to equalize the circulation. For purposes of this kind and as a strengthening, stimulating bitters there is nothing better grows in our woods.

The tincture of the berries is an excellent remedy for colic, pains in the stomach and bowels, diarrhœa, rheumatism, cold feet and hands, and whatever depends on a sluggish circulation.

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### PEACH STONES.

The meats that are in Peach Stones have long been used as a medicine and need but little to be said about them except that they are of great value to strengthen the stomach and bowels and restore the digestive organs. The meats of the Wild Cherry are very good and may be used instead of Peach meats when they cannot be had. Get these stones as clean as possible. When well dried pound them in a mortar and separate the meats from the stone, which is done with little trouble. A tea made of the cherries pounded with the stones and steeped in hot water sweetened with loaf sugar, to which add a little brandy, is good to restore the digestive powers and create an appetite.

### SQUAW WEED.

This is rather a scarce herb and not very generally known. It is found most commonly along streams and creeks, on rocky banks and bluffs, and grows from one to two feet high.

This herb seems to have a special and very favorable influence upon the female organs of generation, so much so that it has acquired the name of Female Regulator. In all cases of obstructed or suppressed menses it is highly valuable. In cases of painful or too profuse menstruation and in flooding from the womb, combined with the Cinnamon Bark and Raspberry leaves, it is also extremely valuable when taken freely in infusion. In affections of the lungs, especially in females, and dependent more or less upon derangement of the menstrual process, it is an excellent remedy. In the treatment of all female diseases this herb is regarded by those who have tested it as one of the best remedies known.

### SUMACH.

This shrub or bush is well-known and is found in all parts of the country. It grows from eight to twelve feet high and has large, spreading branches. The berries grow in large bunches and when ripe are a deep red color, of a pleasant sour taste.

A decoction of the bark and berries is an excellent wash or gargle for sore mouth and sore throat, combined with Golden Seal and a little Alum or Borax, and a decoction of the bark of the root has often been used with advantage in dysentery, hectic fever and night sweats. The powdered bark of the root forms an excellent poultice mixed with a little powdered Elm Bark for old ulcers.

A strong decoction of the bark of the root and White Oak bark, equal parts, is an excellent injection for falling of the womb, for whites, and as a wash for foul and offensive ulcers.

### SOLOMON'S SEAL.

Solomon's Seal grows from one to three feet high, has a curved or bending stalk, giving it an arched appearance; leaves from three to six inches long, alternate, clasping the stalk and growing smaller toward the top; small, greenish white flowers, hanging under the leaves, followed by pale red, white and purple-speckled berries.

The root, which is the part used, is soft and of a sweetish taste, slightly bitter.

The root of Solomon's Seal is good for wounds, hurts and outward sores, to heal and close up those that are green and restrain the flux of humors to those that are old. It is good to stay vomiting and bleeding. It is also good to knit any joint which by weakness will not stay in its place; also to knit and join broken bones in any part of the body. The roots being bruised and applied to the places, and also the bruised root put into wine and after a night's infusion strained and drunk. It is also good for ruptures and bursting. Use the decoction in wine, or the powdered root in broth or drink and also apply the bruised or powdered root outwardly.

### STINKING ARRACH.

Stinking Arrach is used for women in severe labor. Taken inwardly there is no better remedy or preventive for

this complaint. It is an herb that is common almost upon every dung hill. The works of God are freely given to man. His medicines are common and cheap and easily to be found. I commend it for an universal medicine for the womb and such a medicine as will easily, safely, and speedily cure any disease that the womb is subject to. When the womb is overheated it will cool it, (the overheating of the womb is one of the principal causes of hard labor in child birth,) it cleanseth the womb if it be foul, and strengthens it; it makes barren women fruitful, it provokes the courses if they are stopped and stops them if they flow immoderately. You can desire no good to your womb but this herb will effect it; therefore if you love children, if you love health, if you love ease, keep a syrup always by you made of this herb, mixed with sugar or honey if it be to cleanse the womb, and let such as be able keep it for their poor neighbors and bestow it on them freely.

#### THOROUGH - WORT.

Thorough-Wort or Boneset grows in meadows, swamps, on the banks of small streams, and in low, damp woodlands. It grows from two to four feet high, and is easily known by its peculiar leaves, which stand out crosswise, the stalk seeming to run up through them, or to perforate them. When in bloom it has a large bushy top of white blossoms. It is too well known to require further description.

This is a valuable plant and can not be too highly prized as a medicine. It is an excellent remedy in all cases of intermittent and bilious fevers, in fever and ague, as well as in affections of the liver, lungs, and in dyspepsia. It is slightly emetic, therefore a warm tea made of the leaves taken freely just before and at the time of taking an emetic aids greatly in its operation, rendering it more easy as well as more effectual. It is well to use it thus in all cases of bilious and miasmatic fevers and agues, when you give an emetic or vomit. For dyspepsia, and as a strengthening and restorative medicine, it should be taken cold, in the form of

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tea, three or four times a day, about half a teacupful at a time. The tea, in small doses, repeated often, *warm*. produces free perspiration or sweating if taken in large quantities and continued long enough will produce vomiting. If taken *cold* it acts as a tonic, that is, strengthening, giving tone to the digestive organs, and acting as an anti-fever and ague remedy. If taken cold in large quantities it acts as a mild purgative also. It is one of the best remedies that grows in our country in cases of fevers, as well as the common fever and ague, and if persevered in will cure almost any case. It is excellent in typhoid fevers.

#### VERVINE.

Vervine, known also by the name of Wild Hyssop. This is a well-known herb growing very common along roadsides, in dry, hard ground, along fences and in old grassy fields. It has a sort of four square stalk, raised three or four feet high, branching limbs, opposite, lance-shaped leaves, and small whitish-blue flowers, appearing throughout the summer, followed by long, slim tassels of seeds. It is easily known, being one of the most common weeds along the sides of roads and in all hard beaten places.

The root is the part used. It is an excellent remedy in all cases of suppressed menses, to be used freely in strong decoction, that is, say half a teacupful or so three or four times a day. It is good to prevent fever in its first stages. It has also been used with considerable success in cases of consumption, having cured several cases where the doctor had given them over. It may be used in a tea made of the dry root, or it may be prepared in powder. A decoction of Vervine root and Boneset leaves taken cold in doses of half a wineglass three or four times a day is an excellent restorative after having the fever and ague.

#### WITCH HAZEL.

Witch Hazel is a small, crooked bush, from five to ten

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feet high, with smooth, grayish bark, leaves alternate, oval shaped, three to five inches long, with numerous raised spots on the under side, flowers small and yellow, appearing late in the fall, followed by small pods, each containing two oblong black seeds. It is found generally on the sides of hills, on stony banks and the sides of streams. Both the bark and leaves are used in medicine, and are excellent in many complaints and may be freely used to advantage. It is the best thing for bleeding at the lungs, stomach and urinary organs, taken freely internally, and also good as a wash to old and foul ulcers, as an injection in flooding or falling of the womb, and as a gargle and wash in sour mouth and throat. It is especially good for bleeding at the stomach, either by giving a tea made of the dry leaves, or chewing the green leaves. This complaint is caused by canker eating off the small blood vessels, and this medicine will remove the canker and stop the bleeding.

#### WHITE POND LILY.

This is well known from the beautiful flower which it bears, opening only to the sun and closing again at night. It grows in fresh water ponds. You will generally see it in great abundance where it does grow, with large, round, dark green leaves, floating on the water, and large white flowers. The root, which is the part used, is large, often as thick as a man's arm, and grows in the mud or bottom of the pond. The best time to gather it is in the fall of the year when dry and the water in the ponds is low, as it may then be obtained with little difficulty. The roots should be dug, washed clean, split into strips and dried. When perfectly dry it should be pounded in a mortar and preserved. This article is good for canker and all complaints of the bowels, given in a tea alone or mixed with other articles. It is also good for diarrhœa, dysentery, whites, scrofula and affections of the lungs; externally in the form of poultice as an application to sores,

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tumors, swellings, scrofulous ulcers and the like. The infusion is also good as a wash and gargle for sore and ulcerated mouth and throat, and for foul ulcers, and as an injection in whites. Dose of the tea, about half a cupful three times a day

#### WOOD SAGE.

Wood Sage or Life Everlasting rises up with square woolly stalks, from two to three feet high, with two leaves at each joint, somewhat like other sage leaves, but smaller, softer, whiter and rounder, and a little dented about the edges and smelling somewhat stronger. At the tops of the stalks and branches stand the flowers on a slender like spike, turning themselves all one way when they blow, and are of a pale and whitish color. The seed is blackish and round. There is generally four in a husk. The leaves are the part used. Used in infusion in diseases of the bowels, lungs, in sore throat and mouth, whites, bleeding from the lungs, stomach and urinary organs. The juice of the leaves chewed is good for sore throat. A fomentation of them is good to apply to old sores, fresh wounds, bruises, swelling and the like. May be freely used in tea or infusion.

#### WORM WOOD.

Worm Wood is an herb cultivated in our gardens. It is a very wholesome bitter, and may be taken to advantage in different ways. It is of a hot nature and is good for the stomach to create an appetite and assist the digestion. It may be pounded and tinctured in spirit, which is good to apply to bruises or sprains. It is good for worms and also for intermittent fever, suppressed menses, and chronic diarrhœa.

#### YELLOW DOCK.

Yellow dock, also known by the name of sour dock, is a common herb, growing in grass plats, meadows and waste grounds, from two to three feet high, with long, slender, crisped-edged leaves, and a long, slender, yellowish root. The green leaves and the stalk are slightly sour to the taste

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The root is the part used. It is an important and valuable medicine for scrofula, scurvy, itch and similar diseases; to be used in decoction or syrup, either alone or along with other herbs.

#### YARROW.

It is a small herb, from ten to twenty inches high, with a branching top, and grows in fields, pastures and woods, and possesses a feeble but rather pleasant aromatic odor, and bitter pungent taste. The herb is the part used, useful in tea, or infusion in spitting of blood, bleeding from the lungs, from the urinary organs, in whites, diabetes, bleeding piles and dysentery. Dose of the intusion, from a half cup to a cupful three times a day.

#### LOBELIA.

Lobelia, known also as Emetic Weed and Indian Tobacco. This plant is common throughout our country; it grows one or two feet high. The stem is hairy, the leaves are tapering, hairy above and below, bordered with small irregular teeth. The flowers are palish blue, thinly scattered along the branches and upper part of the stem, and continue to bloom from July till late in the fall. The blossoms are followed by small pods something like the shape of an egg, which contain a large quantity of very small black seed. When you break the plant a milky juice comes out. In small doses it produces a sort of burning, prickling, disagreeable sensation in the throat. In sufficient doses, say of twenty or thirty grains of the bruised seed or leaves, it is a prompt, safe and very efficient emetic, followed usually by general relaxation of the system and often more or less prostration, but always without danger, the patient often dropping into a sweet slumber, awaking shortly after greatly refreshed and mostly with a desire for something to eat.

It is unquestionably the best, most efficient, and safest emetic known.

In acute pleurisy it is an excellent remedy. It should in such cases be given in broken doses at first for a while till the system is gradually brought under its influence, then in sufficient doses to produce thorough vomiting and relaxation. It is best at first to combine with it some Cayenne; a very good plan is to mix two parts tincture Lobelia with one part Number Six and give in teaspoonful doses, in a little warm catnip or sage tea. This will soon relax the system. If given every ten or fifteen minutes, equalize the circulation of the blood and soon relieve the worst cases of pleurisy. It is a good expectorant and should generally be combined more or less with all cough mixtures.

### SPIKENARD.

Spikenard, sometimes called Spignet and Wild Liquorice. It has a branching stalk, two to four feet high, generally of a dark green or reddish-brown color; the leaf stems divide into three, each of which usually bears three or more oval pointed leaves, flowers which appear in July, of a yellowish white color, followed by small, red berries, somewhat like the Elder Berries.

The root, which is the part used, is soft, fleshy, about the size of a man's finger, long and tapering, grows in rich loose soils and about old rotten logs.

It is highly valued as a remedy for female weaknesses, coughs, consumption and as a restorative and alterative medicine.

It is used mostly in the form of syrup, or in Wine Bitters—generally with other suitable articles. It is an excellent substitute for the Sarsaparilla in all constitutional diseases and as an important remedy in consumption, breast complaint and all female complaints. May be used in decoction, syrup or bitters.

### ST. JOHN'S WORT.

This is a very common and often very troublesome weed

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to the farmer, growing abundantly in fields. It grows from one to two feet high, with a branching top, numerous small light green leaves, dotted over with small transparent spots and topped off with branches of bright, yellow flowers, from June to August. The herb emits a strong, peculiar odor when rubbed. Its taste is bitter. The leaves and blossoms are the parts used.

It is used in the form of strong tea, or infusion, in suppression of the urine and in chronic affections of the urinary organs ; also in diarrhœa, dysentery, hysteria, painful menstruation, bleeding at the lungs, and other hemorrhages, especially from the urinary organs. Combined with sage and made into a syrup with honey it forms an excellent cough mixture.

#### SARSAPARILLA.

Sarsaparilla, known also by the name of Yellow Parilla. It is a smooth, climbing vine, about the size of a pipe stem and extending to the length of ten or twenty feet, with smooth, dark green leaves and a long, woody and bright yellow root, which is very bitter. It grows in rich, low lands and loose soils.

The root is the part used. It is an excellent bitter tonic and is useful in all cases where an alterative and restorative is needed. It is a valuable blood purifier and produces changes in the system without producing any sensible effect in any of the secretions. It is good in scrofulous and skin diseases, mercurial diseases and the like. It should form a part in all alterative syrups.

#### SMART WEED.

This is a well-known herb, growing generally about small streams, ditches, in low, moist grounds, and among rubbish in yards, and along roadsides, having a reddish-brown colored, jointed stem, lance-shaped leaves and small purplish flowers.

A strong tincture of this herb is good in suppressed menses, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day. An infusion is good for gravel and affections of the kidneys and bladder. It is an excellent fomentation either alone or in conjunction with hops and other bitter herbs, to be applied warm to the abdomen, in inflammation of the bowels. A strong decoction is good to wash foul ulcers and parts tending to mortification. The fresh leaves of Smart Weed and of May Weed bruised and moistened with Spirits of Turpentine and applied to the skin will soon produce a blister and may be used with advantage in inflammation of the stomach and bowels. The tincture and extract of Smart Weed should be made of the fresh herb as it loses some of its strength by age; it is also injured by heat or boiling. To make an infusion, hot water should be poured on it and allowed to stand till cold.

#### SLIPPERY ELM.

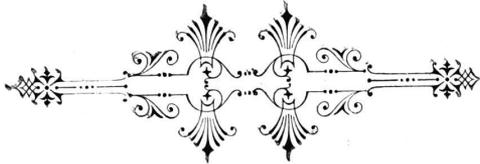
This is a well-known tree common throughout the whole country. The bark is the part used. It is an excellent remedy in inflammation of the mouth, throat, stomach, lungs, bowels or urinary organs, used freely as a cold drink in the form of thin mucilage, which is made by soaking a quantity of the bark in cold or hot water, allowing it to stand until cold. The fresh bark pounded soft and covered with hot water and allowed to stand a few hours and then thickened with a little wheat bran makes a good poultice for all kinds of local inflammations, as wounds, sores, scalds, ulcers, gatherings and the like, perhaps there is nothing within the bounds of our knowledge equal to this poultice for these diseases.

#### SKUNK CABBAGE.

This herb is sometimes called Swamp Cabbage. It is a rank, offensive smelling herb; grows in low wet places and swamps. It has no stalk, but a number of large, deep-green leaves spring up from the same root. It has a large, soft root, with numerous smaller roots around. The root is the

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part used. Useful in coughs, asthma, consumption and all lung diseases. It is also good in convulsions, hysterics, whooping-cough and in all spasmodic affections. It may be used either in the form of powder or tincture or in a syrup. When used as an expectorant it is better to combine it with other expectorants. In making the tincture or syrup the fresh root should be used, as it loses its strength by keeping. The powdered root should be kept in bottles well corked.



## MEDICAL RECIPES.

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### HOW TO MAKE NUMBER SIX.

Take one gallon of fourth proof brandy or high wines, one pound of gum myrrh pounded fine and one ounce of Cayenne pepper, put them into a stone jug, boil it twenty minutes in a kettle of water leaving the jug uncorked ; when settled bottle for use. For external application add a little turpentine and a little gum camphor.

It may be prepared without boiling by letting it stand in the jug for five or six days, shaking it well every day. It will then be fit for use.

This medicine is to remove pain and prevent mortification, to be taken or applied externally, or to be put into the injections. One or two teaspoonfuls of this medicine may be given alone or the same quantity may be put into other medicines. It may also be used to bathe with in all cases of external swellings or pains. It is an excellent remedy for rheumatism by taking a dose and also bathing the parts affected with it. For the headache by taking a swallow and bathing the head and snuffing a little up the nose.

It is good for bruises, sprains, swelled joints and old sores, it will allay the inflammation, bring down swelling, ease pain and produce a tendency to heal, in fact there is hardly a complaint in which this useful medicine cannot be used to advantage. It is the best preservative against mortification of anything I have ever found.

#### ASTHMA.

One half ounce of Number Six into two ounces of best spirit tincture of *Lobelia inflata*; let stand for two hours when it will be fit for use.

Full dose for adult, two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

#### BILIOUS FEVER.

First give an emetic of *Lobelia*. Then take Bonset and Witch Hazel, one teaspoonful each of powdered leaves steeped in one teacupful of boiling water for twenty or thirty minutes; to be taken in doses fifteen minutes apart and repeat until it operates. If the operation is too severe add a spoonful of Umbel or Lady's Slipper and a half teaspoonful of Cayenne Pepper.

After the fever has been subsided take Red Raspberry leaves, one small handful, steep them as you would tea, strain them off, put the juice into a tin vessel and put it on to boil, add one quart new milk, boil slow for a few minutes, add a little sugar. Dose, half teacupful two or three times a day.

If the bowels are loose take one handful of the inner bark of young sapling Hemlock and make of it a strong decoction. This decoction may be administered to children at the breast from nine days old without any danger by adding a little sweet milk, boiling them together and sweeten with sugar. Dose, children under six months half a teaspoonful every two hours, increase the size of dose according to age; for adults, add one drop of number six to each dose.

To heal the bowels, take the bark of the roots of Sumach, make a strong decoction by boiling two handfuls in a quart of water, boil down to a pint, then strain, add one quart new milk, sweeten with sugar, bring to a boil, add as much Cayenne Pepper as will lie on the top of a penknife. This is also good for children. Dose as above.

In severe cases, take one pound of Thimble-berry-briar root, boil in one gallon of soft water, boil down to two

quarts ; one pound of the inside bark of White Oak in one gallon of soft water, boil down to two quarts ; one pound of the inside bark of Red Oak in one gallon of water, boil down to two quarts. Take the six quarts, put them into a vesse , boil them down to three quarts, keeping the vessel covered all the time of boiling, add three teaspoonfuls of Cayenne pepper, one pint of sweet milk, enough sugar to sweeten and let come to a boil, then steep one tablespoonful of the powdered root of Umbel or Lady's Slipper in boiling soft water for about thirty minutes, strain and add to the decoction. When cold it will be ready for use.

Dose, one wineglassful every half hour, if cramped ; if not cramped, every two hours ; add to each dose from a quarter to one teaspoonful (according to the severity of the case) of Number Six. The above I can recommend in all cases of severe diarrhœa or cholera.

#### CHOLIC.

Blue or White Belmonie Root, Swamp Milkweed Root, equal parts, steeped in hot water ; sweeten to taste. Take dry black cherries pounded to a powder, tincture in brandy, half a pound of powder to a quart of brandy.

Dose, from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, according to strength of patient ; add the tincture in proportion of one quarter to three quarters of the decoction. This is to regulate the stomach and digestive organs.

Diet.—Clean a chicken, take out the gizzard, wash clean, do not bruise the inside skin, boil the chicken along with the gizzard, when rare done take some of the broth, give to the patient ; this will create an appetite ; when the patient can eat, let him eat chicken, gizzard and all.

#### BIG NECK.

Rub the neck well with Skunk Oil, take of Beef Gall one tablespoonful, as much Saltpetre as will lie on the point of a penknife, as much Burnt Alum as will lie on the point of a tableknife, one teaspoonful of Spirits of Turpentine, about a quarter of a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, put all into a four ounce bottle and fill the bottle up with Number Six and a little Gum of Camphor. Shake well before using ; put on with a feather, it will dry in a few seconds ; stand behind the patient, hold the head back, rub the neck with both hands until the neck gets quite hot, or as long as the patient can bear it, twice a day. I never knew this to fail.

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### BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.

Witch Hazel, leaves dried and powdered, two table-  
spoonfuls; Umbel or Lady's Slipper root, one teaspoonful ;  
steep these in hot water, strong. If there is much canker  
add a handful of Red Raspberry leaves. If the above fails  
add a tablespoonful of the powdered root of Blue Cohosh.

Dose, one tablespoonful every few minutes with a quar-  
ter teaspoonful of Number Six in each dose.

### BLEEDING AT NOSE.

Puff Ball, snuff the dust. Also take a woman's apron,  
steep in cold water and apply it to the privates. This is a  
speedy and effectual remedy.

### BLEEDING FROM URINARY ORGANS.

No. One —Six ounces of Prince of Pine steeped in one  
quart of soft water. Take a wineglassful twice a day.

No. Two. —One pound of Marsh Mallow boiled in three  
quarts of water, boil down to one quart, strain, then boil  
down one half. Dose, half teacupful twice a day, with about  
half a teaspoonful of Number Six in each dose.

### CATARRH IN HEAD.

Blood root, one ounce, root of Solomon's Seal, one ounce,  
pounded to a powder, sift through a fine sieve, bottle for use;  
use it as snuff three or four times a day, oftener if necessary.  
Make a swab on the end of a stick, dip it in Number Six,  
put it up the nostril. Continue these remedies until a cure  
is effected.

### PUTRID SORE THROAT.

One pound of the root of Golden Rod, bruised, put into  
one gallon soft water, boil down one half, strain, then boil  
down to one quart; keep the vessel covered while boiling;  
when taken off the fire, add half ounce Burnt Alum, half  
ounce Borax, quarter teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, one  
tablespoonful Number Six. When cool bottle for use.

Gargle the throat with this mixture and spit it out; use  
it freely as it will not hurt anyone.

### DYSPEPSIA.

Horse radish cut fine, tincture in Whiskey, add a little  
Cayenne pepper.

Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

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 CANCER.

Take a large sugar kettle, fill it with pine boughs. boil in soft water until the boughs become yellow, then take out the boughs and fill again and boil as before, then strain it off, boil the juice down to the consistency of tar. add one pound hog's lard, one pound mutton tallow, one pound beef tallow, one pound resin, one pound of turpentine from pine tree, half ounce saltpetre, one ounce burnt alum, half ounce burnt copperas, one pound beeswax. Simmer over a slow fire, stirring all the time, twelve hours ; before taking off add one tablespoonful of sulphur. Be careful not to burn. Strain while hot through a fine wire sieve. When you use it spread it on a piece of leather a little larger than the cancer.

## ANOTHER FOR THE SAME—NO. 2.

Take of White Oak bark, of Red Oak bark, Black Haw bark, Blackberry Briar root, Persimmon bark, Poke root, of each a double handful and one handful of Cinnamon bark, put all into five gallons of water, boil it down to a half gallon, strain it well, clean the pot and put back the syrup into it, add half ounce of borax, half ounce of alum and four ounces of the juice of sheep sorrel, then boil it down to a salve, do not burn it, stew it slowly, take it off and put it in a cool place ; apply it once a day until the cancer is killed, at the same time keeping it washed out clean with castile soap. When the cancer is killed use a salve composed of equal parts of beeswax, sheep suet, turpentine from the pine tree (or what is called crude turpentine) and sweet gum wax all stewed together. This salve will cure the cancer.

## ANOTHER FOR THE SAME—NO. 3.

One pound each of Butternut bark, White Oak bark, Wormwood tops or seeds, and one half pennyweight of Saltpetre. Boil them down and use as a plaster.

## ANOTHER FOR THE SAME—NO. 4.

Two ounces of sugar lead, two ounces of alum, two ounces extract of logwood, one pound of the juice of white oak bark boiled down strong ; then mix them all together and boil again ; then apply cloths wet with this mixture

## HEALING SALVE FOR CANCERS.

Beeswax four ounces, lard two ounces, mutton tallow

two ounces, burnt alum one ounce, burnt copperas one ounce, sulphur one ounce, pine gum two ounces, resin two ounces. Simmer them over a slow fire until done; then add one ounce of Number Six; work them well together, spread thin on a cloth and apply to the place.

#### CANCER PLASTER —NO. 5.

One pound Burgundy pitch, one pound resin, one pound beeswax, half pound mutton tallow, half pound beef tallow, quarter pound hog's lard. Boil these in water down to the consistency of tar, then work it and pull it the same way as you would grafting wax. When nearly cool mix in the following:—One tablespoonful of burnt copperas, one tablespoonful of burnt alum, two tablespoonfuls of sulphur; one teaspoonful of gunpowder, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one teaspoonful of extract of mandrake root. Then box for use. Make this extract by boiling down the dry mandrake root to the consistency of tar.

When using the above plaster give the patient a strong tea of Prince's pine until it purges. Add to the tea a little Umbel or Lady's Slipper root.

#### CONSUMPTION.

This complaint is generally caused by some acute disorder not being removed, and the patient being run down by the fashionable practice until nature makes a compromise with disease and the house becomes divided against itself. There is constant warfare kept up between the inward heat and cold. The flesh wastes away in consequence of not digesting the food. The canker becomes seated on the stomach and bowels and then takes hold of the lungs. When they get into this situation it is called seated consumption and is pronounced by the doctors to be incurable. I have had a great many cases of this kind and have in all of them, where there was life enough left to build upon, been able to effect a cure by my system of practice. The most important thing is to raise the inward heat and get a perspiration, clear the system of canker and restore the digestive powers so that food will nourish the body and keep up that heat on which life depends. This must be done by a regular course of medicine, and persevering in it till the cause is removed. This complaint is called by doctors of the schools a hectic fever, because they are subject to cold chills and hot flashes on the surface. But this is an error, for there is no

fever about it, and this is the greatest difficulty. If there was it would have a crisis and nature would be able to drive out the cold and effect a cure. The only difficulty is to raise a fever, which must be done by such medicine as will raise and hold the inward heat till nature has the complete command.

No. 1.—Take 2 ounces of turpentine from pine tree, half a pound of sugar, put them into a quart of gin, bottle up. Mix them well and shake well before using.

Dose, one tablespoonful four times a day before eating and before going to bed.

No. 2.

Take Old-man tops, Mandrake roots, Elecampane, Comfrey roots, Hoarhound tops, Spignet root, equal parts of each. Boil down strong; sweeten with molasses or honey or sugar.

Dose, wineglassful twice a day.

No. 3.

Blue Vervine, Blue Cohosh, Wild Cherry bark, Yellow Parilla, Hoarhound, Lung Wort, one pound of each, Mandrake, one ounce, Blood root, one ounce, Comfrey root, one ounce. Simmer slowly, then strain and put one pound of loaf sugar and one quart of Holland Gin into one gallon of the juice; simmer it again. When cold add one ounce of Cayenne pepper and one ounce of Lobelia. Shake them well together and bottle them up for use.

Dose, one tablespoonful three times a day. Shake well before using.

No. 4.

Turpentine of pine tree, two ounces; sugar, half a pound; spirits of turpentine, two ounces; one quart of gin. Mix well together and bottle for use.

Dose, one tablespoonful three times a day, before eating and before going to bed.

CANKER—No. 1.

Bayberry root bark, white pond lily root and the inner bark of hemlock, equal parts of each, pounded and well mixed together. Steep one ounce of the powder in a pint of boiling water and give for a dose a common wineglassful sweetened to taste.

## No. 2.

Red raspberry leaves, white pond lily roots, witch hazel leaves or bark, golden root, white mullein, wild flax, hemlock bark, red oak bark, white oak bark, Solomon's seal, equal parts. Boil well, then strain and simmer down strong. Sweeten to taste.

Dose, tablespoonful three or four times a day.

## No. 3.

Take Windsor castile soap, dissolve in soft water and take one tablespoonful three times a day; then take some opening medicine and work it off. This will take the coat off the stomach and carry off the filth.

## NERVE POWDER.

Lady's slipper and ginseng mixed in equal parts and ground into a powder. Half a teaspoonful may be given in hot water sweetened and the dose repeated if necessary.

## COSTIVENESS.

Butternut bark, white oak bark, one pound of each, Mandrake root, one ounce, fever-worth, one handful. Boil to a strong decoction.

Dose, one tablespoonful every two hours until it has the desired effect.

If there is inflammation in the bowels take one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one teaspoonful of gunpowder, two teaspoonfuls of sulphur. Put them into a four ounce bottle of the strongest and purest apple vinegar you can get and add one teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper. Shake them well together.

Dose, one teaspoonful of this mixture put into each dose of the former decoction.

This last mixture is good for inflammation in any part of the system.

## FITS.

Boneset, four ounces; chamomile blossoms, two ounces; smart weed, three ounces; best Irish whiskey, one gallon. Put altogether in a tin receiver sufficiently large to hold double the quantity. Arrange an arched tin cover with a trough encircling the entire inner edge and of sufficient capacity to hold two tablespoonfuls of any liquid. Put the cover over the receiver and place the whole over a moder-

ately hot fire. As the steam rises it will form in globules on the cover and as they increase will gradually trickle down into the trough attached to the cover. As fast as the trough fills with the distilled liquid empty its contents into bottles and closely cork and seal them.

Keep the vessel over the fire till the liquor has nearly or quite evaporated.

N. B.—The best Irish whiskey must be used. An inferior or adulterated article will not do on account of the hurtful drugs in it.

Dose, one tablespoonful every few minutes till the fits cease.

#### No. 2.

Button snakeroot, boil down to a strong tea. Take a wineglassful every hour until relieved.

#### No. 3.

Button snakeroot, pound the roots and steep them in hot water. Add one teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful of lobelia, one teaspoonful of Number Six. Sweeten them.

Dose, give one teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes.

### GRAVEL.

Queen of the meadow, boil down strong; strain and drink the tea.

#### No. 2.

Take the gizzard of a goose, the inside skin, pour out the gravel, dry it well, pound it well. Put it in brandy, drink half a wineglassful three times a day.

#### No. 3.

One pound Solomon's seal, half pound yarrow, one pound of watermelon seeds or pumpkin seeds. Boil in one gallon of water; strain and boil down to one half; then add one gill of gin.

Dose, wineglassful every night.

#### No. 4.

One pound of garden parsley, put in two quarts of soft water. Boil down to a pint.

Dose, one tablespoonful every hour until cured.

## No. 5.

Chamomile flowers, steep in juice of marsh mallow and horse mint.

Dose, one tablespoonful every hour until cured.

## No. 6.

One pound of wild indigo roots ; boil in one gallon of water. Boil down to a pint ; strain off ; put in one gill of Holland gin.

Dose, one wineglassful three times a day until cured.

## DROPSY.

Pond lily, one pound ; milk weed root, one pound ; chamomile flowers, half ounce. Boil them in one gallon of water ; strain and boil down to one quart. When cold add a half pint of gin or brandy.

Dose, tablespoonful every four hours.

## No. 2.

Take a gallon of the best apple vinegar ; put it into vessel ; fill it up with old, rusty iron ; let it stand twelve hours.

Dose, ~~half a teacupful~~ every four hours.

## No. 3.

Burn one pound of grape vines to ashes. Put the ashes into half a gallon of sweet wine.

Dose, a half teacupful every four hours.

## No. 4.

Blood root and mandrake root, equal parts, pounded together (say half pound each), lobelia seed or leaves about two ounces pounded up by itself and tintured in vinegar, then mix them all together.

Dose, teaspoonful three times a day.

## COUGH POWDER.

Take four teaspoonfuls of skunk cabbage, two of hoarhound, one of Wakrobin, one of lobelia, one of Cayenne pepper, one of Bayberry bark, and one of bitter root, all made fine and well mixed with molasses. Take half a teaspoonful on going to bed ; keep warm and continue taking it until relief is obtained.

## No. 2.

One oz. of lobelia, one oz. of Cayenne pepper, two oz. skunk cabbage, one oz. of Wakerobbin, one oz. of mayapple root, one oz. of spignet, one oz. of elecampane.

Dose, commencing with one tablespoonful twice a day and increase to half wineglassful.

## COUGH SYRUP.

One pound poplar bark, one pound of bayberry ; boil them in two gallons of water ; strain and add half a teaspoonful of lobelia and a teaspoonful of No. Six.

Dose, commence with a tablespoonful twice a day and increase to half a wineglassful.

## No. 2.

A quarter of a pound of elecampane, quarter of a pound spikenard, quarter of a pound of sassafras bark, quarter of a pound of dogwood bark from the tree, quarter of pound hoarhound, two ounces of sweet sissly, two oz. sarsaparilla. Pound these articles together, put into a stone jar, add an equal quantity of the best vinegar and water, bind thick cloth over the lid of the jar to keep the steam in and set in a large kettle of water and boil it twelve hours, then strain it while hot. Add one pound of honey to each quart.

Dose, half a wineglassful half an hour before eating and before going to bed.

## No. 3.

Indian turnip, boneset, lobelia leaves, elecampane, each one ounce, hoarhound, skunk cabbage, each two ounces, blood root, half ounce. Pound them all up and mix thoroughly.

Dose, from one teaspoonful to half a wineglassful twice a day.

## No. 4.

Mandrake root, one oz ; slippery elm bark, one pound ; hoarhound, one oz. ; blood root, one oz. ; spignet, one pound ; pine gum, one oz. ; lobelia, half oz. Boil in enough water to cover them well, about one gallon, boil well, then strain. Add a pound of loaf sugar and boil down to a quart ; then add a pint of Holland gin.

Dose, same as No. 3.

## No. 5.

Mandrake root, one ounce; blood root, one ounce; slippery elm bark, one pound; hoarhound, one ounce. Boil down strong, strain, simmer down and sweeten to taste.

Dose, same as No. 3.

## No. 6.

Pine boughs and pine burrs; boil down strong; then strain; add one pound of sugar to every two quarts of juice; simmer down into a syrup; stir while boiling.

Dose, half a teaspoonful for a child; for an adult, one tablespoonful night and morning.

## RHEUMATISM.

Quarter pound of white cohosh root, quarter pound queen of the meadow, quarter teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper. Put all into a quart of best whiskey.

Dose, wineglassful three times a day. Also rub the part affected with Number Six.

## No. 2.

Saltpetre, half ounce; spirits of turpentine, one ounce; beef gall, three ounces; high wine, one ounce. Mix all well together and rub the place well. Rub also with high wines and Cayenne pepper.

## RHEUMATIC DRINK.

White pond lily root, tablespoonful; blood root, teaspoonful; blue cohosh, tablespoonful; white cohosh, tablespoonful; saltpetre, half a teaspoonful; one quart best brandy. Mix all well together; let stand for twenty-four hours; bottle for use. Shake well before using.

Dose, one tablespoonful three times a day.

## REDUCING SWELLINGS.

Take onions, horse radish and vinegar; make into a poultice; apply it to the place at night when going to bed; keep moist with the vinegar and the juice of the onions and horse radish and bathe with the same. Keep rubbing down all the time. Continue this application until the swelling goes down.

## No. 2

Sweet oil, spirits of turpentine, Cayenne pepper. Mix well and bathe the place, rubbing it well all the time.

## No. 3.

Sweet oil, spirits of turpentine, good whiskey, Cayenne pepper and a little Number Six. Bathe and rub well.

## WHITE SWELLINGS.

Solomon seal root, half pound; comfrey root one ounce; one quart of gin. Put all into a bottle, cork tight, let stand for twelve hours, then bathe the part affected well every twelve hours.

## No. 2.

Solomon Seal root, one pound; comfrey root, half pound. Pound them well; sift them through a fine sieve; mix them in one quart of gin; make them into a salve. Spread on a cloth, bind on the place and change when dry. Keep moist.

## No. 3.

Scrape comfrey root and Yellow of an egg. Beat them up. Apply them to the place as a plaster or poultice. Change when dry. Wash with soap suds every time you change it.

## No. 4.

Life everlasting; boil down strong; strain. Take rye meal or oatmeal and mix with the juice for a poultice. Put it on the place; keep it on for six hours; take it off, wash and put on a fresh one. Continue this until it is thoroughly cleaned, then apply a healing salve.

## SALVES.

Take one pound of beeswax, one pound of salt butter, one and a half pound of turpentine, twelve ounces of balsam fir. Melt and simmer them together. Then strain it into a basin and keep it for use. It is good to heal fresh wounds, burns, scalds and all bad sores, after the inflammation is allayed and the wound cleansed.

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### GREEN MOUNTAIN SALVE.

Resin, five pounds; Burgundy pitch, beeswax and mutton tallow, three quarters of a pound of each; oil of hemlock, balsalm of fir, oil of cedar, crude turpentine, of each one ounce; oil of wormwood, half ounce; pulverized verdigris, one ounce. Melt the articles together and add the oils. Rub the verdigris up with a little of the oil and put it in with the other articles, stirring well. Then pour into water and work as wax until cool enough to make into a ball. This salve is good for pains or sores on any part of the body or limbs.

### HEALING SALVE.

Common night shade, hog's lard, beeswax, mutton fat, pine gum. Stew down. Good for old sores.

#### No. 2.

Blood root, chamomile, St. John's wort leaves. Boil well; then strain. Add hog's lard, beeswax, mutton tallow, equal parts; simmer slowly. When taken off add a little saltpetre.

#### No. 3.

St. John's wort leaves, fever wort leaves, leaves or root of Solomon's seal. Boil strong and strain. Then add hog's lard, mutton tallow, beef tallow, beeswax, pine gum, resin. Simmer slowly. Care must be taken not to burn these salves.

### STICKING PLASTER.

One pound Burgundy pitch, one pound beeswax, one pound resin, half pound mutton tallow, quarter pound lard. Boil down to the consistency of tar. When nearly cold to each pound of the above gum add one teaspoonful of burnt alum, one teaspoonful of burnt copperas, one teaspoonful of sulphur, quarter teaspoonful of saltpetre.

### SALVE FOR FEVER SORE.

The leaves or roots of Solomon's seal. Boil down strong; strain; add beeswax, lard, mutton fat, crude turpentine, resin, beef tallow and a little saltpetre. Be careful not to burn.

## No. 2.

The leaves of fever wort, the leaves or roots of Solomon's seal. Boil down strong. Add beeswax, lard, mutton fat, crude turpentine, resin, beef tallow and a little saltpetre. Simmer slowly.

## No. 3.

The leaves of St. John's wort, the leaves of chamomile, sweet flag. Strain; add half ounce salt butter, dog's grease, mutton fat, beef tallow, pine gum, resin. Simmer over a slow fire.

If there is any proud flesh in the sore sprinkle the following powder upon the sore before applying either of the above salves:—Burnt alum, blood root and Cayenne pepper, equal parts, and a little burnt copperas. Sprinkle this powder either on the salve or on the sore.

## SCROFULOUS ULCERS, &amp;c.

Liniment Number One.—Beef gall, one tablespoonful; burnt alum, one tablespoonful; spirits of turpentine half a teaspoonful. Put all into a four ounce bottle. Fill up with Number Six. Apply externally for ulcers, cuts, bruises, &c.

## WHITE SWELLINGS.

Apply number one liniment. Get pine boughs, boil strong; take out the boughs; make a poultice of oatmeal. Add while boiling a little Cayenne pepper, a little table salt, a little sulphur, a little burnt alum. Soften this poultice with hog's lard and apply to the part affected.

## POULTICE NUMBER TWO.

Take the inside bark of red beech; boil down strong. Add a little burnt copperas, brown sugar, burnt alum; thicken with oatmeal. Soften this poultice with salt butter.

## POULTICE NUMBER THREE.

Take slippery elm; boil down strong; add a little blood root and a little burnt alum. Thicken with oatmeal. Sprinkle a little Cayenne pepper on the poultice where it covers the sore and apply.

Renew these poultices night and morning. Before you apply any of these poultices you must use number one liniment.

## OINTMENTS.—No. 1.

Take two pounds of bark scraped from the stalk of dwarf or sweet elder, one pound of lard, one teaspoonful of sulphur, one gill of dog's grease, one handful of celandine leaves, one handful of Solomon's seal leaves. Simmer down until barks are brown, then add one pound more lard, one tablespoonful of sulphur and about a quarter teaspoonful of saltpetre. Simmer down, strain and bottle for use. This ointment is good for skin or scrofulous diseases.

## OINTMENT NUMBER TWO.

One pint sweet cream, one tablespoonful of sulphur, one tablespoonful powdered yellow dock root, one tablespoonful leaves of Solomon's seal. Simmer slowly for one hour. Be careful not to burn. This ointment is good for itch and many other skin diseases.

## OINTMENT NUMBER THREE.

One pound marsh mallis root, one pound of chamomile, one pint dog's grease, one pint horse grease, one pint skunk oil. Simmer all over a slow fire for three or four hours, constantly stirring and crushing the herbs. Add one tablespoonful of sulphur. Strain and bottle for use. Be careful not to burn. Good for all skin diseases.

## BROWN OINTMENT.

Three ounces fresh, unsalted butter, one ounce white wax ; one ounce camphor dissolved in one ounce of olive oil and one ounce of prepared tutty.

## No. 2.

Sweet oil, hartshorn and alcohol in equal parts. Mix and shake well before using. Good for taking down swelling. Rub it well in.

## No. 3.

One gallon alcohol, one ounce oil of sassafras, one ounce oil of wintergreen, two ounces oil of hemlock, one ounce spirits of turpentine, one ounce sul. ether, six ounces oil organum, one ounce oil of cedar, one ounce balsam fir, one ounce spearmint.

As a cure for asthma, croup, quinsy rheumatism and stiff joints, sprains &c., it has no equal. I have used it for many years as a cure for rheumatism and sciatica.

## No. 4.

Lobelia, one ounce ; gum of camphor, one ounce ; harts-horn one ounce ; good whiskey, one quart ; Cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful. This liniment is good for pains in any part of the body or head.

## No. 5.

Take two eggs, beat them well, put them into a pint of vinegar, put in one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine and one tablespoonful of salt. Mix them well. Good for swellings of any kind.

## No. 6.

One pound of tobacco, one gallon of chamberlie boiled down to one pint, strain it through linen, add half a pound of honey, quarter of a pound of beeswax, one teaspoonful of copperas, scorched and pulverized, one teaspoonful of alum, scorched and pulverized. Simmer it slowly and stir it to a proper thickness and then stir it till cold.

## / No. 7.

The white of one egg, a tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, one tablespoonful of hartshorn, one tablespouful of alcohol with camphor in it. Mix well together.

## No. 8.

Take a handful of slippery elm bark and a handful of the weed life everlasting. Put them into a pot and cover them over with water. Boil until you have the strength out of the herbs, then strain and add a pint of resin, a pound of mutton fat, a pound of lard. Then simmer down slowly.

## NERVE OINTMENT.

Take bark of the root of bitter sweet, two parts ; of wormwood and chamomile each one part. If dry moisten with hot water ; then put into horse, porpoise, or any other kind of soft animal oil and simmer them over a slow fire for twelve hours ; then strain it off and add one ounce of spirits of turpentine to each pound of ointment. To be used for a bruise, sprain, callous swelling, or for corns.

## No. 2.

Marsh mallow, chamomile roots or flowers, hog's grease, dog's grease, horse grease, skunk grease.

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## OINTMENT FOR THE EYES.

Celandine (or touch me-not) roots and tops, bruise them down, then squeeze out all the juice and mix dog's grease with it and stew them into an ointment and anoint the eyes with it.

No. 2.

Take sweet flag, stew with dog's grease and anoint the eyes.

## POULTICE.

Make a strong tea of raspberry leaves. Take a cracker pounded fine and slippery elm bark pulverized with ginger and make a poultice of the same. This is good for sores, felons, and for bad burns, scalds and parts frozen. Apply this poultice and renew it at least as often as every twelve or twenty four hours and wash with soap suds at every renewal, wetting in the interim with cold water or a tea of raspberry leaves.

## STIFF JOINTS.

Apply liniment number one. Then take white pond lily roots, sweet flag root, inside bark of tamarack. Boil down strong. Add oatmeal and make it into a poultice. Put a little of liniment number one on the poultice with a feather. This poultice must be softened with oil of horse, oil of dog, oil of skunk, all mixed together. Renew twice a day.

Then take oil of horse, oil of dog, oil of skunk. Mix with a little gum of camphor and a little spirits of turpentine in a four ounce bottle three parts full, then fill up with Number Six, shake the bottle well and it will be ready for use.

When the poultice is removed wash well with soap and water, then apply this ointment, rubbing the joint well with it, always rubbing downwards.

No. 2.

Marsh mallow, chamomile roots or flowers, hog's grease, dog's grease, horse grease, skunk grease, makes an excellent poultice.

## WOMEN IN TRAVAIL.

One handful of red raspberry leaves, half a handful of blue cohosh steeped as tea; add a little sweet milk, a little sugar and a little cayenne pepper.

This tea is good both before and after birth. Take a teaspoonful of umbel or lady's slipper, draw by itself like tea. Put a teaspoonful into a half teacupful of the syrup and add a few drops of Number Six. These will allay the after pains, cause cheerfulness and give strength.

Half a teacupful of the syrup to be taken at two doses.

#### No. 2.

Take the inner bark of the slippery elm, boil and strain ; add a little milk ; sweeten with sugar ; use freely.

### WHITES.

One ounce of Solomon's seal root, one ounce of white pond lily root, one ounce of raspberry leaves, one ounce of spear mint, one ounce of unicorn or star root. Boil all together strong.

Dose, wineglassful three times a day. Shake the bottle well before using.

### PILES.

Strong decoction of yarrow herb tea ; take out the herbs and boil strong. Dose, wine glass three times a day.

#### No. 2.

Take a rine of old bacon, the older the better, cut into small pieces, put live coals into a pot ; put the bacon rines on coals, smother them so that they will not blaze ; then take a stool with a hole in the bottom, set the vessel under and wrap a cloth round the stool so that the smoke cannot escape and let the patient sit on the stool. Continue until relieved. I have never known this to fail.

#### No. 3.

Take about eight or nine inches of the end of the large gut of a pig ; let fat and everything remain on and in it, just in its natural state ; put it into a pan and fry it out until perfectly brown, chop it up while frying, strain it off, squeeze all the fat out of it, bottle up and ready for use. Apply to the part with the finger.

#### No. 4.

Prickly-ash bark, butternut bark, mandrake roots, yarrow roots, equal parts ; boil down and strain them ; boil to

the consistency of tar, mix with burnt flour, make into pills ; dry them well, then box up for use.

Dose, from one to three each time till moved.

#### No. 5.

Take the root of the skunk cabbage, the male root. This root grows like a carrot in wet land. Wash it clean, split it open, scrape out the inside, put it into a cloth, squeeze the juice out, mix the juice with hogs lard, then stew it well, then bottle for use. This ointment must be applied with the finger both inside and outside.

#### SALT RHEUM.

Bog bean, boil down strong and drink a wineglassful night and morning before breakfast and before going to bed. Shake the bottle well before using.

#### LINIMENT.

Two ounces of the best gum myrrh well pulverized, oil of hemlock one ounce, cayenne pepper, gum camphor and oil organum, of each half an ounce, balsam of fir, half ounce. Add a little spirit of turpentine and about as much saltpetre as will lie on a five cent piece. Mix all in a pint of alcohol, let stand five or six days before using, shaking well each day. This liniment is good for relieving pain in all parts of the body. To be applied to the parts affected with a feather.

#### LIVER PILLS.

Three pounds of dwarf or sweet elder root in a gallon of water, boil down to two quarts, add half a pound of dandelion root, half a pound of yellow dock root, one handful of sage, one ounce of blood root, one ounce of mandrake, to two quarts of this decoction, boil, then strain to the consistency of syrup, then take a hare's liver, dry it, powder it up, mix it in the syrup previous to taking it off the fire, strain and mix flour and a little sugar with the syrup and work it the same as you would bread, knead it and make it into pills.

Dose, one night and morning.

#### No. 2.

Mandraké, blood root sage—one ounce of each—yellow dock root, dwarf elder root—each one pound—boil down strong. Take the herbs out, strain the juice, then boil to the

consistency of tar. When cold mix with flour previously burned brown, add a little sugar, then make into pills.

Dose, two every night before going to bed, and one in the morning before breakfast. Caution—Keep your feet dry and do not go out at night.

### No. 3.

Prickly ash bark, butternut bark, mandrake root—equal parts, boil down and strain, then boil to the consistency of tar, mix with burnt flour, make into pills, dry them well, box up for use.

Dose, from one to three each time till moved.

## JAUNDICE.

This disease originates in an obstruction of the bile, which, owing to the interruption, is distributed through the system. By the absorbents the symptoms are so strongly marked as to render a further description of no use.

CURE.—Take bayberry bark, bogbean, agrimony and red raspberry leaves, each one ounce, steep them in two quarts of water, boil them for ten minutes, strain and add one teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper. When costive add a little mountain flax to move the bowels. Take a wineglassful of this three or four times a day, together with the lobelia or liver pills. After having used this remedy for two or three days use a vapor bath.

### No. 2.

Black cherry bark and prince's pine tinctured in whiskey; add a little Cayenne pepper.

Dose, wineglassful three times a day.

## FALLING OF THE WOMB.

Take burdock, put into water and boil down strong, then strain and boil down the juice to the consistency of tar. Spread this on a small piece of leather about the size of a half dollar piece and apply it to the top of the head. It will draw the womb up.

### No. 2.

Brown sugar and resin mixed and taken as a syrup or as pills.

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 FLOODING.

One pound elecampane, one pound spignut, one pound yellow parilla, one ounce blood root. Boil down strong, strain, then add one ounce of lobelia (powdered) and one ounce of Cayenne pepper.

Dose, from one teaspoonful up to a wineglassful every three hours until relieved.

## No. 2.

White cohosh or blue cohosh and raspberry leaves made into tea. Add a little Cayenne pepper and a little Number Six.

Dose, wineglassful every two hours.

## No. 3.

Take nob moss, steep in hot water the same as you would tea, let it steep for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Dose, from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful every three or four minutes.

## LIVER COMPLAINT.

For a Sluggish Liver.—Take oil of wormwood and as much mastich in powder as will make it into a poultice. Lay it warm to your right side and use garden thyme in all your drinks and broths.

## No. 2.

The liver of a hare dried and beaten into powder. Good for all diseases of the liver.

## No. 3.

Sweet elder, dandelion, sage. Boil down strong, strain. Use freely.

## MISCELLANEOUS—STOMACH PILLS TO ACT AS AN EMETIC.

Butternut bark, peel upwards ; boil down to the consistency of tar, add a little saltpetre, then make into pills.

Dose, one every half hour until they operate.

## DIABETES.

The hind claws of a hog ; grind them to a powder ; then

take one teaspoonful of the powder in one tablespoonful of vinegar to a dose, three times a day.

#### BOWEL COMPLAINT.

Mouse-ear; boil in sweet milk; boil down strong; sweeten in loaf sugar.

Dose, one teaspoonful every half hour.

#### PURGING MEDICINE.

Butternut bark, the centre buds of the pine tops, thoroughwort tops, mandrake roots, rub them all together and pound them into a powder and sit them. Put a teaspoonful of this powder into half a teacup of boiling water and let it draw the same as you would tea. Sweeten to taste.

Dose, one tablespoonful every four hours.

#### TAKING OUT SORENESS.

Take oil of spike, one ounce; gum of camphor, one ounce; spirits of turpentine, one ounce. Mix and use as a salve.

#### RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Saltpetre, one ounce; spirits of turpentine, one ounce; beef gall, four ounces; gum of camphor, one ounce; alcohol, one quart; Cayenne pepper, one ounce. Mix well together. Rub the part well with it, holding the part to the fire all the time.

#### EYE WATER.

Sulphate of zinc and snow water. Dissolve one ounce of sulphate of zinc in one quart of snow water. Shake well and it is ready for use. Get your snow the first fall in April.

#### LIVER PILLS.

Burdock root, yellow parilla root, dwarf elder roots. Boil down strong, strain, then boil down to the thickness of tar. Mix with burnt flour, make into pills, dry, and box for use.

Dose, two before going to bed.

#### CROUP.

Take a large red onion and brown sugar, slice the onion, put the sugar between the slices, let it stand until dissolved,

then squeeze out the juice and bottle for use.

Dose, for a child, a teaspoonful three times a day.

The decoction of wood sage provokes urine and sweat. It digests humors, dissolves swelling and nodules in the flesh. It also regulates the courses in women.

### ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

White pond lily root, one pound ; two teaspoonfuls witch hazel leaves pounded up ; half a teaspoonful of mandrake root pounded up ; boil all together down strong, strain, then add one tablespoonful of powdered umbel root ; Cayenne pepper, teaspoonful ; chamomile, quarter of a pound ; lobelia, teaspoonful, and a teaspoonful Number Six.

Dose, for adult, two tablespoonfuls three times a day. Children, from a teaspoonful according to age.

### BOWEL COMPLAINT AND HEALING THE BOWELS.

Ground white pond lily root, ground hemlock bark, witch hazel leaves powdered, one teaspoonful of each, in a cupful of boiling water. Draw like tea ; strain off ; sweeten to taste.

Dose, a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

### DYSPEPSIA.

Take fresh spring water, mix with lye. Take a wineglassful night and morning, before eating and before going to bed. Shake the bottle well before using.

### BITTERS.

Take the bitter herb or balmony, bayberry and poplar bark, equal parts, pulverized, one ounce of the powder to a pint of hot water and half a pint of spirits. For a dose take half a wineglassful. For hot bitters add a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper. This preparation is calculated to correct the bile and create an appetite by restoring the digestive powers and may be freely used both as a restorative and to prevent disease.

#### No. 2.

Fever wort root, poplar and cherry root bark, golden seal and bitter root makes an excellent restorative or tonic bitters.

Prickley ash bark, poke root and black cohosh root tinctured in whiskey is an excellent remedy for rheumatic affections. They are also an excellent tonic, especially in recovery from fevers.

#### DEAD-FLESH.

Blood root, one ounce ; burnt alum, one ounce ; copperas, quarter ounce. Pound them all together, then dust it on.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Drink mare's milk.

#### DEAFNESS.

Eel oil, woodchuck oil, or skunk oil. Either of these oils dropped into the ear is good for this complaint.

#### FELON.

Blue flag ; bruise, boil strong, mix with oatmeal ; apply as a poultice.

#### TO STOP VOMITING.

A strong tea made of spearmint. It will stop the vomiting and sit pleasantly on the stomach.

Peppermint used as the above will overcome the cold. If taken when going to bed it will cause a nice sweat.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Sumach root, one pound ; pine tops, dewberry or blackberry root, equal parts. Boil them down strong, strain them ; boil down from one gallon to a half a gallon ; add one gill of good spirits to each quart ; bottle for use.

Dose, one glassful three times a day.

#### No. 2.

One pound mandrake root. Boil down strong ; strain and boil down the juice from a gallon to a pint, then put in two or three pieces of old, rusty iron and one pound of the bark of thorn apple tree and boil them again.

#### No. 3.

Black beech bark, bayberry root bark, and white pond lily root and the inner bark of hemlock, equal parts, pounded

and well mixed together. Steep one ounce of powder in a pint of boiling water, sweetened.

Dose, one wineglassful.

If the above cannot be had use as a substitute sumach bark, leaves, or red raspberry or witch hazel.

### SYRUP.

Syrup for the dysentery to strengthen the stomach and bowels and restore weak patients :—Take the bark of poplar and bayberry, boil them down strong ; then take peach stones or cherry stones, pound them up in a mortar and separate the meats from the stones, then add the meats to the juice of the bark. Simmer it down and use it as a syrup. Sweeten with sugar.

### COUGH SYRUP.

One ounce each of thorough-wort, slippery elm, stick-liquorice and flax seed. Simmer together in two quarts of water until the strength is entirely extracted. Strain carefully, then add one pint of best molasses and half pound of loaf sugar. Simmer them all well together and when cold bottle tight.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Gargle.—One pound golden rod root to one gallon of water. Boil down to one quart, strain, then add one ounce of burnt alum. If not strong enough add some more.

To a four ounce bottle of this mixture add one tablespoonful of Number Six. Gargle the throat well with this. If an extreme case add about a tablespoonful of tincture of lobelia to the gargle.

The following to be used externally along with the gargle :—Two teaspoonfuls of gum of camphor, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, one tablespoonful of beet gall. Put all into a four ounce bottle and fill up with Number Six.

### INFLAMMATION.

Sulphur, saltpetre, gun powder, one teaspoonful of each. Bruise and mix in a pint of vinegar.

Dose, half teaspoonful every two hours.

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### OINTMENT FOR BURNS.

Take half a cup of hog's lard, resin and beeswax about the size of a hazel nut of each. Put in a saucer and put on the stove until dissolved. When nearly cool add one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, quarter teaspoonful of sulphur and the white of one egg beat to a froth.

### FELONS.

As soon as the parts begin to swell get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with a cloth saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead.

#### No. 2.

Take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air slaked lime till it is of the consistency of putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition and insert the affected fingers therein and a cure is certain.

#### No. 3.

When the felon first appears procure some poke root and roast a piece sufficient to cover your finger. When it is roasted tender cut it open and bind it on the felon as hot as can be borne. Repeat this when the root becomes dry until the pain subsides. If the felon is too far advanced to put back this same remedy will hasten it on and cure it in a few days as it softens the skin.

