

9. In case of a fever increase the internal heat by giving hot medicine so as to overpower the cold, when the natural heat will return inwardly, and the cold will pervade the whole surface of the body as the heat had done before; this is what is called the turn of the fever.

10. If No. 1 should sicken and not puke, there may be two causes for it, viz: the coldness or acidity of the stomach; for the first give No. 2 more freely, and for the latter dissolve a piece of pearl-ash about the size of a large pea in a wine glass of water and let them take it, which will counteract the acidity. If this fails make use of the steam, which will open the pores, extract the cold, and set the medicine into operation.

11. In giving medicine to children, give about one half, a little more or less according to their age, of the quantity directed for a grown person. Be particular to offer them drink often, especially young children who cannot ask for it.

12. Dysentery is caused by canker on the bowels, for which make free use of the tea of No. 3, with No. 2. and give the same by injection, in the first of the disease, and afterwards give the syrup (No. 5,) to strengthen the stomach and bowels, and restore the digestive powers.

13. The piles is canker below the reach of medicine given in the usual way, and must be cured by using a wash of No. 3, made strong, and by giving injections of the same, with No. 2. What is called bearing down pains in women, is from the same cause, and must be relieved by injections made of witch-hazle or red raspberry leaf tea, steeped strong, with No. 2, strained. If this does not give relief, go through a regular course of medicine.

14. Women in a state of pregnancy, ought to be carried through a regular course of the medicine, especially when near the time of delivery. When in travail, give raspberry leaf tea, with a teaspoonful of the composition powders, or No. 2, and keep them in a perspiration. After delivery keep up the internal heat, by giving the composition powder, or No. 2. This will prevent cold and after pains; if there should be symptoms of fever, carry them through a regular course of the medicine, which will guard against all alarming complaints, peculiar in such cases.

15. In all cases of a burn, scald, or being frozen, wrap up the part in cloths wet with cold water, often wetting them with the same, to prevent their becoming dry, and be careful to give hot medicine, such as No. 2, or the composition powders, to keep up the inward heat. Pursue this plan for twelve hours; and then, if the skin is off, apply the poultice or salve. If there should be

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